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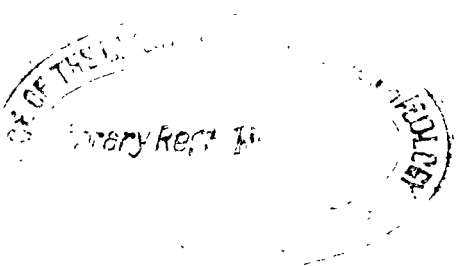

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

VOLUME VII.

CALCUTTA,

TOWN AND SUBURBS.

PART IV.

REPORT (Statistical).

BY

J. R. BLACKWOOD, M.A., I.C.S.,

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN TO THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

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PREFACE.

The results of the Census are exhibited to the public in the Imperial tables, which give particulars as to the number, density, religion, age, sex, civil condition, education, caste, sect, nationality, birthplace, infirmity, language and occupation of the population. These tables form Part III of this report. In the present volume (Part IV) the figures are discussed and presented in ways by which their meaning can be more readily comprehended. The subsidiary tables reduce the undigested mass of figures in the Imperial tables to percentages for the purpose of easy comparison. The diagrams of the report illustrate the application of the graphic method to the study of statistics and present the results of the tables in an attractive form.

In the history, which forms Part I of this Report, an attempt has been made to show how the past has developed into the present, how tanks and paddy-fields are being gradually covered with bricks and mortar and rural lanes and muddy paths transformed into macadamised roads, with kerb and channel stones.* In the present volume the theme is the changes which have taken place during the last decade.

The increase in population within the last ten years has been no less remarkable than the growth of the city during the past two centuries. The present area of Calcutta is 13,237 statute acres, and its population consists of 847,796 souls.

In 1801 the area of the town was only 4,997 acres and its population did not amount to more than 140,000 souls: in 1701 the area of the town was only 1,682 acres and the population did not exceed 10,000 persons. The rate of increase of the population of the metropolis of India has, therefore, been greater than that of the metropolis of the Empire. The population of London in 1801 was 959,310: its present population is 4,536,541. While therefore London has increased only 5-fold during the past century, Calcutta has increased 6-fold. This increase can be viewed only with mixed feelings. The Bombay Census Report shows that 80 per cent. of the population of the island resides in tenements of only one room. The figures of this Report, however, show that 90 per cent. of the total population live in conditions under which more than one person occupies a single room.

The differences in the conditions prevailing in Calcutta, as compared with those of London, can be best appreciated by a consideration of the female population of both cities. The excessive predominance of the male element has long been a marked feature of Calcutta. In London the number of married males under the age of 21 is

* *Vide* Chapters VIII to XII of the history.

only 2,809; but in Calcutta the number comes up to 25,831. In London the number of married females under the same age is 10,529: in Calcutta there are 36,339 of this class. In London there are only 21 widowers and 73 widows at that early age: in Calcutta, however, we have 1,015 widowers and 3,283 widows. The figures for Calcutta should be multiplied by 5 to obtain a fairly approximate idea of the differences in the social condition of the population of the two cities. Turning again to the question of female labour we find that in Calcutta with its Suburbs 23·4 per cent. of the females earn their own living. In London, however, the percentage is as high as 38·4.

I am indebted to Mr. A. K. Ráy, the Assistant Census Officer for his earnest and unceasing labour during the last eighteen months. My thanks are also due to Babu N. C. Rai Chaudri, L.C.E., for help in the preparation of the diagrams, and to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal, for furthering the printing of the Report.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 7th August 1902.

J. R. BLACKWOOD,
Deputy Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta.

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

CALCUTTA,

TOWN AND SUBURBS.

REPORT (STATISTICAL).

CHAPTER I.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.

THE problem of overcrowding may be approached from two points of view. Some conclusions may be arrived at regarding the condition of the population from a consideration of the number of persons inhabiting a certain definite unit of area. This method can, however, at best give only an approximate idea of the real condition of the people. An area covered by buildings of the character of Queen Anne's mansions in London and having the same density per acre as an area covered by the class of buildings found in a Calcutta bustee, would obviously be inhabited by a population which lived in conditions essentially different from those prevailing in the latter area. We can arrive, therefore, at a much more correct idea of the actual condition of the people by considering the question of house accommodation. The most important points in this connection are the average number of persons inhabiting a room and the average sleeping cubical air space per human being.

Methods of studying the problem of overcrowding in large cities.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

1. For the purpose of throwing light on the question of house accommodation, diagrams Nos. 1 to 4 are appended to this Report. In all the diagrams the ward is taken as the unit of area. The first diagram exhibits the relative proportions of various classes of houses. Dwelling-houses, shops, and vacant houses are differentiated from each other by different signs; kutcha houses are distinguished from pucka houses by the symbols K and P, and the various numbers of stories in each class of house are distinguished by suffixes attached to these symbols. In the second diagram, an attempt is made in a similar way to show the relative proportions of persons living in each class of house. The third diagram shows the average number of persons per room in each class of house; and the fourth diagram, which is perhaps the most instructive of all, exhibits the extent of overcrowding as shown by the relative proportions of the total number of people who occupy a fraction of a room, a room, or more than one room, in the various classes of house under consideration.

House accommodation graphically exhibited.

2. A glance at diagrams Nos. 1 and 4 is sufficient to show that in Calcutta kutcha houses preponderate very much even in the town area. The preponderant black colour in Burrabazar and Fenwick Bazar shows the extent to which these two wards are centres of local trade. Diagram No. 2 shows, as might have been expected, that houses with higher stories have, on the whole, a larger population. High storied houses in Shampuker (I), Burrabazar (VII) and Entally

Conclusions from the diagrams.

(XIX) have a very high average of population per individual house. This same class of house is further shown in diagram No. 3 to have a very large average number of persons per room. But apart from these exceptional cases and cases of overcrowded second storied kutcha houses in certain wards, diagram No. 3 goes to show that on the average low storied houses are more overcrowded than high storied. Diagram No. 4 shows at a glance that the total number of persons living in houses of more than two stories is comparatively small in Calcutta. The extent of overcrowding as exhibited by this diagram is mainly to be measured by the height of the columns A and B, which denote the extent to which more than two persons live in a single room. This arbitrary number "2" is taken by Lewis and Balfour in a recent book entitled "Public Health and Preventive Medicine" to be the point at which overcrowding may be said to begin. Diagram No. 4 shows at once that more than half the total population of the City lives in overcrowded rooms, as judged by this standard. It also brings out the very interesting fact that the amount of overcrowding in individual houses cannot be accurately measured by the average density per acre. Thus, although in diagram No. 6, Colootola may be observed towering in density above all the other wards, the extent of overcrowding in individual houses is really greater in the adjoining ward Burrabazar. Column A in the case of this ward rises above column B. In Fenwick Bazar also, which has a very large proportion of males and is a local trade centre with a floating population, column A bears a much larger proportion to column B than in the case of Coloctola. Diagram No. 4, therefore, gives a most vivid idea of the extent of overcrowding in individual houses in ward areas.

Distribution of the population on the census night.

3. Of the 808,969 persons living in Calcutta on the night of the 1st of March 1901, 3,054 persons were found in carriages, railway stations and in the streets, 56,607 in shops, and the remaining 749,328 in dwelling-houses. The number of rooms occupied by 9,259 persons is uncertain. Of the remainder, 740,069 were found living in 97,124 houses, containing 355,768 rooms and 122,869 families. In 68,929 kutcha houses with 184,737 rooms, 445,510 persons were found comprising 89,427 families; 28,195 pucka houses with 171,031 rooms were inhabited by 33,442 families composed of 294,559 persons.

4. The average number of persons per house and per room for the whole city is given by the following figures:—

Extent of overcrowding in Calcutta.

	Persons	
	Per house.	Per room.
Kutcha	6·47	2·41
Pucka	10·44	1·72
Average for all houses ...	7·62	2·21

From the point of view of the minimum standard of overcrowding accepted by Lewis and Balfour in the work already quoted, it is thus evident that a very large proportion, indeed, of the population of Calcutta lives in houses which are overcrowded. Let us now go into the figures more closely by considering the following percentages:—

Percentage of the population living in—	Kutcha.	Pucka.	Total.
¼th of a room and under ...	7·72	4·35	12·07
¼th to ½ a room ...	38·80	12·52	51·32
½ to ¾th „ ...	11·73	14·71	26·44
¾ to 1 „ ...	1·49	5·76	7·25
1 to 1½ „ ...	0·41	1·91	2·32
1½ to 2 rooms ...	0·03	0·36	0·39
More ...	0·02	0·19	0·21
Total ...	60·20	39·80	100·00

These figures show that more than half the people have only ¼th to ½ a room per head. 38·8 per cent. of this number live in kutcha houses. This percentage gives a fair idea of the extent of congestion in bustees. 89·83 per cent. of the population have only 0 to ¾ths of a room per head; 58·25 of the population live in kutcha houses with less than ¾ths of a room per head.

The number of families in kutcha houses is about 2·7 times the number living in pucka houses. The number of rooms in both cases is nearly equal; but the number of kutcha houses is 2·4 times as great as the number of pucka houses, and the total population resident in the former is 1·5 times as great as that resident in the latter.

Tabulation of the information for each circle.

5. For municipal purposes statistics of house accommodation have been tabulated for each circle. Materials have thus been furnished for readily estimating the increase or decrease of overcrowding in defined areas at any future time.

Average cubical sleeping air-space per human being in over-crowded areas.

7. There is, however, another aspect from which the question of over-crowding can be viewed in connection with the statistics of house accommodation. We have to consider not only the average number of persons occupying rooms, but the size of these rooms and the amount of average air space per human being during sleep. The average adult is supposed to foul 3,000 c. ft. of stagnant fresh air in an hour (Lewis and Balfour, page 167). In England it is considered that a room cannot be charged more frequently than three times per hour with fresh air without producing disagreeable draughts. This calculation leads to the conclusion that each human being requires in a climate like England 1,000 c. ft. of air space. The minimum air space, however, actually allowed in common lodging-houses is 300 c. ft. per human being, and the same minimum is observed in the case of barrack accommodation. For the purpose of securing health under such conditions, it is essential that there should be a constant circulation of the atmosphere. The minimum standard of ventilation for dwelling-houses in Calcutta is laid down in part IV, Rule 20, Schedule XVII of the present Municipal Act. It is there stated that the minimum allowable cubical air space of a room is 800 c. ft. According to the other minimum standard of overcrowding laid down by Lewis and Balfour, viz., 2 persons per room, this minimum standard of content gives approximately a minimum cubical air space of 300 c. ft. per human being, when it is considered that a certain amount of space must be occupied by beds and furniture. In Table III (special tables) averages and minimums have been given for typical congested areas on the basis of actual measurement. A glance, however, at this table will show that the minimum sleeping air space per human being falls far below 300 c. ft. in all the instances quoted, and even the *average* sleeping air space is in many cases under 300 c. ft. Out of 38 cases in which these experimental measurements were made, only ten cases show an average cubical air space exceeding 300 c. ft.

Before concluding this chapter, a word of caution seems necessary in drawing conclusions. The arbitrary standard of 300 c. ft. has been arrived at by series of calculations which are dependent on many factors, among which the rate of circulation of the atmosphere is perhaps the most important. Now in India the windows and doors of the houses are kept more open than in England and it by no means follows therefore, *cæteris paribus*, that people living in the conditions exhibited by these figures and diagrams exist in surroundings so insanitary as might be at first sight concluded. The figures, however, will certainly afford food for reflection and may possibly assist the Corporation in arriving at correct conclusions in connection with the pressing problem of the housing of the working classes.

Density.

Graphically exhibited.

1. The density of the population and the extent of the increase of density within the last decade are graphically exhibited by two diagrams (Nos. 5 & 6) appended to this Report. In the first, the existing amount of density in defined areas is distinguished by different classes of lines. In the second the actual relative density as well as the increase of density in each case has been shown by means of rectangles, of which the horizontal side represents units of area and the vertical side units of density. From diagram No. 6 we can see at a glance not only which wards have the greatest area and which the greatest density, but also in which wards there has been the greatest increase of density.

The colours used are those employed in the plans submitted to the building Department of the Corporation for sanction. We can see at once which wards had the greatest density in 1891 and which wards show the greatest increase of density in the decade following. It can be easily seen that the wards of the suburbs, which have the largest area had the smallest density in 1891 and show the least amount of increase in 1901.

Ward areas.

2. The old town has a total area of 3,766 acres. The largest of the wards in this area is Shampuker with 343 acres. Hastings is the smallest with 108. The average ward area is 209 acres. The wards of the added area are all larger. Ward XXI, comprising the Ballygunge and Tallygunge Thanas has an area of 2,067 acres and Alipore comes next with 1,241. The area of the maidan is 1,113 acres.

Increase of average density.

3. The average density of the population of Calcutta and its suburbs has increased from 46 per acre in 1881 and 54 in 1891 to 68 in 1901.

Wards of smallest and greatest density.

4. The following eight wards have less than 40 persons per acre:—Ward XXI (Ballygunge and Tallygunge) 13, Ward XXIII (Alipore) 14, Ward XXIV (Ekbalpore) 23, Ward XII (Waterloo Street) 30, Ward XVII (Bamun Bustee) 31, Ward XX (Baniapuker) 33, Ward XIX (Entally) 34, and Ward XVI (Park Street) 40.

The growth of density in the thickly populated wards may be seen from the following tables:—

Name of Ward.	Density per acre.			Increase of density per acre in the last decade.
	1881.	1891.	1901.	
Colootola	208	226	281	55
Jorasanko	130	159	202	43
Jorabagan	148	161	201	40
Bow Bazar	150	154	184	30
Puddopuker	124	125	169	44
Fenwick Bazar	136	147	163	16
Taltolla	125	147	162	15
Burrabazar	107	95	145	50

From the above figures it will appear that although Colootola has always been the most densely populated ward in the City, it has also increased most rapidly in density; and diagram 6 shows generally that the most densely populated wards exhibit the greatest increase of density. It also shows that there is still considerable room for expansion in the suburban wards. The existing houses in these wards are not much less overcrowded on the average than those of the town area; but the amount of available vacant ground space is still considerable. The Corporation has now before it the problem of directing the current of the stream of population which will in the future naturally flow in this direction owing to the recent introduction of electric tramways.

SPECIAL TABLES.

SPECIAL TABLE

NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING IN—		GROUPED BY FAMILIES													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0, ZERO ROOM ...		.....	.....	...	.. .	... ..	.....	... .	.....	....	... ..	.....	... .	.....	.....
Total ...		*72*	*96*	*789*	*5,856*	*9,530*	*10,908*	*8,778*	*8,088*	*6,084*	*4,650*	*4,796*	*4,488*	*2,015*	*1,792*
½ Room ...	K	27	70	711	5,188	8,600	9,708	7,532	6,880	4,185	3,210	3,135	1,836	1,365	756
	P1	36	26	78	444	750	876	1,141	1,032	1,764	1,430	1,122	1,460	455	868
	P2	9	..	..	184	25	54	105	176	135	10	539	648	39	168
	P3	.		.	40	155	270	.	.	.. .	... .	.. ..	144	156	.....
	P4	.		.. .	. .		. .	..	...	.....	...	... ..	...	....	.....
	P5	.	. .	.	.. .	.	.... .		..	..	... ..	.....	... .	... .	.....
Total ..		*334*	*4,238*	*24,282*	*74,196*	*62,700*	*45,282*	*32,914*	*22,704*	*18,081*	*17,310*	*10,648*	*9,000*	*7,020*	*5,334*
½ Room ..	K	211	3,436	22,344	71,008	58,440	37,830	27,251	14,704	10,989	9,430	5,654	4,704	2,964	1,470
	P1	93	802	1,419	2,996	3,785	6,672	4,459	5,400	4,856	4,470	2,888	1,296	949	1,344
	P2	4	.	519	212	330	714	1,092	2,168	2,358	3,160	1,947	2,652	2,756	2,058
	P3	20	. .		20	145	66	42	432	378	140	99	348	351	462
	P4	.			..	... .		70	.	... ..	110	110	..	... .	... .
	P5	.	.	..	..	.. .	...	.....	.. .	.....	... .	... ..	..	... ..	... ..
Total .		*575*	*6,730*	*24,594*	*25,568*	*20,560*	*14,568*	*11,760*	*11,120*	*14,175*	*16,770*	*10,637*	*9,456*	*6,409*	*4,480*
¾ Room	K	100	5,968	19 425	22,780	15,840	7,308	4,032	3,256	2,097	2,490	539	948	130	182
	P1	378	378	1,113	1,548	2,850	3,642	2,898	2,976	2,664	2,030	748	204	910	560
	P2	7	332	6 3	760	1,475	3,204	4,305	4,056	8,982	11,590	8,965	7,752	4,875	2,254
	P3		52	483	280	340	414	525	232	423	660	385	528	429	1,484
	P4			.	.	75	.		..	9	..	..	12	65	.....
	P5			.	.	.. .	. .	..	.. .	... ..	...	..	12	.... .	.....
Total ...		*604*	*2,574*	*3,573*	*3,760*	*3,835*	*4,254*	*3,801*	*5,328*	*4,527*	*4,300*	*3,696*	*2,832*	*871*	*1,330*
1 Room ..	K	371	1,954	2,712	1,952	1,635	510	168	544	27	60	220	24	130	56
	P1	139	318	339	800	660	762	721	864	216	120	33	144	65	14
	P2	94	178	312	544	1,130	2,562	2,520	3,368	3,852	3,690	3,289	1,752	468	406
	P3		94	150	428	305	420	392	352	432	430	154	744	195	784
	P4		30	30	.	80	..	..	.	...	. .	... .	168	13	70
	P5	.	. .	. .	36	25	...	...		.. .	..	... .	... .	... .	.....
Total .		*405*	*1,152*	*1,476*	*1,644*	*1,625*	*1,452*	*1,372*	*1,016*	*1,764*	*550*	*693*	*1,224*	*286*	*196*
1½ Room ..	K	334	524	648	844	315	90	.	80	81	...	88	..	13	... ..
	P1	30	256	279	280	415	138	140	8	153	100	11	24	. .	.....
	P2	.	104	351	412	515	738	1,099	744	801	240	209	420	182	28
	P3	12	246	198	100	380	486	91	176	630	190	385	780	91	168
	P4		22	..	8	.. .	.. ...	42	8	9	... .	... ..	..	... ..	.....
	P5		.. .	..	.. .	... ..	... .	.....	..	. .	...	..	.. .	.....	.....
Total ...		*56*	*296*	*375*	*464*	*360*	*252*	*161*	*112*	*108*	*90*	*33*	*132*	*143*	*14*
2 Rooms ..	K	21	30	72	8	65	... ..	14	...	9	.....	... ..	...	.. ..	.....
	P1	22	110	15	192	65	.	... ..	..	...	...	.... .	....	.. .	.....
	P2	12	116	108	88	110	192	98	64	18	30	... .	108	...	14
	P3	1	40	180	176	120	60	49	48	81	60	33	24	130	.....
	P4	. ..	..	..	... ..	.. .	....	... ..	...	... .	.. ..	.....	..	13	... ..
	P5	... .	. .	.. ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	.....	.. ..	....	....	.. .	... .	.... .	.....
Total ..		*93*	*176*	*168*	*140*	*350*	*180*	*14*	*96*	*81*	*20*	*66*	*12*	.... .	*56*
More than 2 Rooms.	K	27	56	21	12	55		...	...	...	..	... ..	... .	.....	... ..
	P1	27	62	15	.....	5	... .	.	...	...	.. .	... ..	...	..	.....
	P2	32	26	54	64	230	132	...	8	.	...	11	.	...	...
	P3	7	28	60	64	60	48	7	64	81	20	44	..	...	56
	P4	..	4	18	.....	....	....	7	24	... .	... ..	... ..	12	.....	.... .
	P5	...	... ..	... ..	.. ..	... .	...	...	.. ..	..	.. .	11	....	.....	... .
Total ...		*2,139*	*15,262*	*61,821*	*112,228*	*99,460*	*77,112*	*58,800*	*47,664*	*44,820*	*43,670*	*30,569*	*27,144*	*16,744*	*13,202*
Shops		... .	..	... ..	... .	.	...	... .	...	..	... .	.. ..	... ..	.... .	.....
Unknown		... ..	. .	..	. ..	.	...	... ..	.. .	.	..	...	.	. ..	... ..
GRAND TOTAL ...		.....	.. ..	.. ...	.. .	.		.	....	...	... .	... ..	. .	... ..	.....

NOTE.—K = Kacha, P = Pucca ground-floor, P2 = Pucca ground-floor

I.—Of overcrowding.

COMPOSED OF PERSON.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	More.	Grand Total.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3,034*
1,410	***1,504***	***1,666***	***1,458***	***646***	***1,340***	***609***	***1,210***	***253***	***1,368***	***75***	***130***	***270***	***1,176***	***1,131***	***300***	***6,813***	***89,301***
180	608	340	234	95	160	126	770	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	232	... .	753	57,085
960	752	1,020	720	95	540	63	242	138	744	25	26	108	644	348	... .	897	19,204
120	48	306	504	456	500	231	176	115	624	.....	78	... .	56	551	180	1,604	7,641
150	96	... ..	.....	.....	140	189	22	...	.....	50	26	. ...	112	.....	120	3,018	4,688
.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.. ...	. ....	162	.....	. . .	....	409	571
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	132
6,210	***5,200***	***2,397***	***1,746***	***1,748***	***1,620***	***2,331***	***1,606***	***1,173***	***1,056***	***750***	***208***	***1,107***	***336***	***551***	***690***	***17,046***	***379,818***
1,815	1,648	833	450	570	280	126	154	138	240	225	.. ...	81	84	.....	60	10,004	287,143
1,200	640	510	432	76	60	189	88	92	.... .	.....	.....	... ..	.....	29	.....	528	44,689
2,700	2,624	918	756	589	760	1,512	946	805	312	150	130	108	140	406	270	1,968	35,059
495	288	136	108	475	520	420	418	69	168	325	78	918	112	58	360	3,652	11,103
.....	.....	... ..	.....	38	. .	84	.....	69	336	50	.. ...	.....	....	58	.... .	899	1,824
.....	.....	... ..	.... .	.. ..	.....	.. ...	.. ..	... .	.. ...	. ....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....	... ..	.....
4,155	***2,816***	***1,513***	***1,854***	***2,033***	***1,340***	***924***	***1,078***	***575***	***672***	***750***	***650***	***243***	***532***	***145***	***120***	***2,048***	***195,650***
495	400	102	108	19	... ..	147	.....	... ..	168	23	52	.... .	.....	.....	.....	116	86,817
795	32	153	90	38	80	...	.. ..	138	72	25	.....	.....	.....	.	. ...	...	24,302
1,515	1,552	476	486	1,273	920	189	572	23	168	550	130	108	56	.. ...	.....	545	68,353
1,350	784	765	1,044	703	280	588	484	414	264	150	468	135	364	145	90	931	15,134
.....	48	17	126	.....	60	.. ..	.....	... .	.....	. .. .	.....	.....	112	.. ...	30	413	966
.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	22	... ..	.....	.....	.. ...	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	44	78
720	***1,280***	***357***	***1,134***	***494***	***720***	***126***	***660***	***92***	***48***	***25***	***234***	***243***	***84***	.....	***420***	***1,761***	***53,683***
90	16	34	18	... ..	.....	.....	22	92	.....	.. ...	....	.....	... ..	.... .	. .	401	11,036
75	.....	.....	90	.....	....	21	.....	. .	.. ...	... .	208	.. ...	. ..	... .	.	...	5,589
90	320	85	252	133	320	...	44	... .	.....	. .. .	26		.. ...	.....	420	782	26,667
345	944	221	666	361	400	84	594	.....	48	....	.....	243	84	.....	.....	424	9,494
120	.....	17	108	... ..	.....	21	. .	. .	.....	25	.....	...	.....	... .	.....	154	836
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	.....	....	.... .	.. ..	.....	...	...	..	... ..	...	. ....	.. . .	61
375	***224***	***170***	***126***	***95***	***40***	***105***	***88***	... .	***744***	***50***	***26***	***81***	. .	.. ...	.. ...	***214***	***17,173***
.....	16	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.. ..	... .	.. ...	.....	.....	... ..	...	... ..	... .	. ....	3,033
... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	...	. .	.	. . .	. . .	81	.....	.. . .	.	.. ...	1,944
105	160	34	72	... ..	.....	.....	...	..	48	. . ...	.. ...	.....	.....	.. ...	. . .	.....	6,352
120	48	68	54	95	40	63	88	.	672	50	.....	.....	... .	... .	... ..		5,231
150	.....	68	... ..	... ..	...	42	.....	.	24	.....	26	. ...	. ..	. . .	.....	214	613
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.. ..	.. .	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	...	.. . .	.. . .	.....
60	.....	.....	.. ..	.. .	..	***42***	... .	... ..	... ..	.....	***52***	.....	.....	***58***	.....	***87***	***2,895***
.....	.....	.....	... .	. . .	..	. ..	.. ..	.	.....	.....	26	. ...	...	. ...		...	245
.....	.....	.. ..	.....	....	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	. . .	. ..	.. ..	... .	...	...	.. ...	.. ...	404
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.. .	. .	.....		...	... .	.....	58	.....	87	1,118
45	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	... .	42	.	... .	... ..	...	...	.. ...	.....	. ..	... ..	... ..	1,089
.....	.....	.....	.. .	.. ..	.... .	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	26	.. .	. . .	.... .	...	.. . .	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	...	....	.. ...	.. ...
15	.....	.....	.... .	***19***	... ..	***63***	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... .	...	.. ...	.....	... ..	.....	***1,549***
.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.. ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	...	.....	. ...	...	.. ...	.. ..	....	.....	171
.....	... .	... ..	.. .	.....	..	. .	.. ..	....	...	.....	. ....	....	. ...	... .	.....	. .	109
.....	.....	... .	.....	....		. ..	.	.	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ...	...	. ...	.....	557
.....	.. ..	.....	. .	19	.. .	...			. ....	. ...	. ..	...	...	.. ..	. ...	.....	558
15	... ..	... ..	.. .	.....	.. ..	63	. . ..	...	.....	...	. ...	.. . .	.. ..	.. ...	. .	...	143
.....	... ..	.....	... ..	... .	. . .	.. .	. .		.. ...	.....	.	..	... .	. ...		....	11
12,945	***11,024***	***6,103***	***6,318***	***5,035***	***5,060***	***4,200***	***4,642***	***2,093***	***3,888***	***1,150***	***1,300***	***1,944***	***2,128***	***1,885***	***1,110***	***18,609***	***743,103***
.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.. ...	... ..	...	. .	.....	... .	... .	... .	56,607
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.. .	..	.. .	.	.. .	..	..	. ..	.... .	9,259
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.. ..	... ..	. ..	..		.. ..	.. ...	.....	***808,969***

and one storey, P3=Pucca ground-floor and two storeys, and so on.

SPECIAL TABLE

Number of persons living in—		Old Town Area.													
		Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Ward 8.	Ward 9.	Ward 10.	Ward 11.	Ward 12.	Ward 13.	Ward 14.	Ward 15.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0 Room	...	.	....	.....	... .	... ..	.. ...	.. ..	62		....	. ...	.....	34	.....	.....
Total	...	***1,220***	***2,291***	***1,427***	***623***	***6,516***	***2,684***	***9,531***	***11,029***	***5,887***	***4,666***	***2,094***	***530***	***9,216***	***6,687***	***848***
½ Room	K	1,177	560	682	455	1,755	1,705	1,616	8,415	4,797	1,781	776	152	7,424	5,389	628
	P1	43	1,219	745	167	1,356	934	3,877	1,3 4	1,068	1,955	1,369	366	1,202	878	220
	P2	... ..	157	.....	.....	1,850	45	1,702	1,290	. . .	930	9	.....	483	420	.....
	P3	... ..	355	.....	.....	1,275	... .	1,955	.	22		.. ...	12	107	.....	.....
	P4	... .	....	..	... .	280	.. .	249		. .	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	P5	.. ...	.... .	.. ...	. ....	... .	..	132	.			. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	***13,745***	***9,261***	***14,475***	***13,269***	***14,802***	***20,122***	***7,122***	***29,458***	***23,040***	***15,269***	***14,075***	***1,226***	***14,701***	***18,822***	***11,730***
¾ Room	K	10,100	5,907	8,966	9,489	6,260	14,678	1,111	24,138	14,382	10,480	8,656	... .	9,271	14,509	10,313
	P1	2,064	1,581	2,851	1,912	1,410	2,541	926	2,139	6,376	2,311	1,360	690	1,978	2,210	888
	P2	1,306	1,330	2,194	1,437	2,732	1,949	2,470	2,066	1,473	2,390	3,825	212	2,995	2,013	428
	P3	225	443	464	424	3,223	954	2,259	874	415	88	234	324	457	90	101
	P4	50	.. ...	... .	...	1,177	. ...	3.6	241		.	. .	.	. ..	... ..	.....
	P5	... .	. ...	... .	... ..	.	. .	.....		.		..	. ...	... .	. .. .	... ..
Total	..	***15,928***	***9,743***	***15,237***	***11,140***	***12,587***	***20,306***	***3,141***	***12,417***	***15,323***	***3,604***	***7,924***	***988***	***1,815***	***3,458***	***2,115***
¾ Room	K	7,245	4,447	4,701	3.567	4,023	6,852	607	5,000	6,341	514	2,088	.....	494	1,005	264
	P1	1,172	1,044	790	620	693	542	385	1,975	4,212	690	1,121	189	63	579	499
	P2	6,469	3,463	7,892	5,875	3,45.	10,660	1,296	3.936	4,153	2,240	4,266	609	1,127	1,780	1,352
	P3	1,042	780	1,846	1,078	3,620	2,220	690	1,483	617	160	449	190	131	94	.....
	P4	.. .	9	8	... .	797	32	120	..	.		....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	P5	.		...	. ..	. ...	....	43	23	.			.. ...	.... .	.. .	.....
Total	...	***4,723***	***4,884***	***2,777***	***3,951***	***5,595***	***4,345***	***1,391***	***2,800***	***3,685***	***1,031***	***1,479***	***1,571***	***359***	***390***	***643***
1 Room	K	505	1,396	286	816	2,304	560	67	358	378	35	47	... .	31	25	61
	P1	387	201	22	203	64	159	181	143	546	85	168	90	67	45	384
	P2	3,085	2,118	1,62	2,280	1,380	2,580	655	1,147	2,186	604	781	702	226	302	155
	P3	746	1,169	847	652	1,327	1,091	271	1,037	575	217	483	779	35	18	43
	P4	. .	.	...	.	520	45	217	54	. .	.. .	..	.. .	..	.....	.....
	P5	...	.	. ....	. ...	..	. . .	... .	61	. ..	. ...	...	..	.. ...	.....	.... .
Total	..	***918***	***1,900***	***789***	***221***	***3,015***	***1,895***	***726***	***925***	***623***	***190***	***960***	***517***	***121***	***193***	***261***
1½ Rooms	K	35	483		. ...	565	141	486	144	7	. .	60	. ..	71	5	... ..
	P1	41	98	49	32	123	93	28	18	47	. ..	133	52	3	137	97
	P2	330	831	398	95	457	838	188	273	340	... .	585	303	47	37	157
	P3	512	454	347	104	1,505	758	.....	456	219	190	182	106	... .	14	7
	P4	..	34	25	... ..	365	65	24	34	10	. ..	. .	56	.....	....	.... .
	P5	. .	.....	. ...	.....	... ..	.....	...	....	.. ...	.. ...	.. ..	.....	.....	... ..	.... .
Total		***31***	***398***	***48***	***28***	***314***	***111***	***48***	***174***	***118***	***14***	***35***	***106***	***77***	***135***	***189***
2 Rooms	K	5	9	5	.....	35	21	.....	61	. .	.. ..	21	...	25	18	....
	P1	7	9	.....	1	... .	6	.. ...	16	1	...	.	.	5	3	
	P2	19	192	1	2	152	10	20	6	64	14	14	92	22	108	180
	P3	. .	188	42	25	101	74	28	78	56	. .	...	14	30	4	6
	P4		.	. .	..	26	.....		13	...	. .	...	. . .	. .	.. ...	. ...
	P5	.	....	.	...	..	... ..	.. ...	.. ...	. . .	. ...	... ..	...	. ...	.. . .	.....
Total	..	***55***	***93***	***61***	***15***	***132***	***58***	***92***	***47***	***151***	***12***	***18***	***348***	***26***	***3***	***28***
More than 2 Rooms	K	21	17		9	2	5	32	15	.. ...	.	... .	... .	11	.....	7
	P1	1	.	. .		6	.....	9	... .	.		2	8	...	.. ..	1
	P2	5	5	...	..	38	17	.	1	105	12	9	163	3	.. ...	..
	P3	28	71	59	6	14	56	8	13	46	.....	7	108	12	3	20
	P4		.	...	...	72	.	43	7	.			9	... .	.. .	.....
	P5		..	.	... .			.....	11				. .	..	..	.....
Unknown	..	.	. ...	. ..	. ..	. ...	...	***788***	.. ..	...	...	..	***431***	. ..	.. ...	. ...
Shops	...	***1,761***	***1,585***	***1,930***	***1,119***	***6,108***	***3,467***	***8,735***	***6,258***	***3,580***	***2,266***	***1,475***	***678***	***4,893***	***2,549***	***966***
Grand Total		***38,381***	***30,155***	***36,744***	***30,358***	***49,069***	***52,988***	***3 1,574***	***63,170***	***52,407***	***27,052***	***28,060***	***6,395***	***31,242***	***32,237***	***16,780***

Nor...-k-Kacha ; P=Pucca groundfloor ; P2-Groundfloor
* These are the Fringe

II.—Of Overcrowding.

Ward 16.	Ward 17.	Ward 18.	Total.	Added Area. Ward 19.	Ward 20.	Ward 21.	Ward 22.	Ward 23.	Ward 24.	Ward 25.	Ward 1*.	Ward 3*.	Ward 4*.	Ward 9*.	Total.	Grand Total.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
.....	49	... ..	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	332	. ...	....	.....	2,557	2,889	3,034
1,094	*1,752*	*775*	*68,869*	*2,835*	*2,469*	*1,132*	*695*	*574*	*1,938*	*5,485*	*183*	*1,607*	*110*	*3,404*	*20,432*	*89,301*
507	1,578	750	40,147	1,938	2,234	596	587	554	1,816	4,292	176	1,386	96	3,243	16,918	57,065
505	174	25	17,367	160	9	536	87	20	63	610	7	221	11	110	1,837	19,204
.....	.....	.....	6,886	229	24	...	21	.. ..	59	413	. ....	.....	... ..	9	755	7,641
82	. ...	.....	3,808	508	202	.. . .	.....	. ..	. .	170	.....	.....	... ..	.... .	880	4,688
.. ...	.....	... .	529	... ..	.. ...	.....	... .	. ....	. . .	.. ...	.....	.. ...	...	42	42	571
.....	.....	... ..	132	... ..	.....	.....	.....	. . ..	... .	. . .	.. ...	... ..	... ..	.....	. ...	132
2,557	*1,177*	*2,820*	*227,664*	*23,493*	*19,824*	*17,882*	*20,811*	*6,336*	*12,359*	*24,905*	*5,894*	*7,642*	*8,298*	*4,710*	*152,154*	*379,818*
361	.....	2,527	151,048	21,469	17,768	15,702	17,609	4,872	11,887	22,577	5,432	6,969	7,457	4,353	136,095	287,143
2,011	58	269	33,569	1,237	1,297	1,863	1,971	1,369	466	1,423	168	466	579	211	11,120	44,689
37	1,077	24	30,458	733	759	317	1,164	95	6	756	206	207	262	96	4,601	35,059
148	42	.....	10,765	54	... .	.... .	67	... .	.	79	88	.... .	..	50	338	11,103
.....	.....	.... .	1,824	. . .	.	. ...	.... .	..	...	.. ..	.. ...	.. ...	....	.. ...	.. .	1,824
.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	... ..	.....	..	.. ...	.. ..	.....	. ....	..	... ..	..	..
1,104	*810*	*226*	*137,866*	*8,407*	*4,217*	*5,964*	*18,034*	*5,295*	*3,939*	*4,383*	*1,390*	*3,015*	*2,175*	*965*	*57,784*	*195,650*
165	.....	.. ...	47,313	6,652	3,066	4,279	10,684	4,176	3,410	2,208	917	2,413	967	732	39,504	86,817
641	.....	182	15,397	1,015	776	789	3,215	712	413	916	302	296	356	115	8,905	24,302
276	463	29	59,340	705	375	896	3,868	407	116	1,211	171	294	852	118	9,013	68,353
22	347	15	14,784	35	. ...	.....	267	. ....	.. ...	48	.....	.....	... .	..	350	15,134
. ...	.....	.....	966	... ..	..	.....	.. ...	.. .	.....	.....	. ....	.....	...	... .	12	968
.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	. ..	... ..	. ....	..	.....	12	.....	.. ...		78
226	*4*	*527*	*40,381*	*1,178*	*778*	*740*	*6,433*	*844*	*807*	*954*	*522*	*252*	*756*	*38*	*13,502*	*53,683*
.....	... ..	476	7,345	397	154	387	712	652	432	109	149	131	534	34	3,691	11,036
.....	4	26	2,775	365	388	234	1,272	82	269	120	42	32	6	4	2,814	5,589
187	.....	25	20,125	416	236	119	4,244	110	69	712	331	89	216	.....	6,542	26,667
39	.....	.....	9,239	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	37	13	. ....	...	... .	.....	255	9,494
.....	... .	.....	836	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	...	... ..	.....	.. ...	...	. . .	.	836
.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	. . ..	... ..	.....	... ..	.. ...	...	.....	. ..			61
495	.....	.....	*13,749*	*484*	*58*	*694*	*875*	*215*	*193*	*188*	*28*	*652*	*37*	.....	*3,424*	*17,173*
.....	.....	.....	1,997	293	... ..	178	22	5	.....	64	2	472	. ....	.....	1,036	3,033
.....	.....	.....	941	131	20	133	297	103	169	26	.....	111	13	....	1,003	1,944
334	... ..	.....	5,213	60	38	383	364	107	24	89	20	30	24	.	1,139	6,352
161	.....	.....	4,985	.....	.....	.....	192	... .	...	9	6	39	....	. .	246	5,231
.....	... .	.....	613	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....	.. ..	... ..	...	.....	...	... .	..	613
.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	. ..	.. .	... ..	.	..
287	*34*	. ....	*2,147*	*92*	*18*	*132*	*388*	*57*	*34*	.....	*7*	*16*	*4*	.. ...	*748*	*2,895*
5	.....	.....	205	25	.. ...	4	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	. ....	.	40	245
.....	.....	.... .	48	67	14	93	154	24	.....	.....	.	4	... ..	... ..	356	404
.. ...	.....	.. ...	896	.....	4	24	127	20	34	.....	.. ...	.....	4	... .	222	1,118
282	34	.....	959	... ..	.....	11	107	.....	...	.. .	..	12	...	..	130	1,089
.....	.....	.....	39	. ..	. ..	. . .	....	... ..	... .	... .	...	...	...	... ..	..	39
.....	....	.....	... ..	.....	.. ...	... ..	...	.....	.....	... ..	..	.....	... ..	...	.	. ..
55	.....	*2*	*1,196*	*56*	*31*	*108*	*30*	*40*	.....	*3*	*21*	*47*	*7*	*10*	*353*	*1,549*
.....	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	. ...	.....	.....	43	1	... ..	50	171
.....	.....	2	29	53	4	.....	8	8	.....	. ...	.....	3	.....	4	80	109
44	... ..	.....	402	2	27	93	8	21	. ....	3	.....	1	. ...	.....	155	557
11	.. ..	.....	502	1	.....	15	2	5	.....	... ..	21	.....	6	6	56	558
.....	.....	.....	131	.....	...	.....	12	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	... .	.....	..	12	143
.....	.....	.....	11	... ..	.	...	.....	... .	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	. .	.	11
.....	*1,460*	.....	*2,679*	*652*	...	.....	*101*	*3,758*	*2,069*	.....	.....	.. ...	... .	... .	*6,580*	*9,259*
307	*217*	*94*	*47,990*	*1,429*	*807*	*556*	*2,274*	*599*	*269*	*1,668*	*461*	*241*	*289*	*25*	*8,617*	*56,607*
6,127	*5,503*	*4,444*	*542,686*	*38,626*	*28,902*	*27,207*	*49,641*	*17,718*	*21,608*	*37,918*	*8,506*	*13,472*	*11,676*	*11,709*	*266,283*	*808,969*

and one storey ; P3-Groundfloor and12 storeys and so on.
Area Wards.

SPECIAL TABLE

Actual sleeping air space per human being

District.	Circle.	Enumerator's Block.	Total population.	Percentage on total population of—					
				Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Christian.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OLD TOWN AREA.									
Ward 1, Shampooker	5	5 to 10	1,144	52	26	16	6	...	..
,, 1, Ditto	9	1 to 12	3,282	43	18	25	14	...	.....
,, 1, Ditto	12	1 to 9	2,995	45	30	18	7	..	...
,, 2, Koomartolly	2	1 to 5	1,178	57	38	5	...	..	...
,, 3, Burtolla	8	1 to 5	986	59	28	10	3	...	...
,, 3, Ditto	8	6 to 11	889	39	17	34	10	...	...
,, 4, Sookea's Street	2	1 to 7	1,191	57	34	7	2	..	..
,, 5, Jorabagan	9	6 to 8	763	55	41	4	..	..	..
,, 6, Jorasanko	12	1 to 17	6,610	28	11	40	21	...	...
,, 6, Ditto	14	1 to 12	2,758	28	7	44	21	..	...
,, 8, Colootolla	2	1 to 9	2,900	21	7	46	26	....	..
,, 8, Ditto	3	1 to 14	4,242	17	7	48	28	...	...
,, 8, Ditto	5	1 to 12	3,636	21·7	7·9	43·5	26·5	0·2	0·2
,, 8, Ditto	16	1 to 8	2,660	36·27	17·65	26·16	2·29	4·02	3·38
,, 8, Ditto	16	9 to 15	2,319	7·33	2·45	49·20	19·89	3·62	3·92
,, 9, Moocheepara	2	1 to 12	2,926	20·4	6·5	40·9	21·1	6·8	4·3
,, 9, Ditto	14	1 to 4	1,119	54·57	43·61	·71	...	·44	·53
,, 10, Bow Bazar	4	5 to 6	841	9·27	1·07	27·70	8·56	16·76	16·40
,, 10, Ditto	7	1 to 7	2,363	25·81	7·95	41·89	18·45	3·05	2·75
,, 11, Puddopooker	2	1 to 13	3,440	42·1	20·6	19·5	13·8	0·9	3·1
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	5	6 to 13	2,475	60·1	12·9	12·2	10·5	2·1	2·2
,, 14, Taltolla	7	3 to 5	831	16·5	7·8	40·9	25·9	4·6	4·3
,, 15, Colinga	6	3 to 7	1,157	51·85	20·22	20·74	5·01	·86	1·20
ADDED AREA.									
Ward 19, Entally	5	5 to 8	1,910	21·6	6·0	41·9	30·	·3	·2
,, 19, Do.	5	9 to 10	826	29·05	18·28	22·88	15·35	6·53	7·02
,, 20, Baniapooker	6	1 to 2	495	26·9	6·9	41·9	24·3	...	.....
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge	1	1 to 10	2,448	18·1	9·5	40·1	32·1	...	·2
,, 22, Bhawanipur	1	7 to 14	1,877	44·16	31·75	15·18	7·93	·37	·21
,, 22, Ditto	5	3 to 8	1,335	46·5	32·2	12·1	8·4	·5	·3
,, 24, Ekbalpore	2	7 to 11	879	11·	8·1	38·	40·8	1·3	·8
,, 24, Ditto	4	1 to 7	1,429	16·38	14·76	30·23	31·49	3·07	3·00
,, 25, Watgunge	3	1 to 11	2,020	44	24	23	9	...	.....
,, 1, Ooltadangah*	3	1 to 2	910	54	18	18	10	...	.....
,, 3, Maniktollah*	2	1 to 4	1,362	18	13	37	32	...	.....
,, 3, Ditto*	3	10 to 11	827	6	2	50	42	....	.....
,, 4, Balliaghatta*	3	8 to 9	412	51	36	8	5	...	.....
,, 4, Ditto*	4	1 to 4	1,101	24	17	37	22	..	.....
,, 9, Ditto*	1	6 to 8	1,109	7·8	3·7	51·00	37·4	0·1	.....

Note.—* These are the portions of the town which, being situated on the fringe of the

III.—Of Overcrowding.

in some of the Typical congested areas.

Area in acre.	Persons per acre.	Sleeping air space per human.		Number of persons having sleeping air space in cubic feet.						
		Average.	Minimum.	Below 100.	100 to 200.	200 to 300.	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	500 to 600.	Upwards.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6	190	326	109	.....	199	150	122	108	177	.....
23	143	248	67	57	663	439	539	225	180	.....
11	272	315	77	137	1,135	559	163	143	130	99
6	196	329	126	.....	148	403	184	163	40	36
8	123	262	60	67	233	214	112	18	30	36
6	148	276	43	28	380	175	56	18	24	58
7	170	228	53	45	273	202	69	54	13	13
2	381	156	64	22	312	166	95	24	.....	102
13	508	169	61	554	2,447	862	192	205	44	36
8	344	184	52	392	898	792	116	29	.....	.....
5·7	580	166	56	749	1,024	188	126	59	39	65
6	707	129	48	1,243	1,169	219	81	14	19	46
6·1	606	180	62	816	1,209	224	154	68	12	90
4	665	219	94	80	854	690	422	212	190	95
5	463	232	104	.....	912	363	308	164	98	112
12	243	302	68	290	1,036	529	298	87	41	54
3	373	301	97	23	228	211	230	46	28	53
3	280	335	104	.....	187	145	87	77	46	80
11·1	214	206	77	81	663	600	273	18	13	.....
11	312	225	68	412	898	626	428	364	198	212
6	412	230	59	277	656	295	87	71	.....	30
4	408	312	108	.....	264	167	212	.....	68	.....
6	196	181	52	144	341	103	27	19	5	11
7	273	225	88	97	512	326	212	95	.....	106
6	137	257	66	24	243	242	64	38	10	31
1·5	330	212	76	42	262	130	40	.....	.....	...
17	144	358	46	133	535	588	338	112	34	91
13	144	211	44	138	735	498	172	65	33	23
4	334	285	46	128	412	342	224	94	50	46
6	146	325	108	.....	183	212	92	57	42	34
20	71	352	60	168	231	258	200	145	61	118
10	202	298	81	143	629	480	164	120	18	164
5·8	157	162	75	64	448	197	9	11	24	24
4·7	290	260	75	63	358	443	205	48	30	10
2·7	306	193	104	.....	355	214	46	15	.....	.....
3	137	173	64	62	182	82	24	.....	.....	.....
3·5	314	181	72	41	395	282	116	94	81	8
4	277	270	46	222	298	107	88	40	10	44

wards to which they have been added, are designated by the Fringe Area Wards.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Increase or decrease in

Town divisions.	Area in acres.	Masonry houses.(a)				Variation, in pucca houses.
		1901.		1891.		
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CALCUTTA PROPER	*11,954*	*40,842*	*7,051*	*23,739*	*2,331*	*21,893*
Ward 1, Shampooker and Ooltadangah ...	409	2,313	130	1,599	184	660
,, 2, Koomartolly	217	2,480	51	1,220	93	1,218
,, 3, Burtolla and Manicktollah ...	403	2,306	266	1,786	162	623
,, 4, Sookea's Street and Balliaghatta ...	320	1,387	83	1,255	64	651
,, 5, Jorabagan	243	3,013	448	1,375	72	2,014
,, 6, Jorasanko	262	3,071	215	1,816	152	1,318
,, 7, Burra Bazar	217	2,303	3,418	1,708	384	3,629
,, 8, Colootola	224	2,680	406	1,343	107	1,636
,, 9, Moocheepara and Balliaghatta ...	460	3,900	44	1,945	86	1,913
,, 10, Bow Bazar	147	1,609	73	825	19	838
,, 11, Puddopooker	166	1,819	324	1,175	99	869
,, 12, Waterloo Street	211	758	340	438	8	652
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	192	2,127	12	805	76	1,258
,, 14, Taltolla	198	1,353	322	1,065	85	525
,, 15, Colinga	179	724	5	372	113	244
,, 16, Park Street	153	654	67	194	2	525
,, 17, Bamun Bustee	128	104	19	89	1	33
,, 18, Hastings	108	105	33	90	6	42
,, 19, Entally	1,111	804	125	634	139	156
,, 20, Baniapooker	832	607	125	680	42	10
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge	2,067	1,078	194	591	153	528
,, 22, Bhowanipore	816	2,712	57	1,610	134	1,025
,, 23, Alipore	1,241	902	113	387	52	576
,, 24, Ekbalpore	921	864	78	184	17	241
,, 25, Watgunge	729	1,169	103	553	81	638

Notes.—The definition of 'house' employed in the census of 1901 is that given in the Bengal Code of Census Procedure, Chapter I, into account in making a comparison between the figures of the two censuses.

The fringe area wards were not shewn separately in 1891. For the sake, therefore, of comparison with the figures of that year

(a) Under section 25, Chapter I, page 4 of the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal for 1901

HOUSES SINCE 1891 AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.

Katcha houses.				Variation in katcha houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of persons per occupied house.	Ward No.
1901.		1891.							
Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Increase.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
79,627	*12,805*	*43,789*	*3,562*	*45,121*	*808,969*	*524,661*	*284,308*	*6·7*	
4,844	269	2,528	232	2,353	46,887	28,004	18,883	6	1
2,217	583	1,444	41	1,315	30,155	19,029	11,126	6	2
4,158	213	2,546	124	1,701	50,216	29,324	20,892	7	3
4,733	619	2,361	92	2,899	42,034	25,291	16,743	6	4
2,716	425	1,356	62	1,713	49,069	33,005	16,064	8	5
3,973	537	1,685	145	2,680	52,988	32,403	20,585	7	6
755	260	365	175	475	31,674	24,985	6,589	10	7
6,992	472	1,721	432	4,411	63,170	44,770	18,400	7	8
6,028	652	2,373	348	3,919	64,116	41,933	22,183	7	9
1,558	300	725	5	1,120	27,052	19,075	7,977	9	10
1,758	279	1,192	217	628	28,060	17,347	10,713	7	11
29	5	9	5	20	6,395	5,837	558	8	12
3,116	53	988	19	2,162	31,242	23,867	7,375	5	13
4,003	371	1,358	46	2,970	32,237	20,706	11,531	6	14
2,274	58	898	130	1,304	16,780	11,084	5,696	5	15
161	29	46	1	143	6,127	4,792	1,335	7	16
325	121	310	3	133	5,503	4,543	960	9	17
752	65	166	3	648	4,444	2,951	1,493	5	18
4,990	629	3,676	198	1,737	38,626	24,031	14,595	6	19
3,717	704	3,386	110	925	28,202	16,672	11,530	5	20
5,228	392	3,323	326	1,971	27,207	15,606	11,601	4	21
4,116	3,523	4,408	468	2,763	49,641	28,747	20,894	7	22
2,331	257	1,987	139	462	17,718	12,052	5,666	5	23
4,083	650	2,296	96	2,341	21,608	12,832	8,776	4	24
5,670	1,339	2,602	145	4,262	37,918	25,775	12,143	6	25

Section 1, Sub-section (1), but in 1891 the definition employed was that of *bari* or 'compound.' The difference of definition must be taken

the fringe areas are not in this table shewn separately as in tables I and II.
'house' means a building to which a separate number has been affixed.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—HOUSE-ROOM.

DISTRICT.	Number of persons per dwelling house.(a)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSE.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER ACRE.			Ward No.
		1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS ...	.....	6·57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TOWN OF CALCUTTA	.....	6·74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CALCUTTA PROPER	7·62	6·7	9·61	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ward 1, Shampooker	7·82	6	8·93	8·25	19·82	11·01	10·54	1
,, 1, Ooltadangah	7·68				14·06			1
,, 2, Koomartolly	8·46	6	9·98	9·59	24·56	12·89	14·90	2
,, 3, Burtolla	8·70	7	8·40	8·49	21·31	11·45	11·04	3
,, 3, Manicktollah	8·89				11·08			3
,, 4, Sookea's Street	7·35	6	9·68	8·15	25·4	11·78	10·62	4
,, 4, Balliaghatta	7·09				18·98			4
,, 5, Jorabagan	9·00	8	14·4	13·31	27·16	11·79	12·29	5
,, 6, Jorasanko	9·31	7	12·89	10·33	29·75	14·49	13·92	6
,, 7, Burra Bazar	15·23	10	9·95	12·22	31·04	12·12	12·69	7
,, 8, Colootola	8·75	7	16·57	16·89	43·52	16·08	14·28	8
,, 9, Moocheepara	7·98	7	11·45	11·84	36·13	10·33	13·49	9
,, 9, Balliaghatta	7·92				6·90			9
,, 10, Bow Bazar	11·03	9	14·62	14·70	24·88	10·70	11·99	10
,, 11, Puddopooker	9·52	7	8·77	11·35	25·18	16·16	11·98	11
,, 12, Waterloo Street	9·91	8	12·48	16·43	5·36	2·36	1·98	12
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	9·17	5	15·82	13·95	27·64	9·83	10·75	13
,, 14, Taltolla	7·12	6	12·05	12·60	30·55	12·89	10·80	14
,, 15, Colinga	6·80	5	10·40	11·66	17·10	8·45	6·39	15
,, 16, Park Street	8·03	7	19·25	21·32	5·95	1·58	1·24	16
,, 17, Bamun Bustee	8·60	10	8·23	15·69	4·44	3·14	1·92	17
,, 18, Hastings	4·93	5	18·82	8·74	12·69	2·45	10·21	18
,, 19, Entally	6·92	6	7·69	7·08	5·89	4·37	3·84	19
,, 20, Baniapooker	6·32	5	5·68	6·75	6·19	5·27	3·67	20
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge ...	5·07	4	5·83	.....	3·33	2·17	.....	21
,, 22, Bhowanipore	6·22	5	7·07	7·18	12·75	7·89	5·23	22
,, 23, Alipore	4·98	5	6·23	6·91	2·90	2·06	1·77	23
,, 24, Ekbalpore	4·67	4	6·10	.....	5·61	2·81	.....	24
,, 25, Watgunge	5·54	6	8·52	.....	11·35	4·63	.....	25
FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN ...	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inside Fort	.....	12	.....	.....	1·46	.....	.....	
Outside Fort	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
WATER AREA	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Port	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Canals	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SUBURBS	.....	5	.....	.....	2·78*	.....	.....	
Cossipore and Chitpore	.....	7	6·0	3·27	2·65*	*2·32	2·62	
Manicktollah	.....	5	5·9	.....	2·77*	*2·13	.....	
Garden Reach	.....	4	.....	.....	2·96*	.....	.....	

(a) Under section 25, Chapter I, page 4 of the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal for 1901 'House' means a building to which a separate number has been fixed.

* Occupied houses are reckoned as total houses.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Density of the Population.

District.	Mean density per acre.					Variation. Increase (+) or Decrease (−).					Ward No.
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1876.	1872.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1876 to 1881.	1872 to 1881.	1872 to 1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS ...	*34·7*	*28·7*	*25·1*	*25·1*	*25·5*	*+ 6·0*	*+ 3·6*	..	*− 0·4*	*+ 9·2*	
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ...	*41·2*	*33·2*	*29·8*	*29·7*	*30·8*	*+ 8·0*	*+ 3·4*	*+ 0·1*	*− 1·0*	*+ 10·4*	
CALCUTTA PROPER	*67·7*	*54·4*	*48·2*	*49·2*	*50·1*	*+ 13·3*	*+ 6·2*	*− 1·0*	*− 1·9*	*+ 17·6*	
OLD TOWN AREA	*14·4*	*115 2*	*106·2*	*108·2*	*113·3*	*+ 28·8*	*+ 9·0*	*− 2·0*	*— 7·1*	*+ 30·7*	
Ward 1, Shampooker	112	87	78	75	75	+ 25	+ 9	+ 3	+ 3	+ 37	1
,, 2, Koomartolly ...	138	122	129	163	157	+ 16	— 7	− 34	− 28	− 19	2
,, 3, Burtolla ...	132	94	86	84	89	+ 38	+ 8	+ 2	− 3	+ 43	3
,, 4, Sookea's Street .. .	128	109	89	87	89	+ 19	+ 20	+ 2	. ...	+ 39	4
,, 5, Jorabagan	201	161	148	152	161	+ 40	+ 13	− 4	− 13	+ 40	5
,, 6, Jorasanko	202	159	131	137	138	+ 43	+ 28	− 6	− 7	+ 64	6
,, 7, Burra Bazar	145	95	100	108	108	+ 50	− 5	− 8	− 8	+ 37	7
,, 8, Colootola	281	226	208	214	227	+ 55	+ 18	− 6	− 19	+ 54	8
,, 9, Moocheepara	199	149	148	141	149	+ 50	+ 1	+ 7	− 1	+ 50	9
,, 10, Bow Bazar	184	154	150	156	160	+ 30	+ 4	− 6	− 10	+ 24	10
,, 11, Puddopooker . ..	169	125	124	119	123	+ 44	+ 1	+ 5	+ 1	+ 46	11
,, 12, Waterloo Street	30	28	28	27	27	+ 2	...	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	12
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	163	147	136	135	139	+ 16	+ 11	+ 1	− 3	+ 24	13
,, 14, Taltolla	162	147	125	124	137	+ 15	+ 22	+ 1	− 12	+ 25	14
,, 15, Colinga	93	73	70	72	71	+ 20	+ 3	− 2	− 1	+ 22	15
,, 16, Park Street	40	30	26	23	30	+ 10	+ 4	+ 3	. 4	+ 10	16
,, 17, Bamun Bustee .. .	31	25	29	30	51	+ 6	− 4	− 1	. 22	− 20	17
,, 18, Hastings	55	44	87	86	47	+ 11	— 43	+ 1	+ 30	+ 8	18
ADDED AREA	*32·2*	*26·3*	*21·7*	*22·1*	*22·6*	*+ 5·9*	*+ 4·6*	*− 0·4*	*− 0·9*	*+ 9·6*	
Ward 19, Entally	34	31	25	24	24	+ 3	+ 6	+ 1	+ 1	+ 10	19
,, 20, Bamapooker	33	28	23	23	24	+ 5	+ 5	.....	− 1	+ 9	20
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge ...	13	11	10	10	11	+ 2	+ 1	....	− 1	+ 2	21
,, 22, Bhowanipore	60	50	47	46	45	+ 10	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2	+ 15	22
,, 23, Alipore	14	11	11	13	16	+ 3	...	− 2	− 5	− 2	23
,, 24, Ekbalpore	23	16	17	18	20	+ 7	− 1	− 1	− 3	+ 3	24
,, 25, Watgunge	52	36	38	35	31	+ 16	− 2	− 3	+ 7	+ 21	25
,, 1, Ooltadangah*	129	105	46	47	48	+ 24	+ 59	− 1	− 2	+ 81	1
,, 3, Manicktollah*	108	83	40	41	42	+ 25	+ 43	− 1	− 2	+ 66	3
,, 4, Balliaghatta*	139	108	46	46	47	+ 31	+ 62	.....	− 1	+ 92	4
,, 9, Balliaghatta*	59	53	22	22	22	+ 6	+ 31	.....	. . .	+ 37	9
FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN ...	*2·6*	*2·8*	*2·6*	*2*	*1·9*	*− 0·2*	*+ 0·2*	*+ 0·6*	*+ 0·7*	*+ 0·7*	
Inside Fort	17·0	20·4	17·3	15·4	.	− 3·4	+ 3·1	+ 1·9	.....		
Outside Fort	0·4	0·1	0·3	..	...	+ 0·3	− 0·2	.. ...	. ...		
WATER AREA	*4·6*	*3·9*	*4·2*	*2·7*	*2·5*	*+ 0·7*	*− 0·3*	*+ 1·5*	*+ 1·7*	*+ 2·1*	
Port	4·2	3·7	4·0	2·5	2·3	+ 0·5	− 0·3	+ 1·5	+ 1·7	+ 1·9	
Canals	16·4	7·7	11·1	8·8	6·5	+ 8·7	− 3·4	+ 2·3	+ 4·6	+ 9·9	
SUBURBS	*15*	*12*	*10·7*	*10·8*	*10·9*	*+ 3·*	*+ 1·3*	*− 0·1*	*− 0·2*	*+ 4·1*	
Cossipore and Chitpore	18	14	13	14	14·3	+ 4	+ 1	− 1	− 1·3	+ 3·7	
Manicktollah	14	12				+ 2	— 1	− 1	− 1·3	− 0·3	
Garden Reach	12·6	10·5	5·5	4·8	4·1	+ 2·1	+ 5·0	+ 0·7	+ 1·4	+ 8·5	

NOTE.—The figures for the variation in the population of Calcutta proper are taken from Table II. The population of Presidency Jail not being included in Calcutta proper in the Census of 1901, the Jail population has been deducted in all years in calculating the percentages.

NOTE.—Asterisks denote Fringe Area Wards. Before the amalgamation of the greater part of the old suburbs with town in 1888, they formed portions of thanas Ooltadangah, Manicktollah, and Balliaghatta. The bulk of the area of these three thanas, which is situated between the Circular and new cut canals, was formed in 1889 into the Manicktollah Municipality. The portions left over on the west of the Circular canal, that is, between the Circular Road of the town and the Manicktollah Municipality, being but small strips situated on the eastern fringe of the town bordering on Circular Road were amalgamated with the town area wards adjoining under the designation of the Fringe Area Wards. The strip contiguous to Ward No. 1 has, for the purposes of the present census, been called Ward 1FA, that adjacent to Ward No. 3, Ward 3FA, and so on.

CHAPTER II.

VARIATION OF POPULATION SINCE 1872.

Opinion of previous census officers that the population is stationary.

1. In the report of 1881[a] Mr. Beverley comes to the conclusion that the population of Calcutta is stationary. He infers that the increase which might be expected from natural progression has been retarded by a high death-rate and an excessive proportion of the male element in the population, and that the increase which would ordinarily be the result of immigration has been checked because "steam has taken the place of human labour as a motive power." He admits that the conclusion is opposed to all preconceived ideas on the subject, but maintains that there is no reason to doubt its correctness.

The report of 1891 follows on the same lines. The following remarks may be quoted :—[b]

"In general the figures may be said to confirm the conclusion arrived at from previous censuses that the population of Calcutta varies to a very small degree." The census officer even maintains that the amount of increase which actually had taken place was accounted for by a temporary immigration at the time of taking the census. He further states that although there is a distinct tendency to expansion in the less crowded wards and in the suburbs,[c] the population of the densely populated wards is certainly stationary.

Conclusion opposed to the results of the present census and fallacious.

2. This conclusion is opposed not only to the results of the census of 1901, but can be readily seen to be incorrect by a perusal of diagram No. 7 which is appended to this Report. In that diagram an attempt has been made to exhibit graphically the rate of increase of the population during the past century, as far as existing materials will admit. The rate of increase of the population is there shown by means of a curve which joins the vertices of co-ordinates representing to scale the total population at different periods. With the exception of a break at the year 1872, the curve shows a continuously upward tendency. The figures of 1872 are admittedly incorrect.[d] Had correct censuses been always taken, it is extremely probable that the curve would have shown an absolutely continuous rise.

Diagram No. 20 on immigration proves that natural progression as well as immigration is an important factor in accounting for the increase. Diagram No. 6, which was discussed in the previous chapter, also shows that the conclusion as to the stationary character of the population in densely populated wards was unwarranted.

Diagram No. 8 exhibits the proportionate increase of males and females in each ward since 1872. Some interesting conclusions may be drawn from this diagram. It will be seen that the wards showing the largest proportionate quantity of black colour are Waterloo Street, Burrabazar, and Fenwick Bazar, and that Burrabazar shows a very large increase of the male population. These are all business centres. In the suburban area the proportion of black colour is comparatively small, showing that in this area there is a nearer approach to mufassil conditions.

Question of changes of area.

3. In drawing conclusions as to the variation of the population in particular areas, it is important to ensure that comparisons are made for the same area and not for totally different areas. When the figures for the present census were first published, it was found that Hastings was the only Ward in which the population had diminished; and the Health Officer of the Corporation, in his Annual Administration Report of 1901-1902, asked me to make an enquiry in the matter as the result was probably incorrect. I found the explanation a very simple one. We were talking of different areas and in reality there was an increase instead of a decrease of the population. A discussion of the changes in area which

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(a) Page 21, paragraph 74.
(b) Report of 1891, page 18, paragraph 53.
(c) Report of 1891, page 18, paragraph 58.
(d) Report of 1876, page 2, paragraph 3.

have taken place since 1881 and 1891 and the adjustments which it has, in consequence, been found necessary to make, is much too tedious to be included in this chapter. The matter has been fully dealt with in an appendix at the end of this Chapter.

Extent of variation of the total population (*vide* diagram No. 7).

4. The total population of Calcutta including the Fort, Port, Canals and the three suburban municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur, Manicktolla, and Garden Reach, amounted to 949,144 on the night of 1st of March 1901. At the three previous censuses of 1872, 1881, and 1891 the figures for an equal area were 706,511, 684,710, and 765,510 respectively. There has been an increase, therefore, in 30 years of 242,633 souls, or 31·7 per cent. The actual increase is really much greater, and we shall neglect for the future the incorrect figures of the Census of 1872.

Extent of increase in the main divisions (*vide* diagram No. 7).

5. Let us next consider the question of the extent of the increase of population in the main divisions. The following percentages are of interest in this connection:—

I.—Population.				II.—Increase or decrease.	
1881.	1891.	1901.		1881—1891.	1891—1901.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
684,658	765,510	949,144	Calcutta and Suburbs ...	11·8	23·9
400,075	434,020	543,968	The old town area of 18 wards ...	9	25
177,686	215,975	266,283	The added area and fringe area	12	25
3,339	3,619	3,330	Fort William and maidan ...	8·4	—7·9
31,207	28,691	34,215	Port and canals	—8	19·3
72,351	83,205	101,348	Suburbs	15	21·8

From these figures it will appear that the population of every area has increased, with the exception of the Fort, which is, of course, an area of an entirely exceptional character. At the time of taking the census of 1901, the South African war was in progress. The greatest increase from 1881 to 1901 is in the Suburban Area; but according to the figures now given, the population of the Town Area has increased with greater rapidity during the last decade.

Ward increases compared. (*Vide* diagram No. 9.)

6. The following Wards are arranged in the order of the percentage of increase of the population since the last Census:—

Name of Ward.	Percentage of increase.	Name of Ward.	Percentage of increase.
Burrabazar ...	... 52 95	Colootola ...	... 24·4
Burtolla ...	... 40·5	Hastings ...	... 22·8
Puddopuker ...	... 35	Bow Bazar ...	... 19·4
Moochipara ...	... 33	Bamun Bustee	... 18·6
Park Street ...	... 32	Sukea's Street	... 17·8
Shampuker ...	... 28·1	Koomertooly	... 13·3
Jorasanko ...	... 27·2	Taltolla ...	... 10·3
Collinga ...	... 26·9	Fenwick Bazar	... 10·0
Jorabagan ...	... 25·2	Waterloo Street	... 6·23

This order is not quite the same as that determined by the actual amount of numerical increase within the last decade or by the amount of variation since 1872 as exhibited by diagram No. 9. That diagram shows that the greatest amount of increase since 1872 is in what is known as the Fringe Area, which is now populated very largely by a Mill and Factory population. The order of the Wards showing a total increase of more than 10,000 souls each is as follows:—

(1) Moochipara (IX) 13,298.
(2) Burrabazar (VII) 10,928.
(3) Colootola (VIII) 12,389.
(4) Burtolla (III) 10,602.
(5) Jorasanko (VI) 11,331.

Colootola has the largest population although it is only seventh in area. Next come Jorasanko (VI), Moochipara (IX), and Jorabagan (V). The smallest amount of population, on the other hand, has been recorded in Waterloo Street (XII), Hastings (XVIII), and Bamun Bustee (XVII). These Wards have less than 10,000 souls each. The Waterloo Street Ward contains many important

public buildings, European shops and offices. The population at night is therefore small. A considerable portion of the area is also covered by Government House.

Proportionate variation of number of males and females. (*Vide* diagram No. 10.)

7. Coming now to a discussion of the proportion of the number of males to females, we find that the proportion of the female population to the male has decreased from 1881 to 1891. The figures for 1901 show that the proportion of females to males has increased to a small extent. This increase is, however, more apparent than real, as it is well known that an incorrect enumeration is likely to be more pronounced in respect of the female element:—

		1881.	1891.	1901.
Males		436,022	497,042	624,855
Females		248,636	268,468	324,289
Proportion between	Males ...	14·5	16·6	15·6
	Females ...	8·3	8·9	8·1

In the ten years preceding 1901 the number of males and females increased by 127,813 and 55,821, showing an annual average increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ % and 2% respectively. The number of females per thousand males has, in consequence, been reduced from 583 in 1876 to 541 in 1891 and has now fallen to 503. This proportionate reduction is perceptible in all the wards of the city. The actual number of females has, however, increased in every area in the city, with the exception of the Fort and the Ward Bamun Bustee, which is almost entirely inhabited by Europeans and the servants of Europeans. The largest number of females has been returned by (1) Bhawanipore (XXII) 20,894, (2) Jorasanko (VI) 20,585, (3) Moochipara (IX) 18,432, (4) Colootola (VIII) 18,400, (5) Jorabagan (V) 16,004, (6) Shampuker (I) 15,652, and Burtolla 15,284. The following six Wards, however, head the list in respect of the percentage of males to females, as may be seen also from diagram No. 10, (1) Ballygunge and Tollygunge (XXI), (2) Bhawanipore (XXII), (3) Manicktolla (IIIF.A.), (4) Burtolla (III), (5) Beniapuker (XX), (6) Shampuker (I). In these wards the number of females to 1,000 males ranges between 743 and 689. The floating population of the Port and Canals is almost entirely male. The returns give only one female to 2,000 males. The Fort population, which consists mainly of soldiers together with a number of shopkeepers and artizans, returns only 70 females per 1,000 males. Waterloo Street (Ward XII) has only 97 females to 1,000 males. Wards V, VII, VIII, X, XII, and XIII which are all local trade centres, and Wards XVI, XVII, XVIII, XXIII, and XXV, in which the European population mostly resides, show a proportion of females which is smaller than the average for the whole city (1:2). The suburban area is becoming during each successive decade more and more of an urban character. It is not surprising, therefore, that the proportion of females to males has fallen during the last decade from 10 : 18 to 10 : 19.

Phenomenal increase in the densely populated wards.

8. Mr. Beverley had to face the problem of accounting for the stationary character of the population, a phenomenon which he admitted was opposed to all preconceived ideas and expectations. The results of the census of 1901 are, however, in accord with preconceived ideas, except that the amount of increase during the last decade is greatest in those very areas in which one might think that there was the least room for expansion. It does not, therefore, seem necessary to offer any explanation for the increase exhibited by the figures for the whole town. The remarkable increase in the case of the densely populated Wards is chiefly to be explained by the fact that the natural tendency in large cities to an increase of congestion in areas already congested, unless checked by municipal action, is specially marked in Calcutta, where up-country immigrant labourers, who have recently come to the city, prefer to live with their friends in quarters already congested rather than to seek for more sanitary surroundings elsewhere. It is probable also that the number of the population in these particular areas was under-rated in previous censuses. These areas give the greatest amount of difficulty in taking an accurate census; and it is undoubtedly the case that in previous censuses the blocks assigned to individual enumerators in these areas were much too large. In some places even an individual house was found on the night of the 1st of March 1901 to

contain several hundreds of inhabitants. It is mainly due to the Census Commissioner himself that in the present census this particular point was fully appreciated and that adequate arrangements were made to ensure a correct enumeration.

Increasing disparity in sex figures.

9. The high proportion of the male to the female element of the population has long been known to be a distinctive feature of Calcutta; and the conclusions arrived at in this chapter are to the effect that the disparity in the numbers of the sexes is on the increase rather than the reverse. The number of married males in the city, according to the recent returns, amounts to 358,336. The total number of married females in the city, on the other hand, is only 131,816. It may be safely assumed, that married women in town have their husbands with them, and that the difference between the figures for married males and married females, viz., 226,520, is the number of husbands living in Calcutta without their wives. It is evident, therefore, that in Calcutta there is not very much of family life or of those conditions which we associate with the English word "home." This can be accounted for mainly by the fact that the cost of living, and especially of house-rent, is very much higher in Calcutta than in the mufassil. The poorer classes who, induced by higher wages, come to Calcutta to eke out a livelihood, are very often compelled to leave their females behind them. Another contributory cause towards increasing the disparity in the total numbers of the sexes is to be found in the fact that although a considerable number of grown-up boys are brought to Calcutta for their education, there is a comparatively small corresponding number of girls.

APPENDIX.

Changes in area and the adjustments which have consequently been found necessary in the present census for the purpose of calculating variations in population.

Changes in town areas from 1881 to 1891 and in suburban areas from 1891 to 1901.

1. The calculations of Ward areas for the census of 1881 were made by the Municipal Surveyor.(a) The figures used in 1891 were, however, obtained from calculations made by the Office of the Surveyor-General.(b) The latter figures are undoubtedly more accurate and differ to a certain extent from the former.

Since the last census, Ward XIX has had a net increase of 49 acres. One hundred and four acres have been added to it on the north, and 55 acres excluded from it on the south. These 55 acres properly belonged to Ward XX but they had, by mistake, been included in this Ward. In Ward XX there has been a net increase of 32 acres: 55 acres have been added on the north from Ward XIX and 23 acres have been taken away on the south and given to Ward XXI. Ward XXI has had a net increase since 1891 of 45 acres, which is made up of 23 acres received from Ward XX and 22 acres from Ward XXII. This was done in order to make Lansdowne Road the boundary between the Wards. These changes are tabulated in the following statement:—

	Area in 1876–1881.		Area in 1891.	Area in 1901.	Increase or decrease between 1891 and 1901.
W. 1. T. A. ...	327	+16	409	343	Nil.
„ 1. F. A. ...	...			66	
„ 2. T. A. ...	199	+18	217	217	„
„ 3. T. A. ...	299		403	279	„
„ 3. F. A. ...	...			124	
„ 4. T. A. ...	232	+ 4	320	236	„
„ 4. F. A. ...	...			84	
„ 5. T. A. ...	245	+ 2	243	243	„
„ 6. T. A. ...	251	+11	262	262	„
„ 7. T. A ...	207	+10	217	217	„
„ 8. T. A. ...	227	— 3	224	224	„
„ 9. T. A. ...	266	— 3	460	263	„
„ 9. F. A. ...	...			197	
„ 10. T. A. ...	144	+ 3	147	147	„
„ 11. T. A. ...	165	+ 1	166	166	„
„ 12. T. A. ...	205	+ 6	211	211	„
„ 13. T. A. ...	190	+ 2	192	192	„
„ 14. T. A. ...	208	—10	198	198	„
„ 15. T. A. ...	170	+ 9	179	179	„
„ 16. T. A. ...	192	—39	153	153	„
„ 17. T. A. ...	170	—42	128	128	„
„ 18. T. A. ...	57	+51	108	108	„
Total ...	3,754		4,237	4,237	
W. 19. A. A. ...	1,088		1,062	1,111	+49
„ 20. A. A. ...	806		800	832	+32
„ 21. A. A. ...	...		2,022	2,067	+45
„ 22. A. A. ...	1,082		832	816	—22
„ 23. A. A. ...	1,171		1,241	1,241	Nil.
„ 24. A. A. ...	1,005		921	921	„
„ 25. A. A. ...			729	721	„
Fort and Esplande ...	1,283		1,283	1,283	„
Total ...	10,189		13,133	13,237	—104 acres.

Adjustments made in the case of Hastings.

2. Beverley gives the area of Ward XVIII as 57 acres both in 1876 and in 1881.(c) The area given for the report of 1891 is 108 acres. The reason is that in 1891 the portion of Hastings, north of Clyde Road, and, falling properly within the military limits of Fort William (*vide* Government Notification No. 1617M. W., dated 16th June 1898) was included in the area of Ward XVIII. That Mr. Beverley excluded part of Hastings in calculating his population for the Ward is clear from the report of 1881, page 20, paragraph 69, and that this particular part is the area north of Clyde Road is evident from the map attached to his report. The map of the report of 1891 shows that the Military and Civil areas of Hastings were not properly distinguished and that the figures were compared with those of 1881 without allowing for the difference above noted. In the present census, a part of Hastings was, as before, enumerated by the Military authorities; but for the purpose of comparison with the figures of the previous census, Mr. Maguire's area of 108 acres has been

(a) Report of 1876, page 12, paragraph 34.
(b) Report of 1891, page 12, paragraph 34.
(c) It is curious that this area coincides exactly with the area of mauza Govindapur in the year 1700A D. The fact that Govindapur is shown in one of the maps extant as identical with Hastings appears to mark Hastings and Cooly Bazar, as the oldest residential land in the town, being identical with Govindapur of Job Charnock and of Eyre.

accepted as the area of the Ward.[a] From Beverley's block figures it has also been found that 84 males and 78 females, censused in a part of Military Hastings, had been included in the Fort population. This adjustment is mentioned in the note to Table II (*vide* Part III of this Report).

Adjustment in the case of the Maidan.

3. In the case of the maidan, a difficulty arose on account of the fact that the Police Inspectors of the Waterloo Street, Fenwick Bazar, Park Street, and Bamun Bustee thanas were in charge of certain portions of the maidan which they were apt to include in their respective areas. In 1891 these portions of the maidan population were included in the maidan in the cases of Wards XIII, XIV and XVII; but in the case of Ward XII this particular portion was excluded. The same mistake was made in the present census and has been corrected as explained in the note to Table II.

Adjustments in the case of the fringe and suburban areas.

4. In 1881 the town boundary of Ward III was the site of the Maharatta ditch. Originally that ditch did not pass parallel to the Circular Road at this point. A detour was made on the application of Omichand and Govindram Mitter[b] for the purpose of including their garden houses within the town area (*vide* Upjohn's map of 1742 and 1793). On the extension of the town by the amalgamation of a part of the suburbs with it under the Municipal Consolidation Act of 1888, this extended area beyond the Circular Road was added to the jurisdiction of the fringe area and excluded from the town area of Ward III. The population of this strip has therefore, for purposes of strict comparison, been excluded from that of the town and included in that of the fringe area.

The figures given by the 1881 report of the population of Wards XIX, XX, XXII, XXIII, and XXIV require no adjustment, as the thana areas are unchanged. In the case of Wards XXI and XXV, however, certain adjustments were found necessary. Ward XXI is made up of the whole of thana Ballygunge and part of Tollygunge, of which the remaining portion has now been incorporated in the district of the 24-Parganas. The figures given in the report of 1891, page 17, paragraph 49, have been accepted in this report as the basis of calculation. The figure given for Ward XXI is 20,423 (not 10,423, which is obviously a printer's error). The figure for Ballygunge in the report of 1881 is 14,499 (males 8,276 and females 6,223). The population for that part of Tollygunge which has been included in Ward XXI is therefore the difference, viz, 5,924. In calculating males and females, the proportion for the whole suburbs as given by Beverley has been accepted. The present Ward XXV is made up of the whole of the old thana Watgunge and a part of the Garden Reach of 1881. Our figures for 1881 have been arrived at by adding the population given in the report of 1891, page 17, for the one portion, and figures given in the 1881 report for the other portion. The number of males has been calculated at the rate of 58·54 per cent. of the total population, which has been accepted as the basis of calculation for the Suburban Wards for 1881.

For the Fringe Area Wards the figures have been got from page 17 of Mr. Maguire's report and the proportion of males to females calculated in the proportions of 8 : 9 : 10, since this is the proportion given in the report of 1891, thus :—

Ward.	Total.	Male.	Female.
I F. A.	... 3,024	1,771	1,253
III F. A.	... 3,408	1,995	1,453
		+ 917[c]	+ 658[c]
IV F. A.	... 3,833	2,244	1,589
IX F. A.	.. 4,259	2,493	1,776
		+ 70[d]	+ 11[d]
Total	... 11,500	6,732	4,708

Adjustments in the case of the Suburban Municipalities.

5. Mr. Beverley has quoted the figures for thanas Cossipore-Chitpur, Ooltadangah, Manicktolla and Balliaghatta in his report. By subtracting from the total of these figures the figures arrived at in the preceeding paragraph for Wards I F. A., III F. A, IV F. A., and IX F. A., the populations of the areas represented by the present municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Manicktolla have been obtained. These areas were formed into municipalities in the year 1889, so that the figures for 1891 represent the actual population censused.

We have greater difficulties in the case of Garden Reach. There are two portions of this area to be considered. The first portion has come into the Calcutta Ward XXV from the former Garden Reach. The remaining portion together with a part of the district of the 24-Parganas forms the present Municipality of Garden Reach.

(*a*) In the provisional figures published on the 8th March 1901, the population of that part of Hastings which was censused by the Military authorities outside the Fort was included in the Fort figures. This explains the difference between these and the present figures for the Fort and Hastings.

(*b*) *Vide* Chapter VIII of the History of Calcutta, Part I, of this Report.

(*c*) Taken from Ward III T. A.

(*d*) Eastern Bengal State Railway employés censused within the Railway enclosure not included in the population of the Wards

The population of the first portion has been obtained by subtracting the figures for the area added to the Calcutta Municipality from the total figures for Garden Reach given by Beverley. For the second portion, we have, however, no data, and in consequence the following method has been adopted :—

Population of Tollygunge.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
As given by Beverley	8,924	4,620	4,304
As obtained from the results of the present census	5,924	3,448	2,456
Population of that part of Tollygunge, which now belongs to the district of the 24-Parganas	3,000	1,152	1,848

Now as the area of this second portion is nearly equal to that portion of the Tollygunge of 1881, which has now been absorbed by the 24-Parganas, the population of the latter area has been assumed equal to that of the former.

The calculations for the figures of 1876 have been explained in the note to Table II.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—General proportion of the sexes by town divisions.

Town Divisions.	Females to 1,000 males.				
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1876.	1872.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS	***502·8***	***540·8***	***557·4***	***583·2***	***561·1***
TOWN OF CALCUTTA	***506·9***	***525·8***	***556·2***	***573·9***	***552·4***
CALCUTTA PROPER	*541·8*	*565·1*	*607·4*	*607·2*	*580·6*
Old Town Area—					
Ward 1, Shampooker	688·6	746·1	755·2	837·7	791·8
,, 2, Koomartolly	584·7	645·1	638·1	576·2	541·6
,, 3, Burtolla	712·2	734·0	797·8	788·1	748·0
,, 4, Sookea's Street	652·6	686·5	720·1	729·2	691·4
,, 5, Jorabagan	486·7	483·3	493·1	494·8	462·1
,, 6, Jorasanko	635·3	641·9	670·5	694·2	657·1
,, 7, Burrabazar	264·5	272·4	288·2	284·8	256·6
,, 8, Collootola	411·0	437·9	497·2	542·4	508·7
,, 9, Moochipara	542·5	584·6	640·1	637·1	601·6
,, 10, Bow Bazar	418·1	427·4	502·1	495·4	462·09
,, 11, Puddopooker	617·5	632·8	691·9	708·3	670·9
,, 12, Waterloo Street	96·7	91·04	108·3	110·9	86·6
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	309·4	299·4	328·5	320·9	291·9
,, 14, Taltolla	556 8	572·04	687·9	650·3	614·1
,, 15, Colinga	513·7	485·6	559·1	541·5	507·9
,, 16, Park Street	279·5	240·2	263·1	245·8	218·9
,, 17, Bamun Bustee	210·9	294·4	332·6	315·3	286·8
,, 18, Hastings	498·7	488·7	643·1	611·9	575·3
Added Area—					
Ward 19, Entally	607·3	656·5	676·2	685·5	694·9
,, 20, Baniapooker	691·5	690·0	750·8	766·7	778·8
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge ...	743·4	753·8	739·0	764·0	786·5
,, 22, Bhawanipore	726·8	757·6	806·6	784·0	761·1
,, 23, Alipore	470·1	502·3	491·1	545·2	584·9
,, 24, Ekbalpore	683·9	848·8	955·0	809·2	698·2
,, 25, Watgunge	471·1	546·0	704·9	746·8	800·7
,, 1, Ooltadangah*	612·5	508·4	707·5	705·6	703·5
,, 3, Manicktollah*	713·1	730·9	703·9	686·1	672·5
,, 4, Balliaghatta*	687·0	692·1	708·1	705 6	702·8
,, 9, Balliaghatta*	471·3	422·1	693·3	698·1	701·2
Fort William and Maidan	70·03	108·4	87·5	139·6	137·9
Inside Fort	77·6	111·5	82·7	139·6	.....
Outside Fort	28 23	34 2	124·6	.....	.....
WATER AREA	*5·2*	*4·02*	*8·01*	*5·8*	*5·6*
Port	5·7	2·7	5·7	3·0	3·1
Canals	2·2	14·4	29·1	27·5	25·0
SUBURBS	*627·8*	*668·1*	*699·6*	*668·5*	*639·06*
Cossipore and Chitpur	555·9	617·7	} 669·5	646·4	625·4
Manicktollah	691·9	715·2			
Garden Reach	665·9	682·6	860·4	807·1	739·1

Note.—Asterisks denote Fringe Area Wards,—*see* foot-note to Subsidiary Table III.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—Actual excess or Deficit of Females by town Divisions.

Town Divisions.	Number of females in excess (+) or in deficit (−).					Ward No.
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1876.	1872.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS	***− 320,566***	***− 228,573***	***− 187,386***	***− 180,234***	***− 198,661***	
TOWN OF CALCUTTA	***− 277,396***	***− 212,019***	***− 174,599***	***− 165,748***	***− 182,475***	
CALCUTTA PROPER	*−240,649*	*−180,623*	*−141,087*	*−143,930*	*−162,381*	
OLD TOWN AREA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ward 1, Shampooker	− 7,077	− 4,355	− 3,055	− 2,247	− 2,985	1
,, 2, Koomartolly	− 7,903	− 5,742	− 5,678	− 8,734	−10,116	2
,, 3, Burtolla	− 6,176	− 4,010	− 2,690	− 2,795	− 3,550	3
,, 4, Sookea's Street	− 6,382	− 4,786	− 3,336	− 3,149	− 3,844	4
,, 5, Jorabagan	−16,941	−13,642	−12,330	−12,605	−14,376	5
,, 6, Jorasanko	−11,818	− 9,083	− 6,474	− 6,207	− 7,453	6
,, 7, Burrabazar	−18,396	−11,806	−11,475	−12,490	−13,903	7
,, 8, Colootola	−26,370	−19,669	−15,889	−14,386	−16,545	8
,, 9, Moochipara	−15,543	−10,269	− 8,609	− 8,295	− 9,762	9
,, 10, Bow Bazar	−11,098	− 9,092	− 7,169	− 7,584	− 8,649	10
,, 11, Puddopooker	− 6,634	− 4,669	− 3,736	− 3,339	− 4,034	11
,, 12, Waterloo Street	− 5,190	− 4,942	− 4,655	− 4,357	− 4,794	12
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	−16,458	−15,292	−13,090	−13,147	−14,681	13
,, 14, Taltolla	− 9,175	− 7,951	− 4,841	− 5,483	− 6,480	14
,, 15, Colinga	− 5,388	− 4,576	− 3,348	− 3,626	− 4,169	15
,, 16, Park Street	− 3,440	− 2,830	− 2,898	− 2,638	− 2,926	16
,, 17, Bamun Bustee	− 3,554	− 2,506	− 3,067	− 3,263	− 3,700	17
,, 18, Hastings	− 1,873	− 656	− 111	− 1,230	− 1,389	18
ADDED AREA	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ward 19, Entally	− 9,436	− 7,026	− 5,201	− 5,056	− 4,909	19
,, 20, Baniapooker	− 5,142	− 4,222	− 2,689	− 2,586	− 2,485	20
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge	− 4,005	− 3,205	− 3,065	− 2,926	− 2,787	21
,, 22, Bhawanipore	− 7,853	− 5,873	− 4,068	− 4,546	− 5,026	22
,, 23, Alipore	− 6,306	− 4,904	− 4,586	− 4,335	− 5,085	23
,, 24, Ekbalpore	− 4,056	− 1,254	− 365	− 1,788	− 3,212	24
,, 25, Watgunge	−13,632	− 7,879	− 4,832	− 3,691	− 2,548	25
,, 1, Ooltadangah*...	− 2,044	− 1,742	− 518	− 533	− 549	1
,, 3, Manicktollah*	− 2,256	− 1,599	− 871	− 941	− 1,019	3
,, 4, Balliaghatta*...	− 2,166	− 1,652	− 655	− 673	− 692	4
,, 9, Balliaghatta*	− 4,207	− 4,211	− 786	− 780	− 773	5
FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN...	*− 2,892*	*− 2,911*	*− 2,801*	*− 1,972*	*− 1,981*	
Inside Fort	− 2,479	− 2,770	− 2,492	− 1.972	.....	
Outside Fort	− 413	− 141	− 309	...	.....	
WATER AREA	*−33,855*	*−28,485*	*−30,711*	*−19,846*	*−18,213*	
Port	−29,428	−26,443	−27,877	−17,590	−16,538	
Canals	− 4,427	− 2,042	− 2,837	− 2,256	− 1,675	
SUBURBS	*−23,170*	*−16,565*	*−12,787*	*−14,486*	*−16,186*	
Cossipore and Chitpur	−11,628	− 7,425 }	−11,853	−13,327	−14,802	
Manicktollah...	− 5,897	− 4,675 }				
Garden Reach	− 5,645	− 4,455	− 934	− 1,159	− 1,384	

NOTE.—Asterisks denote Fringe Area Wards,—*see* foot-note to Subsidiary Table III.

CHAPTER III.

RELIGION.

In this chapter we shall deal firstly with the strength of the adherents of the various religions professed by the people in the Metropolis and the relative amount of increase of each during the last decade. We shall next deal with the distribution of the adherents of the various religions in the Ward areas.

I.

I—(*a*)—Number of Adherents of the various Religions.

Hindus form the bulk of the population. Out of a total of 949,144 persons in Calcutta and the suburbs, 615,491 are Hindus, 286,576 are Muhammadans and 38,515 are Christians. In the town of Calcutta the Hindus form nearly 65 per cent., the Muhammadans rather less than 30 per cent., and the Christians slightly over 4 per cent., of the total population, leaving only 1·01 per cent., or 101 per 1,000 of the population to all the other religions. This number (101) is made up of 34 Buddhists, 22 Jews, 21 Brahmos, 15 Jains, 3 Parsees, 2 Confucians, and rather less than 2 Sikhs. Of these religions four only have more than 1,000 adherents. Buddhists number 2,903, Jews 1,889, Brahmos 1,799 and Jains 1,241. The only others worth mentioning are Parsees 290, Confucians 178 and Sikhs 153. The remaining minor religions are represented by not more than 17 adherents scattered over the Central and Southern Wards of the town.

(*b*)—Amount of increase since the last Census.

Hindus have increased 24·1 per cent. since the last Census, and Muhammadans 23·01 per cent. The amount of increase therefore in the adherents of the two chief religions is nearly the same. Among Christians, however, the amount of increase has been greater, 30·79 per cent. There is a still more remarkable increase in the case of Brahmos and Jains, the percentages being 154 and 151, respectively. Parsees and Jews have increased by about 75 and 35 per cent. It should be borne in mind, however, that the percentage figures of the smaller communities taken by themselves are apt to give a misleading impression, as accidental influxes or withdrawals of a few persons produce considerable variations in the percentages. We have 1,799 Brahmos in place of 702 at the previous census. Many Brahmos, however, still hold, as they held before, that Brahmoism is only a sect of Hinduism. Some of them have therefore returned their religion as Hindu at the present census just as they did before. It is believed, therefore, that the actual number of Brahmos is larger than the figure shown in the returns. The Brahmos as a class are, it is said, not increasing in number. The proportions of Hindus and Muhammadans to the total population have remained nearly constant; while, with the exception of Sikhs, those of all the other religions have increased. The proportions of Brahmos and Jains have nearly doubled. The strength of the adherents of the various sects of Christians will be dealt with in a separate chapter.

II.—Distribution of the Adherents of the various Religions in the Ward Areas.

(*a*) *Hindus.*

A reference to the diagrams Nos. 11 and 12 will at once show that Hindus preponderate very much in the great majority of the Wards. Their numerical strength is greatest in the following five Wards:—

Ward.		Hindu population.	Percentage on total Hindu population of the town.
Jorabagan	...	45,864	8·3
Jorasanko	...	43,560	7·9
Bhawanipore	...	40,788	7·4
Moochipara & Balliaghatta (IX.F.A.)	...	34,794 5,035	7·2
Shampuker & Ooltadangah (IF.A.)	...	34,290 5,476	7·2

But when we come to consider the question of the proportion of Hindus to the total population of each Ward, this order is not maintained, as can be seen from the following figures:—

Name of Ward.	Percentage on Ward population.	Name of Ward.	Percentage on Ward population.
Koomertooly ...	95·9	Moochipara ...	66·4
Jorabagan ...	93·5	Ooltadangah (I F. A.)	64·4
Burtolla ...	89·7	Hastings ...	63·3
Shampuker ...	89·3	Entally ...	62·5
Sookea's Street ...	84·5	Bamun Bustee ...	57·7
Puddopuker ...	84·3	Ballygunge & Tollygunge ...	54·4
Jorasanko ...	82·2		
Bhawanipore ...	82 2	Balliaghatta (IX F. A.)	54·4
Alipore ...	76·4	Waterloo Street ...	53·9
Burrabazar ...	72·2	Fenwick Bazar ...	51·4
Watgunge ...	66·7		

Each of these 20 Wards has a population of which more than 50 per cent. is Hindu. In Park Street and Bow Bazar the proportion of Hindus fall to 41·2 and 38·8 per cent., respectively. In the Port where the lascars of large vessels and the crew of small craft are mainly Musalman, the Muhammadans are more than twice as numerous as the Hindus. In the canals, in four Wards of the town, in two of the Fringe Area Wards and in the Suburban Municipality of Garden Reach, the Musalman population exceeds the Hindu; while in the Bow Bazar Ward the number of the adherents of the two chief religions are nearly equal, as may be seen from the following table:—

	Total population.	Percentage of Hindus.	Percentage of Muhammadans.
The Port	29,768	27·8	61·2
Canals	4,447	48·9	50·7
Colootola	63,170	41·9	50·2
Ekbalpore	21,608	44·5	52·3
Beniapuker	28,202	39·6	57·8
Taltolla	32,237	37·1	51·6
Garden Reach	28,211	43·2	55·9
Balliaghatta (IX F. A.) ...	11,704	43 0	53·6
Manicktolla (III F. A.) ...	13,472	49·4	50·1
Bow Bazar	27,052	38·8	37·3

(*b*) *Muhammadans.*

Muhammadans live largely in Colootola (12·7 per cent. of the whole Musalman population of the town), and in the Wards of the east and south-east, thus:—

	Musalman population.	Percentage on Total Musalman population in town of Calcutta.	Percentage on total population
Colootola	31,721	12·7	50·2
Moochipara	16,059	6·4	1·53
Balliaghatta (IX F. A.) ...	6,277	2·5	53·6
Taltolla	16,637	6·7	51·6
Beniapuker	16,313	6·5	27·8
Entally	11,746	5·2	30·4
Fenwick Bazar	11,491	4·6	36·8
Bow Bazar	10,104	4·0	37·3

And in the following outlying Wards contiguous to them :—

Ballygunge and Tollygunge ...	11,348	4·6	41·7
Ekbalpore	11,303	4·6	52·3
Watgunge	12,077	4·8	31·8

Thus Beniapuker, Balliaghatta (IX F.A.), Ekbalpore, Taltolla, and Colootolla are Wards which may be characterised as markedly Muhammadan. These interesting facts are well brought out by diagram No. 11 appended to this Report.

(*c*) *Christians.*

It is remarkable that those sections of the town in which Muhammadans preponderate contain a considerable part of the Christian population as well consisting mostly, however, of Eurasians and Native Christians. Bow Bazar,

with 5,181 Christians is the chief Christian centre, containing 13·7 per cent. of the total Christian population of the town of Calcutta. The other chief Christian Wards are Fenwick Bazar (with 3,505 persons, or 11·2 per cent.), Taltolla (3,534, or 10·9 per cent.), the Port (2,793, or 9·4 per cent.), Colootola (2,845, or 4·5 per cent.), Entally (2,610, or 6·7 per cent.), and Puddopukur (2,337, or 6·2 per cent.). In regard to the relative strength of Christians to the total population of the Ward, Park Street, the Ward inhabited by the *elite* of the European community, stands at the head of all the Wards in the town. Its Christian population forms 22 per cent. of its total population. The following six Wards in the neighbourhood of Park Street have more than 10 per cent. of their population Christians, Waterloo Street (XII) 19·6, Bow Bazar (X) 19·2, Bamun Bustee (XVII) 14·3, Collinga (XV) 11·6, Fenwick Bazar (XIII) 11·2, and Taltolla (XIV) nearly 11 per cent. The proportion of Christians is much lower in the remaining Wards, particularly in the Northern or Hindu Wards, in one of which (Koomertooly) hardly one man in 10,000 professes the Christian faith.

(*d*) *Minor Religions.*

Brahmos are met with in all the Wards of the old town except Hastings. They reside mostly in Wards Jorasanko and Jorabagan, in which the head-quarters of the Adi and Sadharan Brahmo Somajes are situated, and which therefore together contain the largest number (936). Moochipara, the head-quarters of the new Dispensation Church founded by the late Keshab Chunder Sen, contains the next highest number, viz., 253, and the adjoining Ward, Sukea's Street, contains 133 Brahmos, while Fenwick Bazar, which contains a large number of shop-keepers and petty traders from Eastern Bengal, returns 109 Brahmos. In the added area, Bhawanipore, noted as the seat of eminent Vakils, records 67 Brahmos and the Port 78 from amongst native passengers. No Buddhists are returned from Wards I, IV, VI, XVIII, XXIV, XXV or the Fringe area. The great bulk of them are to be found in Colootola (1,128) and Bow Bazar (1,028). They are mostly Chinese, Burmese and Mughs. There were 2,199 Buddhists in 1891. They have since increased to 2,968. Nearly all the Jains live in the commercial Wards of Jorabagan (348), Burra-bazar (793) and Colootola (75). A few of them are found in Sukea's Street and Jorasanko. There are now 1,241 Jains against 494 in 1891. Even this number is, however, short of the actual number professing Jainism; for many Jains believe that they are merely a sect of Hindus and have, in consequence, returned themselves as Hindus. There is no hard-and-fast line of demarcation between Jainism and Hinduism. Many Oswáls and Agárwallas, who have returned themselves as Hindu Baishnavs, claim kinship by marriage with castes of the same name professing Jainism.

Parsees, Jews, Sikhs and Chinese.

Burrabazar contains the majority of Parsee residents, while Jews are located mostly where the Colootola, Burrabazar, and Bow Bazar Wards meet. The small Sikh population of 162 consists mostly of soldiers returned from the Fort and traders from Burrabazar and Colootola (Wards VII and VIII). The Confucian community consists chiefly of the Chinese shoe-makers, carpenters and cabinet-makers of Bentinck Street, which is the boundary between the Waterloo Street and the Burrabazar Wards. The bulk of them live in the former Ward. Jews, Jains, Parsees, Confucians, and Buddhists are mostly tradesmen, and are, therefore, more or less congregated in the trade centres of the town. They may be said to be conspicuous by their absence in the Northern Wards and in the suburbs.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—General Distribution of Population by Religion.

Religion.	1901.		1891.		Percentage of variation Increase (+) or Decrease (−), 1891 to 1901.
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ...	***847,796***	***1,000·0***	***682,305***	.....	***+24·25***
Hindu	551,462	650·4	444,611	651·6	+24·1
Brahmo	1,799	2·1	708	1·1	+154·09
Sikh	153	0·2	287	0·4	−46·68
Jain	1,241	1·5	494	0·7	+151·21
Buddhist	2,903	3·4	2,199	3·2	+32·01
Zoroastrian	290	0·4	166	0·3	+74·69
Muhammadan	249,939	294·8	203,198	298·1	+23·01
Christian	37,925	44·7	28,997	42·5	+30·79
Jew	1,889	2·2	1,599	2·1	+35·09
Others	195	·3	.....	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—Distribution of Hindu and Muhammadan by Town Divisions.

District.	Hindu. Proportion per 10,000.		Percentage of variation—Increase (+), Decrease (−), 1891 to 1901.	Muhammadan. Proportion per 10,000.		Percentage of variation—Increase (+), Decrease (−) 1891 to 1901.	Ward No.
	1901.	1891.		1901.	1891.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS.							
TOWN OF CALCUTTA	***10,000***	***10,000***	.....	***10,000***	***10,000***	..	
Ward 1—Shampukur	621·7	697·8	+ 28·3	100·2	289 1	+ 20·1	1
,, 1. Ooltadangah	99·2			120·6			
,, 2. Koomartolly	524·5	573·7	+ 13·5	48·4	54·9	+ 8·5	2
,, 3. Burtolla	599·5	622·7	+ 43·3	127·6	427·3	+ 20·8	3
,, 3. Manicktollah	120·8			288 0			3
,, 4. Sookea's Street	485·0	519·2	+ 20·2	161·8	380·5	+ 20·7	4
,, 4. Balliaghatta	105·0			211·6			4
,, 5. Jorabagan	830·6	826·5	+ 24·9	88·3	103·9	+ 4·1	5
,, 6. Jorasanko	789·8	766·4	+ 27·9	353 6	358·5	+ 21·3	6
,, 7. Burra Bazar	403 0	513·5	+ 63·6	263·0	260·5	+ 24·2	7
,, 8. Colootola	481·9	498 7	+ 19·7	1268·9	1215·5	+ 21·4	8
,, 9. Moocheepara	662·0	709·5	+ 26·4	656·1	810 0	+ 35·5	9
,, 9. Balliaghatta	60·2			237 3			9
,, 10. Bow Bazar	190·4	190·7	+ 23·3	404 2	436·6	+139 9	10
,, 11. Puddopukur	429·0	405·2	+ 31·4	83 6	51 6	+ 72 1	11
,, 12. Waterloo Street	62·5	78·7	− 1 4	55·5	72·3	− 5·9	12
,, 13. Fenwick Bazar	391·1	323·4	+ 11 7	459·6	536 2	+ 5·4	13
,, 14. Taltolla	217·0	230·8	+ 12·8	665·5	772·4	+ 5 2	14
,, 15. Colinga	108 9	105·8	+ 33·5	396 7	320 0	+ 21·1	15
,, 16. Park Street	45·7	46·9	+ 20 8	98 0	74·4	+ 44·9	16
,, 17. Bamun Bastee	57 6	50 9	+ 15·5	58·8	59·4	+ 21·4	17
,, 18. Hastings	45·3	69 1	− 9·3	49·1	68·9	− 14·2	18
,, 19. Entally	437·9	461·9	+ 17·8	469·9	515·2	+ 11·9	19
,, 20. Bamapukur	200·8	220·5	+ 13·0	652 5	626·6	+ 29 0	20
,, 21. Ballygunge and Tallygunge	268·5	268·3	+ 24·2	453·9	506·9	+ 10·1	21
,, 22. Bhawanipore	739·6	782·3	+ 17·4	302·6	335·6	+ 10 7	22
,, 23. Alipore	245·5	338·9	+ 27·7	151 9	183·7	+ 1·4	23
,, 24. Ekbalpore	174·2	135·2	+ 9 6	462·1	439·0	+ 26·5	24
,, 25. Watgunge	377·3	408·4	+ 39·3	483·1	409·0	+ 45·2	25
FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN	*33 2*	*32·4*	*+ 27·1*	*48·0*	*28·4*	*+117 7*	
Port	154·4	287·7	− 54·1	729·1	610·3	+ 46·9	
Canals	39·9	25·9	+ 88·9	90·3	45·9	+138·4	
SUBURBS ... '	*10,000*	.....	.....	*10,000*	.....	.....	
Cossipore and Chitpore	4537·9	.....	.....	3096·8	.....	.....	
Manicktollah	3559·6	.....	.....	2596·3	.....	.....	
Garden Reach	1902·4	.....	... .	4306 9	... ..	.....	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—DISTRIBUTION

DISTRICT.	Christian.		Variation. Increase (+) Decrease (−).	Buddhist.		Variation Increase (+) Decrease (−).	Brahmo.	
	1901.	1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901.	1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS.								
TOWN OF CALCUTTA	***37,925***	***28,997***	***+8,928***	***2,903***	***2,199***	***+ 704***	***1,799***	***708***
Ward 1, Shampooker	26	15	+ 20	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
,, 1, Ooltadangah	9	.....					6	.....
,, 2, Koomertolly	5	4	+ 1	.....	.....	.....	14	8
,, 3, Burtolla	99	127	+ 28	.....	.....	...	38	35
,, 3, Manicktollah	51	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 4, Sookea's Street	528	371	+ 197	.....	.....	.....	134	91
,, 4, Balliaghatta	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 5, Jorabagan	59	55	+ 4	12	1	+ 11	587	1
,, 6, Jorasanko	209	177	+ 32	.....	.....	.....	349	138
,, 7, Barra Bazar	609	561	+ 48	16	85	− 69	4	.....
,, 8, Colcotola	2,845	2,628	+ 217	1,182	616	+ 566	36	154
,, 9, Moocheepara	205	1,280	+ 316	5	10	− 5	256	174
,, 9, Balliaghatta	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
,, 10, Bow Bazar	5,181	4,320	+ 861	1,028	850	+ 178	1	43
,, 11, Puddopooker	2,337	1,559	+ 778	12	9	+ 3	18	17
,, 12, Waterloo Street	1,256	978	+ 278	86	112	− 26	18	1
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	3,505	2,931	+ 574	49	57	− 8	109	4
,, 14, Taltolla	3,534	2,715	+ 819	35	98	− 63	16	.....
,, 15, Colinga...	1,944	1,520	+ 424	14	1	+ 13	7	.....
,, 16, Park Street	1,345	982	+ 363	16	20	− 4	10	.....
,, 17, Bamun Bastee	789	616	+ 173	16	72	− 56	17	.....
,, 18, Hastings	407	347	+ 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 19, Entally	2,610	2,159	+ 451	42	2	+ 40	13	.....
,, 20, Baniapooker	772	563	+ 209	32	.....	+ 32	.....	5
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge	1,034	550	+ 484	1	38	− 37	2	6
,, 22, Bhowanipore	1,207	990	+ 217	14	9	+ 5	67	15
,, 23, Alipore	317	287	+ 30	55	164	− 109	5	6
,, 24, Ekbalpore	675	380	+ 295	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
,, 25, Watgunge	550	291	+ 259	.....	1	− 1	.....	10
FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN	*1,578*	*1,251*	*+ 327*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port	2,793	1,336	+ 1,457	288	54	+ 234	78	.....
Canals	15	4	+ 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUBURBS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*13*	.....
Cossipore and Chitpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Manicktollah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Garden Reach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OF CHRISTIANS AND OTHERS BY TOWN DIVISIONS.

Variation. Increase (+) Decrease (−).	Jain.		Variation. Increase (+) Decrease (−).	Sikh.		Variation. Increase (+) Decrease (−).	Jew.		Variation Increase (+) Decrease (−).	Zoroastrian.		Variation. Increase (+) Decrease (−).	Ward No.
1891 to 1901.	1901.	1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901.	1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901.	1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901.	1891.	1891 to 1901.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
+1,091	***1,241***	***494***	***+747***	***153***	***287***	***−134***	***1,889***	***1,399***	***+ 490***	***290***	***166***	***+ 124***	
+ 18	.....	1	− 1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	+ 12	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
+ 6	.....	4	− 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
+ 3	.....	2	− 2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	+ 1	.....	8	− 8	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
+ 43	3	...	+ 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	− 22	4
.....	1	.....	+ 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
+586	348	294	+ 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	− 6	.....	.....	.....	5
+211	14	15	− 1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	+ 8	9	.....	+ 9	6
+ 4	793	60	+ 733	12	.....	+ 12	598	638	− 40	183	83	+ 100	7
−118	75	13	+ 62	51	.....	+ 51	714	521	+ 193	22	.....	+ 22	8
+ 82	.....	16	− 16	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	+ 89	1	.....	+ 1	9
+ 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	+ 4	9
− 42	.....	13	− 13	.....	.....	.....	200	48	+ 152	22	7	+ 15	10
+ 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	+ 8	3	.....	+ 3	11
+ 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	− 12	28	12	+ 16	12
+105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	101	− 68	.....	11	− 11	13
+ 16	.....	27	− 27	.....	49	− 49	44	.....	+ 44	.....	.....	.....	14
+ 7	.....	2	− 2	6	.....	+ 6	23	15	+ 8	.....	.....	.....	15
+ 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	13	+ 21	1	.....	+ 1	16
+ 17	.....	37	− 37	.....	.....	.....	29	1	+ 28	2	.....	+ 2	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
+ 13	2	.....	+ 2	.....	.....	.....	61	7	+ 54	2	.....	+ 2	19
− 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11	− 3	1	.....	+ 1	20
− 4	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	+ 13	.....	7	− 7	.....	8	− 8	21
+ 52	.....	7	− 7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	+ 1	.....	.....	.....	22
− 1	.....	1	− 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
+ 2	5	.....	+ 5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	+ 5	11		+ 11	24
− 10	.....	1	− 1	.....	59	− 59	.....	.....	.....	1	15	− 14	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	− 179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
+ 78	.....	1	− 1	71	.....	+ 71	14	12	+ 2	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

CHAPTER IV.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE.

STRENGTH OF THE CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES OF THE VARIOUS RELIGIONS BY SEX.

(*a*) *Hindu.*

THE total number of Hindu castes mentioned in the Census Schedules is 180. Brahmans form by far the most numerous caste, being 88,610 in number, or one-seventh of the total Hindu population, and 9·9 per cent. of the entire population of Calcutta; Kayasthas are a good second with 71,757. Behind them at some distance come Kaivarthas, Subarnabanics, Chamars, Goalas and Tantis. The numerical strength of each of these castes and its percentage on the whole Hindu population are shown below :—

	Town of Calcutta.	Calcutta with Suburbs.	Percentage to Total Hindu population.	
			Town of Calcutta.	Calcutta with Suburbs.
Brahman	82,539	88,610	15	14·4
Kayastha	67,140	71,757	12·2	11·7
Kaibartha	36,714	45,718	6·7	7·4
Subarnabanic ...	25,190	26,526	4·6	4·3
Chamar	24,586	29,610	4·5	4·8
Goala	22,945	26,284	4·2	4·2
Tanti	20,664	22,453	3·7	3·6

The total for the town of Calcutta for these eight castes is 279,788, which is a little more than half the whole Hindu population (551,462). Eight castes (including Baisnab, Napit, Dhoba, and Gandhabanic) each number more than 10,000. Twelve castes have more than 5,000 each, among which are Khatrias, Baidyas and Chatris. Of seven castes numbering more than 20,000 the Subarnabanics and Tantis have 46 per cent. of females each. Thirty-seven per cent. of Kayasthas are females. The female population of Kaivarthas is nearly 36 per cent. and of Brahmans nearly 33 per cent.

(*b*) *Muhammadan.*

The Muhammadans divide themselves into seven groups. The Shekhs are an overwhelming majority, their number being 262,087 out of a total of 286,576 Muhammadans. They form 91 per cent. of the Musalman population and about 28 per cent. of the whole population of Calcutta. If the Shekhs are reckoned as a caste, it is the most numerous, being about three times as large as that of the Brahmans. The second Musalman tribe, in point of numbers, is the Pathan, which numbers 14,531 or 5 per cent. of the Muhammadan population. The Sayads with 7,586 come next. Moghuls 1,799, Lalbegis, Jolahas and Hazams make up the remainder.

(*c*) *Christian.*

The Christian population is divided into 46 nationalities besides Native Christians. The Eurasians form the majority of the Christian population claiming 14,663 out of 38,515, or 37·8 per cent. The unspecified Native Christians and natives of England come next in point of numbers consisting of 8,943 and 8,490 persons respectively.

The proportion of females among unspecified Native Christians is very high. They number 4,137 out of 8,943, or 46 per cent. The Eurasian females show a still higher percentage, 7,554 in 14,663, *i.e.*, nearly 51 per cent. The percentage of females among this class is higher than that of any other in Calcutta. Over 98 per cent. of the Christians reside in the town of Calcutta and less than 2 per cent. in the Suburbs.

(d) Minor Religions.

(*i*) *Brahmo.*—The majority of Brahmos, 1,391 out of 1,812 (76·7 per cent.), have abondoned the caste system and have not shown to what castes they or their ancestors originally belonged. Of those who have recorded their castes the Baidyas number 191 and the Kayasthas 151. With the exception of two or three families numbering 13 persons in all, the Brahmos live in the town of Calcutta.

(*ii*) *Jain.*—No Jain lives in the suburbs of Calcutta. Exactly half their number (620) are Oswáls ; 239 are Baisbanyas ; 120 are Brahmans and 97 Agarwállas. The adherents of the other minor religions are almost entirely confined to the old Town Area.

(*iii*) *Parsee and Jew.*—The Parsees show no subdivisions. The Jews are of 20 different nationalities, but the Asiatic Jews form the bulk of them—1,145 out 1,189. It is noteworthy that there is a class of Jews who have no fixed domicile or native country and are content to describe themselves as Asiatic Jews, thus separating themselves from Arabic, Armenian, Hebrew, Burmese, Chinese, Persian, Syrian, and Turkish Jews. These latter know and remember the country from which they migrated, but the great majority recognize that they have no particular country, which they can call their own. Jews and Eurasians are the only races in the town which have a female population more numerous than the male.

	Males.	Females.
Jews	917	972
Eurasians	7,209	7,454

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—Caste, Tribe and Race by Religion.

Caste, Tribe, or Race.	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.				SUBURBS.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per 1,000 on total population.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per 1,000 on total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU	***551,462***	***361,176***	***190,286***	***1,000·0***	***64,029***	***39,894***	***24,135***	***1,000·0***
Agarwāla	4,303	2,982	1,321	7·8	80	72	8	1·2
Aguri	2,012	1,212	800	3·6	81	56	25	1·3
Ahir	1,854	1,395	459	3·3	162	108	54	2·5
Arakh	16	16						
Atith	3		3					
Bādi	5	1	4					
Bāgdi	7,182	3,806	3,376	13·0	3,894	1,892	2,002	60·8
Baheliā	79	52	27	0·1	5	5		0·1
Baidya	6,909	4,028	2,881	12·5	381	199	182	5·9
Bairagi	192	129	63	0·3	10	6	4	0·1
Bāis Baniya	2,290	2,173	117	4·1	2	2		
Baishnab (Baistam)	14,079	6,436	7,643	25·5	3,863	1,799	2,064	60·3
Baiti	9	4	5		5	4	1	0·1
Bāntar	42	42		0·1				
Bārhi	19	19						
Bāri	107	60	47	0·2	4	4		
Bārik	1	1						
Bārui (Barai)	1,774	1,442	332	3·2	132	89	43	2·1
Bauri	71	60	11	0·1				
Beşya	6		6					
Bhakat	9	2	7					
Bhar	298	249	49	0·5	231	188	43	3·6
Bhartari	13	5	8					
Bhāskar	153	79	74	0·3	17	12	5	0·2
Bhāt	58	48	10	0·1	4	4		
Bhātiya	154	93	61	0·3				
Bhumhar					99	74	25	1·5
Bhuinmāli	3	3						
Bhuiyā	1,022	813	209	1·8				
Bind	608	586	22	1·1	118	73	45	1·8
Brāhman	82,539	55,671	26,868	149·6	6,071	4,031	2,040	94·8
Chain	267	267		0·5				
Chamār	24,586	18,140	6,446	44·5	5,024	3,552	1,472	78·5
Chāsā	19	19						
Chāsādhoba	563	329	234	1·0	120	80	40	1·9
Chāsuti	6		6					
Chetti	2	2						
Chhatri or Chhetri	6,968	5,683	1,285	12·6	844	700	144	13·2
Chunāri	3	3						
Desi	6	6						
Dhānuk	121	92	29	0·2	27	17	10	0·4
Dhoba	9,826	6,283	3,543	17·9	1,364	859	505	21·3
Doai (Daoyai)	4	4						
Dom	9,625	5,626	3,999	17·7	921	520	401	14·4
Dosādh	7,787	5,231	2,556	14·2	953	674	279	14·9
Gandhabanik	9,468	5,480	4,088	17·2	602	421	181	9·4
Gareri	453	290	163	0·8	104	53	51	1·6
Gāro	1		1					
Gaur	344	334	10	0·6				
Gaura					47	32	15	0·7
Gharti	7		7					
Ghāsi (Ghāsiya)	3		3		5	3	2	0·1
Ghatwal					1	1		
Ghusuria	8	8						
Goālā	22,945	16,545	6,400	42·6	3,339	2,344	995	52·1
Gond	43	22	21	0·1				
Gonrhi					14	11	3	0·2
Gorāit	18	14	4					
Gosāin					2	2		
Gujar	111	111		0·3				
Guria					46	46		0·7
Gurung	20	20						
Gujarati Bania	30	30						
Halwāi	1,582	1,105	477	2·8	171	138	33	2·7
Hāri	1,581	846	735	2·8	87	45	42	1·3
Hela	48	48						
Jat	123	123		0·2				
Jhalo	1	1						
Jhunjhunwala	9		9					
Jugi	2,923	1,582	1,341	5·3	658	445	213	10·3
Kahār	19,253	14,726	4,527	35·0	1,023	790	238	16·1
Kaibartta	34,115	22,763	11,352	61·9	7,660	4,593	3,067	119·6
Kaibartta (Chāsi)	2,123	1,057	1,066	3·9	1,236	679	557	19·3
Kaibartta (Jaliya)	476	300	176	0·8	108	85	23	1·7
Kalu	4,314	2,323	1,991	7·9	407	235	172	6·4
Kalwār	9,362	6,219	3,143	16·9	893	589	304	13·9
Kāmār	7,103	4,271	2,832	13·8	484	287	197	7·6
Kān	42	36	6		3	3		
Kandh (Khond)	1	1						
Kānhu	1,870	1,500	370	3·4	297	207	90	4·6
Kanjar	55	32	23	0·2				
Kānsair	3,909	1,972	1,937	7·1	30	15	15	0·5
Kaora	3,302	1,629	1,673	5·9	403	214	189	6·3
Kasāh	314	184	130	0·5	155	84	71	2·4
Kapuri	52	25	7					
Karan	8	7	1					
Kanangā	6	1	5					
Kataria	5	5						
Kawāli	24	22	2					
Kāyāstha	67,140	42,779	24,361	121·8	4,617	2,614	2,003	72·2
Kewat	334	238	96	0·6	93	55	38	1·5
Khaira	3		3					
Khandāit	5,834	5,432	402	10·6	472	447	25	7·4
Kharia (Kheria)	1		1					
Kharwār (Kherwār)	3		3					
Khatik	71	45	26	0·1	8	4	4	0·1
Khatri	5,259	3,517	1,742	9·5	304	245	59	4·8
Kochh	9	5	4					
Koiri	3,552	2,885	667	6·4	836	662	173	13·0
Kora (Kara)	134	134		0·2	11	6	5	0·2
Kuki	7	4	3					
Kumhār (Kumbhakar)	2,127	1,290	837	3·9	312	176	136	4·9
Kuri	15	15						
Kurmi	6,320	4,888	1,432	11·5	823	608	215	12·9
Lāheri	1		1					
Lālbegi	3,048	1,539	1,509	5·6	77	69	8	1·2
Lodah	34	34						

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—Caste, Tribe and Race by Religion—*contd.*

Caste, Tribe, or Race.	Town of Calcutta.				Suburbs.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per 1,000 on total population.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per 1,000 on total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lohār	625	502	123	1·1	49	40	9	0·8
Madrasi (unspecified)	175	55	120	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maheśri	1,004	730	274	1·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahili	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Māl	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mālākār	1,574	1,126	448	2·8	184	120	64	2·9
Mallāh	3,802	3,699	103	6·8	81	54	27	1·3
Mālo	136	130	6	0·2	2	1	1	.....
Māl Pahāriā	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mānjhi	57	54	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maratha	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mavara	6,758	4,633	2,125	12·2	573	382	191	9·0
Mehtar	1,587	979	608	2·8	179	130	49	2·8
Moodiga	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moota	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muchi	8,477	6,442	2,035	15·4	948	626	322	14·8
Munda	76	41	35	0·2	5	.....	5	0·1
Muria	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muriyari	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musahar	56	50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nāgar	12	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naiyā	28	19	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Namasudra	1,313	695	618	2·3	469	296	173	7·3
Nāpit	12,162	8,065	4,097	22·0	1,303	808	495	20·3
Nepali	18	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newār	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nunia	1,180	859	321	2·2	190	119	71	2·9
Nuri (Lari)	94	44	50	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orāon	510	436	74	0·9	152	144	8	2·4
Oswāl	1,344	998	346	2·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pān	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Parghā	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parhaiyā	204	190	14	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pāsi	1,542	1,008	534	8·8	592	363	229	9·2
Pātni	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pātrā	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pātwā	580	326	254	1·5	1	1	.....	.....
Pendhari	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pod	2,187	1,338	849	3·9	303	184	119	4·7
Rājbansi	28	11	17	.....	9	9	.....	0·1
Rājbhar	158	138	20	0·3	19	14	5	0·3
Rājput	1,440	1,145	295	2·6	162	112	50	2·5
Raju	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajwār	517	458	59	0·9	12	12	.....	0·2
Rāstogi	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rauniār	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rautiā	110	45	65	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sadgop	11,757	6,268	5,489	21·4	1,892	1,167	725	29·6
Sādhu	13	13	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Sānkhāri	623	314	309	1·2	8	.....	8	0·1
Sannyāsi	26	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santāl	27	27	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Sarahiya	189	189	.....	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarāogi	197	72	125	0·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnakār	2,510	1,662	848	4·5	497	241	256	7·7
Sauria	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savar	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shagirdpesha (Sagarpeshā).	67	67	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonār	1,684	1,120	564	3·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subarnabanik	25,190	13,897	11,293	45·7	1,336	497	839	21·9
Sudra	125	64	61	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sukli	2	2	.....	.....	23	23	.....	0·4
Sunhri or Shaha (Sau)	7,024	4,702	2,322	12·7	586	458	128	9·1
Suratwala	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surradhar (Chhutar)	5,656	3,475	2,181	10·3	535	278	257	8·3
Tamaria	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tambuli	4,932	3,370	1,562	8·9	333	199	134	5·2
Tānti	20,664	11,043	9,621	37·4	1,789	1,150	639	27·9
Tatwa	28	22	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Teli	14,825	9,267	5,558	26·9	1,553	968	585	24·2
Telinga	288	169	119	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiyar	954	753	201	1·7	452	227	225	7·0
Thākur	38	38	.....	.....	6	4	2	0·1
Turaha	259	259	.....	0·4	14	13	1	0·2
Turi	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ujia	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vaisya	818	395	423	1·5	21	21	.....	0·3
BRAHMO	***1,799***	***1,112***	***687***	***1,000·0***	***13***	***7***	***6***	***1,000·0***
Baidya	191	38	153	106·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brāhman	51	25	26	28·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goālā	2	2	.....	1·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibartta	2	1	1	1·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kāmār	2	1	1	1·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kānsāri	4	4	.....	2·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kāyāstha	147	94	53	81·7	4	.....	.....	307·7
Khandāit	1	.....	1	0·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khatri	1	1	.....	0·6	4	3	1	307·7
Sadgop	1	1	.....	0·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tambuli	5	.....	5	2·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teli	6	3	3	3·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unspecified	1,386	942	444	770·4	5	.....	5	384·6
JAIN	***1,241***	***863***	***378***	***1,000·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agarwāla	97	53	44	78·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bāis Banyia	239	172	67	192·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baishnab	9	3	6	7·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brāhman	120	61	59	96·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chhatri (Chhetri)	7	5	2	5·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khandelvala	15	7	8	12·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahesri	33	32	1	26·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Bania	6	3	3	4·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswāl	620	451	169	499·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarāogi	54	47	7	43·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vaisya	6	2	4	4·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	35	27	8	28·2	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—Caste, Tribe and Race by Religion—*concld.*

Caste, Tribe, or Race.	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.				SUBURBS.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per 1,000 on total population.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per 1,000 on total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BUDDHIST	***2,903***	***2,408***	***495***	***1,000·0***	***65***	***64***	***1***	***1,000·0***
Arakanese	21	20	1	7·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengali	27	27	.....	9·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhutia	3	2	1	1·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burman	752	645	107	259·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	1,391	1,248	143	479·2	63	62	1	969·2
Japanese	66	26	40	22·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magh	603	400	203	207·7	2	2	.....	30·8
Nepalese	10	10	.....	3·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siamese	11	11	.....	3·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhalese	19	19	.....	6·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
MUHAMMADAN	***249,939***	***174,117***	***75,822***	***1,000·0***	***36,637***	***21,943***	***14,694***	***1,000·0***
Hajam	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jolāhā	166	146	20	0·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lālbegi	365	189	176	1·5	31	14	17	0·8
Moghal	1,303	830	473	5·2	496	266	230	13·5
Pathan	12,555	9,885	2,670	50·2	1,976	1,290	686	53·9
Saiad	6,798	4,947	1,851	27·2	788	456	332	21·5
Shekh	228,741	158,109	70,632	915·2	33,346	19,917	13,429	910·2
CHRISTIAN	***37,925***	***21,535***	***16,390***	....	***590***	***340***	***250***	***1,000·0***
African (unspecified)	12	6	6	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
American	205	153	52	54·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	777	484	293	20·5	15	10	5	25·4
Australian	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	6·8
Austrian	144	114	30	3·6	1	1	.....	1·7
Belgian	103	101	2	2·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian	11	8	3	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilian	2	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane	20	19	1	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	37	22	15	1·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	8,330	5,151	3,179	209·6	160	92	68	271·2
Eurasian	14,482	7,115	7,367	380·8	181	94	87	306·8
French	198	115	83	5·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	220	184	36	5·8	2	1	1	3·3
Greek	108	75	33	2·8	14	14	.....	23·7
Highlander (Scotch)	2	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungarian	13	10	3	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish	1,629	1,233	396	42·9	19	5	14	32·3
Italian	61	42	19	1·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jew	7	7	.....	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maltese	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native Christians (unspecified.)	8,892	4,780	4,112	204·4	51	26	25	86·4
„ Assamese	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Bengali	511	275	236	13·4	56	30	26	94·9
„ Burman	41	36	5	1·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Chinese	29	6	23	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Goanese	246	244	2	6·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Hindustani	25	16	9	0·6	13	8	5	22·0
„ Japanese	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madrasi	133	72	61	3·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Singhalese	4	4	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Tamil	25	12	13	0·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Uriya	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	11	8	32·3
Newzelander	3	3	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	49	49	.....	1·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippin	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phœnician	3	3	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	178	147	31	1·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	67	23	44	1·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch	1,127	847	280	23·3	52	43	9	88·1
Spaniard	35	21	14	0·9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swede	71	64	7	1·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss	9	7	2	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turk	4	.....	4	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	73	57	16	1·9	3	1	2	5·1
West Indian	33	21	12	0·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
JEW	***1,889***	***917***	***972***	***1,000·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algerian	1	1	.....	0·5	....	.....	.....	.....
American	1	1	.....	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabic	41	19	22	21·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	113	60	33	59·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asiatic	1,145	508	637	606·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian	17	3	14	8·9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burman	16	5	11	8·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	7	2	5	3·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indian	125	69	56	66·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	5	3	2	2·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	7	5	2	3·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek	2	1	1	1·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew	218	136	82	115·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	8	5	3	4·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	8	5	3	8·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persian (Bogdad)	121	65	56	60·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	15	6	9	7·9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	6	6	.....	3·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	7	2	5	3·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	26	15	11	13·7	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHAPTER V.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

THE question of sex and civil condition by age-periods is most conveniently studied by means of what we may call "age curves." In forming this curve the different age-periods are first of all marked off at equal distances from each other on the axis of X. The curve is then formed by joining the tops of vertical co-ordinates intersecting the axis of X at these points and representing population to scale at each of the age-periods. In diagram (No. 13) the curves for married, unmarried and widowed males and females are thus exhibited. In diagram No. 14, the same curves are shown for the civil condition of the total population irrespective of sex. In diagrams 15 and 16, civil condition and sex by age-periods are exhibited for the three chief religions. In diagram No. 17, the proportion of married males and females in the three chief religions for the various wards of the city are graphically shown. It will facilitate an understanding of the following somewhat dry discussion, if the reader keeps the diagrams in view while perusing the chapter.

The chapter is divided into six sections. In the first an attempt is made to estimate the number of adherents of the various religions at different age-periods. The proportions of the sexes in the various civil conditions are next discussed. We then go on to consider the question of civil condition by age for all the religions taken together and afterwards for each religion taken separately. The question of caste is next taken up and the proportions of the population in the various civil conditions and in the different age-periods discussed in this connection.

I.—NUMBER OF THE ADHERENTS OF THE DIFFERENT RELIGIONS AT THE DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS.

The entries referring to age have been classified into thirteen age-periods, twelve of five years each and a thirteenth comprising ages of 60 and upwards. Details of each year between 0 and 5 are also given in the tables. They show that above 36 per cent. of the Hindus and Muhammadans in Calcutta and its suburbs and above one-third of the Christians are between 20 and 35 years of age. The population below one year in each of these communities is considerably greater than that between one and two years, indicating a high rate of mortality among infants in the metropolis. This may certainly be ascribed in part to ignorance of hygienic methods in bringing up infants in a town, and also in a great measure to the high price and bad quality of the milk commonly obtainable. Owing doubtless to immigration, the number of children for each successive year rises very slowly, though irregularly, from two to five years. There are fewer children between 5 and 10 than between 0 and 5, which shows that there is not much increase from immigration at this age. Above ten, the Hindu population increases gradually up to 20 and then rises suddenly from 50,841 to 65,980, probably on account of an influx of labourers in search of work at the age-period 20—25. After a further rise from the same cause in the period 25—30 the age curve falls in the next two age-periods, during which wage-earning labourers are supposed to visit their homes in the interior in much larger numbers than at any other period. The curve rises again at the age-period 40—45 after which it falls rapidly owing to labourers leaving town and settling down in their muffasil homes.

The Musalman population increases continuously after the age of two years till we come to the period 20—25. At 25—30 the curve rises abruptly and then begins to fall. The descent is irregular owing to the same causes as in the case of Hindus.

Christians are most numerous between the ages of 20 and 25. The rise of the age curve up to this period and its descent afterwards are more regular than in the case of Hindus and Muhammadans. This is because the disturbing factor of immigration is far less marked than in the cases already discussed.

At the age-periods 55—60, the percentage of population is a minimum in each of the three communities. The period of 60 and over, having a larger span of years, exhibits a larger number of persons. The percentage of Hindus

in the former period is 2·25, for Muhammadans 1·6 and Christians 2·8. In the latter period it is 4·8, 5·5 and 4·5 respectively, proving that although a larger number of Muhammadans die between 55 and 60 than Hindus and Christians, that religion possesses more veterans of 60 and over in the town than either of the others. A few more Hindus are longer-lived than Christians in Calcutta.

The suddenness of rise of the age curve after 20 and of the fall after 35 is much more noticeable in the case (*vide* diagrams Nos. 15 and 16) of men than in that of women. Men seek a livelihood in town to a much greater extent than women. The rise and fall of the curve in the case of the female population at the different age-periods are, therefore, much less marked, though at the same time more irregular than in the case of the male population. We find the age curve of the Hindu female population at the successive age-periods rising and falling 4 times between 0—5, 20—25, 30—35 and again between 40—45.

Among Muhammadans the age curve for females is highest at 5—10. It then descends and ascends in an equally irregular way till it is lowest at 55—60.

The ascent and descent of the age curve for Christian females are more regular. The rise is gradual up to 10—15. The curve then remains almost stationary at the next age-period and afterwards descends slowly but steadily till we come to 55—60.

II.—Civil condition by sex (*vide* diagram No. 13).

There are 282,151 unmarried persons in Calcutta and its suburbs. The married (548,035) and the widowed of both sexes (118,958) make up with these the total population (949,144). Their proportion to the total population is therefore 29·8, 57·7 and 12·5 per cent. respectively. Dividing them by sexes we have the following figures:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unmarrried ...	199,786	82,365	282,151
Married	397,333	150,702	548,035
Widowed	27,736	91,222	118,958
Total ...	624,855	324,289	949,144

The ratio of the males to females for the whole population is very nearly 2 : 1 (1,000 : 503). The ratio of unmarried males to unmarried females is a little less than 5 : 2. The proportion of married to unmarried males is even greater. It will be observed, therefore, that the proportions of unmarried as well as married males to the corresponding representatives of the other sex are greater than the ratios of the sexes in the case of the total population. On the other hand, we have considerably more than three times as many widowed females as widowed males. Diagram No. 17 also shows that the proportion of married females to married males is very much greater in the case of the Christian religion than in that of any other in all the wards.

In the town of Calcutta the comparative numbers of the unmarried, married, and widowed in 1891 and 1901 are as given below:—

	1891.			1901.		
Town of Calcutta.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unmarried ...	126,525	57,338	183,863	179,562	73,366	252,928
Married ...	271,861	105,726	377,587	358,336	131,816	490,152
Widowed ...	16,053	71,298	87,951	24,698	80,018	104,716
Total ...	415,039	234,362	649,401	562,596	285,200	847,796

The remarks made above about Calcutta with its suburbs apply equally to the town proper, except that the males in the first two conditions are in somewhat larger ratios to the females. The number of persons in every condition has increased since 1891. If we wish to compare the percentages for the two censuses, we have the following figures:—

	1891.			1901.			Males.			Females.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Unmarried ..	19·5	8·8	28·3	21·2	8·7	29·9	32·2	30·5	31·9	21·7	24·4	25·8
Married ...	42·0	16·3	58·3	42·3	15·5	57·8	63·2	65·5	63·7	42·7	45·2	46·2
Widowed ...	2·5	10·9	13·4	2·9	9·4	12·3	4·6	4·0	4·4	35·6	30·4	28·0
Total ..	64·0	36·0	100·0	66·4	33·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The proportion of unmarried persons to the total population has thus increased by 1·6 per cent. The married are about double the unmarried. Another noticeable fact is the very considerable excess of widowed females over widowed males. The number of the former is more than four times that of the latter. Unmarried males have increased in a greater proportion than the total unmarried population and also than the total male population. Married females have decreased in comparison with the whole population, but have increased in comparison with the female population taken by itself. The actual number of widowed females has increased; but the percentage on the total population has diminished. It will also be observed from the percentages at three successive censuses that while the rates of increase of unmarried and married and of decrease of widowed females have been progressive, the corresponding percentages in the case of males are irregular.

III.—Civil condition by age for all religions combined (*vide* Diagram No. 14).

Ages 0—2. Between the ages of 0 and 2, no person is returned either married or widowed.

(*a*) Married. The number of married goes on increasing as shown in diagram No. 14 at a progressive rate from the age of 3 and begins to decrease from the age 50 onwards although not in a gradually descending scale. It is noteworthy that the number of married persons of the town area of the age of 60 and over is nearly double that of the age-period 55—60. It may be surprising at first sight to find that the number shown as married between 45 and 50 should be smaller than that between 50 and 55. This may be explained by the fact that a number of persons in the latter age-period must have married again after the death of their first wife.

(*b*) Widowed. Up to the age of 5 there are 38 widowed persons of whom only one is male. The age curve of widowed persons rises from age 2 to age 35, falls between 35 and 40, attains its maximum height between 40 and 45, falls again to nearly half its former height between 45 and 50, nearly regains that height again between 50 and 55 and dwindles down to less than half the height at the next age-period (55—60).

(*c*) Unmarried. The age curve for unmarried persons is highest between the ages of 5 and 5. Both in the town and suburbs it resembles approximately an inclined plane, which cuts the axis of Y at the age of 0 and the axis of X after the age of 60. There are 13,236 unmarried infants below the age of 1 and only 9,489 between the ages of 1—2.

The largest number of married females occurs between the ages 15 to 25 and the largest number of married males between 25 to 35.

IV.—Civil condition by age for each religion separately (*vide* Diagrams Nos. 15 and 16).

(*a*) Extent of child marriage in the different religions. If marriages under the age of 15 in the case of either esx be considered to be child marriages, the prevalence of this custom or otherwise in the different religions is shown by the following figures:—

	Married and Widowed under 15.			Number per 10,000.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindu ...	4,146	11,163	15,309	48·9	131·6	180·5
Muhammadan	2,320	3,596	5,916	27·3	42·4	69·7
Christian ...	...	50	50	...	0·6	0·6
Buddhist ...	9	9	18	0·11	0·11	0·22
Jew ...	9	8	17	0·11	0·10	0·22
Brahmo ...	18	12	30	0·21	0·14	0·35
Jain ...	18	18	36	0·21	0·21	0·42
Others ...	5	2	7	0·05	0·02	0·07

We find, therefore, that among Hindus and to some extent among Muhammadans, child marriage still prevails in the town. The figures against Christians relate exclusively to Native Christian converts of the lower castes

who find it impossible to cast off entirely the caste fetters in which they were originally bound.

(*b*) Proportion of married and unmarried in the various religions.

Among the three main religions the percentage of married persons is greatest among Muhammadans; 62 per cent. of them are married, against 57 per cent. of Hindus and only 35 of Christians. The *nikah* system prevalent among Muhammadans (particularly in the lower classes), and the Muta system of temporary marriages prevalent among the Shia community, may account for this high percentage of married persons. Jains, who form a small portion of the Calcutta population, have an even larger percentage of married. Two-thirds of this sect have been returned as such.

Among Hindus and Muhammadans the greatest number of married persons (about four-fifths of the entire married population) is to be found between the ages of 15 and 45. One-third of the total number of males is married between 25 and 35 years of age. For the whole population the married are to the unmarried as 2 : 1. The ratio is greater among Hindus, Muhammadans and Jains. It is nearly equal among Brahmos, Buddhists and Confucians. In the case of Christians, Jews and Parsees, among whom the cost of living is greater and who do not, from prudential considerations, readily indulge in matrimony, the unmarried greatly preponderate over the married.

(*c*) Widowed.

There is a larger proportion of widowed persons among Hindus (14 per cent. of the total Hindu population) than among the followers of any other religion. Muhammadans, Christians, Jains and others have about 9 per cent. each. Of the 14 per cent. of widowed Hindus, the greater part (11 per cent.) is female, owing doubtless to the custom forbidding the re-marriage of Hindu widows; but on the other hand there are but few Hindu women above 15 who are unmarried. The figures give 3,063 unmarried Hindu females above the age of 15; 178 of these are above 60 years of age (*vide* table of percentages at the end of the chapter).

V.—Civil condition among castes.

(*a*) Unmarried among castes.

Among unmarried Christians, 22 per cent. are females, 9 per cent. of whom are above 15. These, taken with the 6 per cent. of Christian widows, make up a total of 15 per cent. of Christian females who lead single lives; 31·2 per cent. of Hindu males and 22·9 per cent. of Hindu females have been returned as unmarried; but the proportion varies greatly among the different castes comprising the Hindu community. The percentage is highest among Vaidyas: 46·3 per cent. of their males and 29·9 per cent. of their females are unmarried. Subarnabanics come second with 43·7 and 28·3 per cent. Kahars and Chamars get their sons married earlier than all other castes, so that only 20·2 per cent. of male Kahars and 22·7 per cent. of male Chamars are single. The lowest percentages of unmarried females are among Kaivarthas (17·8), Tantis (17·9) and Baisnavas (18·3). Moghuls show a higher percentage (37·1) of unmarried males than Shekhs (29·5) and Pathans (28·0), but in respect of the marriage of their females they (with 25·8 per cent.) have a lower percentage than Pathans, of whom 28·8 per cent. are unmarried and also Shekhs, who have 26.6 per cent. of their females unmarried; 65·1 per cent. of English, 61·3 per cent. of Eurasian and 52·9 per cent. of Native Christian males are unmarried. More females (54·1 per cent.) are unmarried among Eurasian Christians than among English (48·7 per cent.), while Native Christians are last with 46·3 per cent.

(*b*) Married.

Among Hindu castes Vaidyas and Subarnabanics are prominent in having the least proportion of their males (50·5 and 52·2 per cent.) married; the proportion is highest in the case of the males of Kahars (75·6) per cent. and Chamars (73·6 per cent). Not more than 62·4 per cent. of Brahmans and 56·6 per cent. of Kayasthas are married, the average among Hindus generally being 64·2. Chamars and Kahars are once more to the fore in having so much as 57·7 and 55·2 per cent. respectively of their females in a wedded state, while Sadgops and Vaisnavs have smaller percentages of married females than other castes or sects whether Hindu, Muhammadan or Christian. Of Vaidyas 46·4 per cent. of females are married, of Brahmans 47·9 per cent., and of Kayasthas 43·8 per cent.

Among the three important Musalman tribes, Pathans have the greatest proportion both of their men (66·9 per cent.) and their women (54·1 per cent.) married. Shekhs come close to them with 66·6 and 52·4 per cent., while Moghuls have the least percentage of married among both the sexes (56·0 and 41·6 per cent.)

(c) Widowed.

The percentage of widowed males is nowhere higher than 8 per cent. among Eurasians. It may, therefore, be inferred that Christians and particularly Englishmen have the smallest proportion of married males. Such is really the case. English, Eurasians and Native Christians have only 31·1, 34·9 and 39·1 per cent. of married men. The corresponding figures for females are in a different order; 40·5 per cent. of English women are married, while Eurasians are last in this respect with 32 per cent.

Moghuls have a higher percentage of widowed females (32·6) than Hindus (32·3); but the other two Musalman castes show very low percentages, only 17·1 per cent. among Pathans and 21·0 per cent. among Shekhs. This low percentage is probably due to polygamy and to the temporary marriages prevalent among the last two castes. Widows are fewest among Englishmen (10·8 per cent.), and also among Eurasians and Native Christians (15·9 and 19·8 per cent.)

Vaisnavs have the practice of admitting among their widows most of the lower Hindu caste widows who are afterwards called Vaisnavis. Nearly all professional prostitutes call themselves by this name. Not only, therefore, has the number of Vaisnavs increased, but the percentage of widows also is higher among them (50·9 per cent. or more than half the whole number of their females) than among other sections of the population. The following other castes have more than 40 per cent. of their females in the widowed state:—Kaivartha 48·3, Tanti 45·3, Teli 42·2, Goala and Kamar 40·6 each. Brahmans, Vaidyas and Kayasthas have 26·2, 23·7 and 29·5 respectively of their females in the widowed condition.

The proportion of widowed males is small among all castes. Among Hindus the following castes return the largest percentages:—Tanti 7·8, Sadgop 6·9 and Vaisnavs 6·6. The comparatively high percentages among the two former are probably due to the fact that their males have to pay considerable sums of money at the time of marriage to the father of the bride. This custom prevails more or less among a number of the castes. The percentage of their widowed males is about 5 per cent. or higher. The proportion of widowed males is least among Vaidyas (3·2 per cent.) and Kayasthas (3·5 per cent.) and 6·9 per cent. of Moghul males and 5·1 per cent. of Pathan males are widowed. Native Christians show the largest proportion (8 per cent.). Eurasians, English and Shekhs all return about the same percentage (3·8).

VI.—Civil condition for caste by age-periods.

(The age-periods in relation to civil condition are different from those in other cases; they are 0—5, 5—12, 12—15, 15—20, 20—40 and 40 and over.)

There are 113 Hindu husbands and 127 Hindu wives below 5 years of age. One might expect fewer married males than married females in the higher castes in this age-period. It is surprising, therefore, to notice that there are 15 married males among Kayasthas, 6 among Brahmans, 4 among Chamars, and 2 each among Chhatris and Khatris without a single married girl among them.

The number of the married increases progressively with increase of age among both males and females in all the castes up to the age of 40; but at the early ages up to 15 the figures for married females are always greater than the corresponding figures for males, due, no doubt, to the fact that most Hindu females are married early. That the majority of Hindu girls are married at or below 12 is shown by the fact that the number of unmarried females falls abruptly from 16,868 in the period 5—12 to 3,076 in the next period 12—15 and further to 809 in the period 15—20. If unmarried prostitutes could be eliminated from these the residue would be a negligible quantity.

Statement of number of unmarried females above the age of 15 and under the age of 40 in the various castes and sects.

	Male.			Female.			Unmarried females—	
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Above 15.	Above 40.
Hindu ...	32·2	64·2	4·6	22·9	34·8	32·3	2,063	712
Brahman ...	33·4	62 4	4·2	25·9	47·9	26·2	377	68
Kayastha ...	39·9	56·6	3 5	26·7	43·8	29·5	200	71
Kaivartha ...	34 7	61·1	4·2	17 8	33·9	48 3	299	87
Subarnabanic	43·7	52·2	4·1	28·3	47·5	24·3	148	30
Chamar ...	22 7	73 6	3·7	24·3	57·7	15·0	71	13
Goala ...	26·2	68·7	5·1	18·3	41·1	40·6	123	32
Tanti ...	2o·9	653	7·8	17 9	36·3	45·3	178	46
Kahar ...	20·2	75·6	4·2	19·6	55·2	25·2	82	19
Teli ...	26·2	68·3	5·5	20·3	37·5	42·	294	22
Baisnab ...	38·0	55·4	6·6	18·3	30 8	50·9	3·9	93
Sadgop ...	32·6	60 5	6·9	18·5	30·5	51·0	123	43
Dhoba ...	33·0	62·1	4·9	25·8	39·3	24·9	31	7
Dome ...	37·3	57·3	5·4	27·0	52·9	20 1	42	1
Gandhabanic	37·3	58·2	4·5	22·1	43·0	34·9	66	9
Chhatri ...	29 7	64 6	5·7	21·0	49·4	21·6	24	4
Baidya ...	46 3	50·5	3·2	29·9	46·4	23·7	29	9
Kamar ...	39·5	61 12	5·3	19·2	40·2	40·6	40	9
Khatri ...	27·8	66·6	5 6	20·0	49·4	30 6	41	8
Kalu ...	37·3	57·3	5 4	2)·6	44·6	34·8	19	4
Muhammadan :—								
Shekh ...	29·5	66·6	3·9	26·6	52·4	21·0	1,085	152
Pathan ...	28·0	66 9	5·1	2s·8	54·1	17·1	54	8
Mogul ...	37·1	56·0	6 9	25·8	41·6	32·6	20	0
Christian :—								
Eurasian ...	61·3	34·9	3·8	54·1	32·0	13·9	1,370	139
Native Christian (unspecified)	52·9	39·1	8·0	46·3	33·9	19·8	516	32
English ...	65·1	31·1	3·8	48·7	40·5	10·8	753	57

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—Distribution of 1,000 of each Sex.

Age.	1891.		1901.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
0—1	11·8	19·2	12·6	21·5
1—2	9·1	14·5	8·9	15·8
2—3	11 9	21·8	11·4	21·4
3—4	13 4	23·2	11·2	22·3
4—5	12·6	20 7	11·8	20·2
0—5	58·8	99·4	55·9	101·2
5—10	56·5	95·5	56·3	9·6
10—15	70·2	78·8	72·1	86·2
15—20	83·5	81·3	92·4	94·2
20—25	121·2	96·3	130·5	98·7
25—30	132·4	104·9	138·4	93·4
30—35	136·7	109 8	132·4	98·5
35—40	90·8	69·5	82·2	62·5
40—45	98·4	85·5	90·7	84·2
45—50	42·8	38·8	41·8	38·8
50—55	48·1	52·7	47·3	51·4
55—60	19·9	22·4	19·4	22·1
60 and over	40·7	65·1	40·6	69·2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex by religion.

TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Age.	Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Christian.		Buddhist.		Brahmo.		Jain.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0— 1 ...	13·4	22·3	10·6	19·7	17·8	20·9	6 2	26·3	10·7	10·2	10·4	15·9
1— 2 ...	9·2	15·6	7·8	16·3	11·8	15·3	5·4	22·2	20·6	16·0	8 1	16·5
2— 3 ...	11·8	21·1	10·6	22·6	14·9	19·7	5·8	24·2	10·8	27·7	6·9	37·0
3— 4 ...	11·7	21·6	10·0	23·5	15·0	20·6	5·0	18 2	14 3	21·8	6·9	37 0
4— 5 ...	12·2	19·8	10·6	21·6	15·3	20·4	6·2	24·2	16·1	24·8	5·8	21·2
5—10 ...	57·2	96·0	53·2	106·2	70·4	109·0	27·4	101·0	62·9	112·1	47·5	100·5
10—15 ...	70·6	79·9	74·2	91·5	83·4	114·9	31·5	84·8	95·3	135·4	90·4	71·4
15—20 ...	92·0	92·6	92·9	89·4	89·0	113·4	104·7	105·1	116·9	142·6	130·9	127·0
20—25 ...	131·7	96·7	127·1	103·3	138·5	99·3	139·5	125·2	146·5	98·9	133·3	119·0
25—30 ...	137·7	92·2	141·9	94·9	137·3	99·2	168·1	105·1	113·3	96·1	135·5	111·1
30—35 ...	132·4	98·3	133·4	99·5	98·3	83·8	167·3	96·9	121·4	68·4	110·1	74 0
35—40 ...	82·9	64·5	80·2	51·8	87·8	67·9	84·3	50·9	61·1	46·6	102 0	45 0
40—45 ...	90·4	86·2	95·4	82·5	62·3	55·3	75·1	48·5	65·6	68·4	78·8	68·8
45—50 ...	42·6	41·1	39·1	32·8	47·4	40 3	54·4	34·3	33·2	42·2	41·7	45 0
50—55 ...	47·2	58·6	48·6	54·5	39·3	40·9	52·7	50·5	66·4	43·7	48·7	53·0
55—60 ...	19·9	24·2	16·2	16·7	31·6	24·1	32·8	26·3	14·4	26·1	18·6	10·6
60 and over ...	37·1	69·3	48·2	73·2	39·9	55·0	33·6	26·3	30·5	19·0	24·4	15·0

SUBURBS.

0— 1 ...	16·8	24·0	15·8	21·8	23·5	12·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. . .
1— 2 ...	9·8	17·4	10·2	14·0	5·9	32·0	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... .	
2— 3 ..	12·5	21·1	17·1	25·7	26·5	28·0	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.. .	.
3— 4 ...	11·6	18·9	16·8	27·3	20·6	44·0	.....	.....	.....	166·7	.. ..	.....
4— 5 ...	11·7	16·8	16·7	22·8	29·4	20·0	.....	... ..	.....	..	... .	. ..
5—10 ...	64·3	89·5	78·1	115·5	61·8	96·0	.....	... .	... .	166·6	...	..
10—15 ...	67·1	68·3	94·4	89·3	41·2	80·0	... ..	... ..	285·5	333·3	..	..
15—20 ...	82·8	90·2	78·7	92·1	79·4	116·0	46·9	.....	143 0	166·7	.. .	
20—25 ...	113·9	100·7	103·1	110·4	67·6	144·0	171·9	1,000·0	143·0	... ..	.. .	
25—30 ...	137·2	96·0	116·4	95·7	176·4	96·0	75·1	... ..	... ..	.....	.. .	.
30—35 ...	129·4	101·3	119·1	99·1	132·4	112·0	187·5	.....	.....	... ..	... .	
35—40 ...	82·0	74·7	76·1	55·8	103·0	72 0	171·9	.....	..	.....	... .	.
40—45 ...	89·1	79·6	91·9	76·5	94·1	44·0	187·5	... ..	..	166 7	...	.
45—50 ...	49·5	49 9	45·7	32·8	67·6	56 0	62·5	... ..	143·0	. ..	. ..	..
50—55 ...	49·1	59·3	52·6	47·8	23·5	24·0	79·1	... ..	285·5	. .	.. .	.
55—60 ...	29·4	32·4	20·1	20 4	35·3	16 0	15·6	.... .	..	... .	... .	.. .
60 and over ...	43·8	59·9	47·2	53·0	11·8	28·0	....	... ..	... ..	... .	....	. .

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AT EACH AGE BY TOWN DIVISIONS AND RELIGIONS.

AGE PERIOD.	CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS.			TOWN OF CALCUTTA.			SUBURBS.		
	All religions.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	All religions.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	All religions.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-1	863·2	875·4	826·2	860·55	876·8	807·6	881·8	865·6	924·9
1-2	917·3	914·3	915·2	903·51	895·1	914·4	1029·1	1076·7	919·6
2-3	959·5	949·7	973·5	952·56	941·4	967·2	1010·2	1020·0	1002·7
3-4	1006·9	989·7	1036·1	1003·3	990·7	1024·7	1034·5	980·6	1089·7
4-5	870·0	850·2	884·9	868·2	848·1	879·4	884·0	869·6	912·8
0-5	921·7	914·1	926·6	916·4	909·6	917·1	961·2	951·8	975·0
5—10	896·4	880·3	891·7	895·6	530·4	869·2	902·6	841·4	990·1
10—15	601·4	597·6	55?·4	598·6	626·6	537·9	625·6	615·3	632·9
15—20	528·4	541·7	454·1	511·4	653·5	418·8	703·4	658·8	784·5
20—25	401·3	399·3	387·3	383·1	721·2	353·7	597·4	534·6	716·4
25—30	352·1	359·5	315·1	340·6	739·3	291·2	463·3	423·4	550·5
30—35	388·2	399·0	348·3	376·1	718·9	324·7	502·7	475·1	557·6
35—40	393·8	426·4	303·7	379·1	707·8	281·2	529·4	341·7	491.9
40—45	473·0	506·2	396·5	465·2	665·5	376·9	544·1	540·1	557·5
45—50	481·1	519·4	379·5	470·7	663·1	364·7	562·9	608·8	480·5
50—55	611·9	662·1	502·2	603·5	604·4	487·7	683·5	729·3	609·2
55—60	588·6	635·1	480·4	577·1	613·3	449·4	665·6	665·5	678·0
60 and over ...	856·2	965·6	670·0	863·1	983·6	660·1	800·5	827·7	751·7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX BY AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.

AGE PERIOD.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—1	.....	126·4	.....	.....	214·6	.....
1—2	.....	88·6	.....	.....	157·9	.....
2—3	0·2	113·7	.....	0·4	213·4	.....
3—4	0·9	111·6	.....	2·4	220·2	0·2
4—5	2·1	116·2	.....	4·5	196·9	1·1
0—5	3·2	556·5	.....	7·3	1,003·0	1·3
5—10	1·8	544·8	1·2	69·5	920·3	6·2
10—15	94·9	632·8	3·7	444·1	381·2	26·9
15—20	344·0	567·6	12·9	753·2	97·9	80·7
20—25	858·9	420·2	26·0	783·9	53·3	149·5
25—30	1,143·4	209·4	37·7	695·2	33·6	204·9
30—35	1,157·0	112·4	45·7	651·3	26·6	297·4
35—40	726·9	56·7	39·8	361·9	14·5	238·8
40—45	804·9	41·6	62·1	380·9	16·3	435·1
45—50	358·6	20·2	39·0	149·8	6·4	231·6
50—55	407·5	17·8	55·1	164·7	7·1	392·1
55—60	153·9	7·8	33·7	54·5	2·7	164·2
60 and over ...	309 8	13·8	82·9	105·4	9·7	577·2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIV.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION AND MAIN AGE PERIODS OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

AGE.	MARRIED.		UNMARRIED.		WIDOWED.		FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages ...	*6,369·3*	*4,621·9*	*3,192·0*	*2,572·4*	*438·7*	*2,805·7*	*408·5*	*367 9*	*1,308·6*
0—5	3·3	7·4	556·2	1,003 2	.....	1·3	910·8	1,110·5	38,000·0
5—10	17·6	69·5	544·8	920·3	1·2	6·2	856·1	2,003·0	2,550·7
10—15	94·9	444·1	622·9	381·1	3·7	26·9	310·2	2,369·5	3,674·6
15—40	4,227·7	3,245·6	1,366·9	225·9	162·0	971·1	83 8	389·2	3,037·4
40 and over ...	2,025·8	855·3	101·2	41·9	271·8	1,800·2	209·4	214·0	3,355·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XV.—Distribution by civil condition and main age periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last two Censuses.

Age.	Males.						Females.					
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	*3,192·0*	*2,973·7*	*6,369·3*	*6,631·6*	*438·7*	*394·6*	*2,572·4*	*2,448·6*	*4,631·9*	*4,512·0*	*2,805·7*	*3,039·3*
0—10	1,101·3	1,135·9	20·9	16·2	1·2	1·3	1,923·5	1,875·8	76·9	68·2	7·5	6·6
10—15	622·9	593·6	95·1	105·2	3·5	4·1	381·2	338·8	444·2	422·9	26·9	26·6
15—40	1,366·9	1,155·5	4,227·7	4,347·1	162·0	139·4	225·9	201·9	3,245·6	3,212·6	971·1	1,197·2
40 and over ...	101·2	88·7	2,025·8	2,163·1	271·8	249·8	41·9	32·1	855·3	808·3	1,800·2	1,808·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVI.—Distribution by main age periods of 10,000 of each civil condition.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOWN OF CALCUTTA.						
0—10	3,450·7	32·9	28·3	7,477·4	166·4	26·8
10—15	1,951·6	149·2	84·7	1,481·7	960·8	95·9
15—40	4,280·5	6,637·2	3,692·2	878·2	7,022·2	3,461·5
40 and over	317·2	3,180·7	6,194·8	162·7	1,850·6	6,415·8
SUBURBS.						
0—10	4,150·01	29·5	9·9	8,379·8	190·6	24·9
10—15	2,091·09	131·6	85·6	1,166·8	957·3	111·6
15—40	3,483·5	6,335·3	3,475·9	383·4	7,106·9	3,752·2
40 and over	275·4	3,503·6	6,428·6	70·0	1,745·2	6,111·3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVII.—Distribution by civil condition of 10,000 of each main age-period for each Sex.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOWN OF CALCUTTA.						
0-10	9,802·2	186·7	11·1	9,579·5	383·1	37·4
10—15	8,631·9	1,316·6	51·5	4,472·9	5,211·1	316·0
15—40	2,373·6	7,344·8	281·6	508·5	7,305·4	2,186·1
40 and over	422·1	8,444·4	1,133·5	155·1	3,171·3	6,673·6
SUBURBS.						
0—10	9,861·3	135·1	3·6	9,510·7	454·0	35·3
10—15	8,869·5	1,075·9	54·6	3,519·9	6,061·0	419·1
15—40	2,147·4	7,530·7	321·9	191·9	7,468·7	2,339·4
40 and over	344·4	8,448·1	1,207·5	61·7	3,229·4	6,708·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVIII.—PROPORTION OF

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES					
	ALL AGES.			0—10.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ...	***408·0***	***367·8***	***3,239·8***	***885·3***	***1,859·3***	***3,057·1***
Hindu	387·2	367·6	3,729·0	872·8	2,027·3	4,150·0
Muhammadan	394·7	342·2	2,284·2	875·5	1,562·1	1,600·0
Christian	638·7	757·9	2,263·3	1,078·9	.....	.....
Buddhist	195·0	168·0	1,176·1	804·5	.. ...	.....
Brahmo	660·8	523·8	1,696·9	972·7	1,000·0	.....
Jew	842·0	1,192·8	2,180·3	1,000·0	3,000·0	.....
Jain	472·9	340·4	2,166·6	1,138·8	2,500·0	.....
Others	442·1	290·3	466·6	1,730·7	.....	.....
SUBURBS	***445·0***	***434·2***	***3,687·9***	***898·4***	***3,130·4***	***9,333·3***
Hindu	384·2	440 3	3,653·8	850·2	4,209·6	12,000·0
Muhammadan...	545·9	561·6	3,845·4	967·6	1,867·9	4,000·0
Christian	598·8	887·2	1,214·3	1,017·5	.....	.....
Buddhist	.. ...	20·8	... .	.....	.....	.....
Brahmo	1,250·0	500·0	.....	2	.....	.....
Jew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....
Jain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	... ..
Others	.....	500·0	.....	1	.....	.....

THE SEXES BY CIVIL CONDITION FOR RELIGIONS.

PER 1,000 MALES.

10—15.			15—40.			40 AND OVER.		
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
310·2	***2,369·5***	***3,674·6***	***83·8***	***389·1***	***3,037·3***	***209·4***	***214·1***	***3,355·4***
225·7	2,843·7	4,753·8	50·7	380·5	3,859·4	193·5	25·0	3,640·9
350·3	1,547·4	1,833·3	48·0	373·4	1,396·5	138·8	206·4	2,944·3
1,017·2	...	...	376 5	961·8	2,752·8	433·5	473·4	2,102·9
477·6	1,125·0	1,000·0	71·0	197·2	3,444·4	60·9	96·9	792·4
923·0	600·0	.....	398·2	519·6	2,100·0	208·3	518·7	1,521·7
1,070·7	625·0	. . ..	592·0	1,732·9	1,631·5	5,000·0	688·6	2,428·5
225 8	812·5	.. ...	94·1	354·0	2,250·0	333·3	227·8	2,136·3
687·5	2,000·0	.....	177·4	269·2	600·0	83·4	290·3	466·8
248·2	***3,524·5***	***4,807·6***	***48·9***	***543·2***	***3,981·0***	***113·1***	***241·2***	***3 505·8***
170·3	4,466·9	4,600·0	33·6	5·6	4,261·8	94·7	223·2	3,306·0
342·1	2,584·3	5,500·0	68·4	666·3	3,208·0	189·6	270·7	4,191·2
1,357·1	.....	... .	322·0	1,333·4	1 666·6	.....	390·6	1,090·9
...	.....	.....	.....	34·5	... .	.....	.... .	... ..
1,000·0	.....	.....	500·0	.....	.....	.....	500·0	.....
.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	. ....	... .
.....	... ..	.....	... ..	. . .	.. .	.....	.....	... ..
.....	... ..	.....	.....	1,000·0	.. ...	.....	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIX.—Distribution by civil condition of 10,000 of each sex by town divisions.

CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 MALES.

District.	At all ages.			0—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Calcutta with Suburbs.	3,197·3	6,358·8	443·9	1,125·9	20·7	1·2	628·5	93·8	3·8	1,342·8	4,201·6	162·8	100·1	2,042·7	276·1
Town of Calcutta ...	3,191·7	6,369·3	439·0	1,101·4	20·9	1·2	622·9	95·0	163·1	1,366·2	4,227·5	4·7	101·2	2,025·9	270·0
Suburbs	3,248·4	6,263·7	487·9	1,348·1	18·5	0·5	679·3	82·4	4·1	1,131·6	3,968·3	169·6	89·4	2,194·5	313·7

CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 FEMALES.

Calcutta with Suburbs.	2,539·9	4,647·2	2,812·9	1,924·2	78·8	7·4	367·6	446·3	27·5	209·3	3,268·2	983·8	38·8	853·9	17,942
Town of Calcutta ...	2,572·4	4,621·9	2,805·7	1,923·5	76·9	7·5	381·1	444·1	26·9	225·9	3,245·5	971·2	41·9	855·4	1,800·1
Suburbs	2,302·2	4,831·5	2,866·3	1,929·2	92·1	7·2	268·6	462·5	31·9	88·3	3,483·7	1,075·5	16·1	843·2	1,751·7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XX.—Proportion of Wives to Husbands for Religions and Town Divisions.

District.	Number of married females to 1,000 married males.									
	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Christian.	Buddhist.	Brahmo.	Jain.	Jew.	Zoroastrian.	Sikh.	Confucian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS	***374·7***	***365·6***	***760·1***	***162·9***	***523·8***	***340·4***	***1,192·8***	***534·1***	***309·1***	***89·1***
TOWN OF CALCUTTA	***367·6***	***342·3***	***747·8***	***911·5***	***523·8***	***340·4***	***1,192·8***	***534·6***	***309·1***	***89·1***
Old Town Area—										
Ward 1, Shampooker	514·3	363·9	625·0	.....	1,000·0	... ..	1,000	.....	.....	. ...
,, 2, Koomartolly	367·9	82·6	.....	. ....	600·0	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
,, 3, Burtolla	537·1	326·0	1,062·5	.....	750·0	.....	.....	... ..	......	.....
,, 4, Sookea's Street	492·3	399·6	701·7	.....	.. ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	. ....
,, 5, Jorabagan	330·9	52·7	666·7	.....	293·4	1,475·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 6, Jorasanko	469·0	300·3	1,200·0	.....	1,226·7	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....
,, 7, Burra Bazar	212·1	136·8	515·6	181·8	... ..	161·9	1,074·1	566·7	.. ...	.....
,, 8, Colootola	254·4	330·3	880·8	131·7	333·4	444·5	1,089·4	.....	1,000·0	.....
,, 9, Moocheepara	422·1	421·9	910·3	.....	800·0	..	5,285·7	.....	.....	.....
,, 10, Bow Bazar	234·9	237·0	724·5	309·8	1,000·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 11, Puddo Pooker	466·7	382·3	967·9	.....	1,000·0	... ..	1,000·0	.....	.....	.....
,, 12, Waterloo Street	13·4	6·8	558·9	61·2	.....	.....	... ..	1,000·0	.....	66·7
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	163·9	210·5	945·0	800·0	.. ...	.....	1,600·0	.....	.....	.....
,, 14, Taltolla	354·6	454·5	871·7	1,000·0	250·0	.....	2,500·4	.....	.....	.....
,, 15, Colinga	330·9	446·1	944·6	1,000·0	.....	.....	833·4	.....	.....	.....
,, 16, Park Street	109·9	196·6	794·4	90·9	1,000·0	.....	846·1	.....	.....	.....
,, 17, Bamun Bustee	120·7	68·1	770·5	.....	1,250·0	.....	857·1	.....	.....	.....
,, 18, Hastings	342·0	482·5	1,142·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Added Area—										
Ward 19, Entally	402·8	454·0	933·5	875·0	2,000·0	.....	1,363·6	.....	.....	.....
,, 20, Bamapooker	374·4	698·8	1,113·2	333·4	.....	.....	100·0	.....	.....	.....
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge ...	506·9	723·0	881·4	.....	1,000·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 22, Bhowanipore	591·7	480·7	936·5	.....	1,200·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 23, Alipore	360·0	205·1	714·2	.....	2,000·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 24, Ekbalpore	382·2	819·8	1,000·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 25, Watgunge	327·8	456·9	766·4	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
,, 1, Ooltadangah*	517·6	514·6	1,500·0	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....
,, 3, Manicktollah*	370·5	736·1	1,333·4	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 4, Ballaghatta*	689·0	595·0	2,400·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 9, Ballaghatta*	209·2	490·4	740·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	132·9	237·6	684.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port	2·2	1·5	53·5	9·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canals	·5	1·6	285·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUBURBS	***440·3***	***561·6***	***887·2***	***80·8***	***500·0***	.....	....	***500·0***	.....	.....
Cossipore and Chitpore	386·8	408·2	904·1	.....	1,000·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manicktollah	544·5	543·8	928·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	500·0	.....	.....
Garden Reach	388·1	741·6	847·8	21·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* These are the portions of the town which, being situated on the fringe of the wards to which they have been added, are designated as the Fringe Area Wards.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXI.—Proportion of the sexes by Caste.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Females to 1,000 Males.	
	Town of Calcutta.	Suburbs.
1	2	3
HINDU	***526·8***	***604·9***
Agarwāla	442·9	111·1
Aguri	660·1	446·4
Ahir	329·03	500·0
Arakh	.....	.....
Atith	.....	.....
Bādi	4,000·0	.....
Bāgdi	887·02	1,052·3
Bahelia	519·4	.....
Baidya	715·2	914·5
Bairagi	488·3	666·6
Bāis Baniya	53·8	.....
Baishnab (Baistam)	1,187·5	1,147·3
Baiti	1,250·0	250·0
Bāntar	.....	.....
Bārhi	1,000·0	.....
Bāri	783·3	.....
Bārik	.....	.....
Bāru (Barai)	230·2	483·1
Bāuri	183·3	.....
Besya	.....	.....
Bhakat	3,500·0	.....
Bhar	196·7	228·7
Bhartari	1,600·0	.....
Bhāskar	936·7	416·6
Bhāt	208·3	.....
Bhātiya	655·5	.....
Bhunhār	.....	337·8
Bhuinmāli	.....	.....
Bhuiyā	257·07	202·7
Bind	37·5	616·4
Brahman	482·6	506·0
Chāin	.....	.....
Chamār	355·3	414·4
Chasā	.....	.....
Chāsādhoba	711·2	500·0
Chāsati	.....	.....
Chetti	.....	.....
Chhātri or Chhetri	226·1	205·7
Chunāri	.....	.....
Desi	.....	.....
Dhānuk	315·2	588·2
Dhoba	563·9	587·8
Doai (Dāoyāi)	.....	.....
Dom	710·8	771·1
Dosādh	488·6	413·9
Gandhabanik	753·3	429·9
Gandhār	.....	.....
Gareri	522·06	962·2
Gāro	.....	.....
Gaur	29·9	468·8
Gaura	.....	468·7
Gharti	.....	.....
Ghasi (Ghasiya)	.....	666·6
Ghātwa	.....	.....
Ghusuria	.....	.....
Goālā	386·8	424·4
Gond	954·5	.....
Gonrhi	.....	272·7
Gorāit	285·7	.....
Gosain	.....	.....
Guria	.....	.....
Gurung	.....	.....
Guzrati Benia	.....	.....
Halwāi	431·6	239·1
Hāri	353·7	933·3
Hela	.....	.....
Jat	.....	.....
Jhālo	.....	.....
Jhunjhunwala	.....	.....
Jugi	847·6	478·6
Kahār	307·4	301·2
Kaibartta	498·0	667·5
Kaibartta (Chāsi)	785·5	820·3
Kaibartta (Jalia)	586·6	270·5
Kalu	857·08	731·9
Kalowar	5,005·4	516·1
Kāmār	663·0	686·4
Kān	166·6	.....
Khandh (Khondh)	.....	.....
Kānhu	246·6	434·7
Kanjār	718·7	.....
Kānsāri	982·2	1,000·0
Kāora	1,027·0	883·1
Kapali	706·5	845·4
Kapuria	280·0	.....
Karan	142·8	.....
Karangā	5,000·0	.....
Kataria	.....	.....
Kawāli	90·9	.....
Kāyastha	569·4	766·2
Kewat	40·3	690·9
Khairā	.....	.....
Khandāit	74·0	55·9
Khariā (Kheria)	.....	.....
Kharwār (Kherwār)	505·3	516·1
Khatik	577·7	1,000·0
Khatri	495·3	240·8
Kochh	800·0	.....
Koiri	231·1	261·3
Korā (Karā)	.....	833·3

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Females to 1,000 Males.	
	Town of Calcutta.	Suburbs.
1	2	3
Kuki	750·0	.....
Kumhār (Kumbhakar)	648·8	772·7
Kurī	.....	.....
Kurmi	292·9	353·6
Lāheri	.....	.....
Lālbegi	980·5	115·9
Lodah	.....	.....
Lohār	245·0	225·0
Madrasi (unspecified)	2,181·8	.....
Mahesri	375·3	.....
Mahili	.....	.....
Māl	1,000	.....
Mālākār	397·8	533·8
Mallāh	35·9	500·0
Mālo	46·1	1,000·0
Mālpāhāriā	.....	.....
Mānjhi	55·5	.....
Marhatta	.....	.....
Mayara	458·4	500·0
Mehtar	621·0	376·9
Moodia	.....	.....
Moota	.....	.....
Muchi	315·8	514·3
Mundā	853·6	.....
Muria	.....	.....
Muriyari	.....	.....
Musahār	120·0	.....
Nāgar	1,000·0	.....
Naiya	473·6	.....
Namasudra	889·2	584·4
Nāpit	5,079·9	612·6
Nepali	200·0	.....
Newār	.....	.....
Nuniā	373·6	596·6
Nuri (Lari)	1,136·3	.....
Orāon	169·7	55·5
Oswāl	346·6	.....
Pān	.....	.....
Parghā	.....	.....
Parhaiyā	73·0	.....
Pāsi	529·7	630·8
Patrā	.....	.....
Pātni	.....	.....
Pātwā	779·1	.....
Pendhari	.....	.....
Pod	634·5	646·7
Rājbansi	1,545·4	.....
Rājbhar	144·9	357·1
Rājput	268·5	446·4
Raju	.....	.....
Rajwār	128·8	.....
Rāstogi	.....	.....
Raunīār	.....	.....
Rautiā	1,444·4	.....
Sadgop	875·7	621·2
Sādhu	.....	.....
Sānkhāri	984·0	.....
Sannyāsi	1,000·0	.....
Santāl	.....	.....
Sarahiya	.....	.....
Sarāogi	1,736·1	.....
Sarnakār	510·2	1,062·2
Sauria	.....	.....
Savar	.....	.....
Shagirdpeshā (Sagardesha)	.....	.....
Sonār	503·4	.....
Subarnabanik	812·6	168·6
Sudra	953·1	.....
Sukli	.....	.....
Sunhri or Shaha (Sau)	493·8	279·4
Suratwāla	.....	.....
Sutrudhar (Chhutar)	627·6	924·4
Tamāria	.....	.....
Tambuli	463·5	673·3
Tānti	871·2	564·4
Tatwa	272·7	.....
Teli	599·7	604·3
Telinga	704·1	.....
Tiyar	266·9	991·1
Thākur	.....	500·0
Turaha	.....	76·9
Turi	.....	.....
Ujia	.....	.....
Vaisya	1,070·0	.....
BRAHMO	***617·8***	***857·1***
Baidya	4,026·3	.....
Brāhman	1,040·0	.....
Goālā	.....	.....
Kaibartta	1,000·0	.....
Kāmār	1,000·0	.....
Kānsāri	.....	.....
Kāyastha	563·8	.....
Khandait	.....	.....
Khatri	.....	.....
Sadgop	.....	333·3
Tambuli	.....	.....
Teli	1,000·0	.....
Unspecified	471·2	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXI.—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES BY CASTE—*concld.*

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Town of Calcutta.	Suburbs.
1	2	3
SIKH	***176·9***	***125***
JAIN	***438 0***	
Agarwala	831·3	
Bais Bania	388·2	
Baishnab	2,000·0	
Brāhman	267·2	
Chhatri (Chhetri)	400·0	
Khandelwa'a	1,142·8	
Maheśri	31·2	
Nagar Bania	1,000·0	
Oswāl	374·7	
Sarāogi	148·9	
Vaisya	2,000·0	
Others	296·3	
BUDDHIST	***205·5***	***15·6***
Arakanese	50·0	
Bengali		
Bhutia	500·0	
Burman	165·8	
Chinese	114·5	16·1
Japanese	1,538·4	
Magh	507·5	
Nepalese		
Siamese		
Singhalese		
ZORASTRIAN	***666·7***	***666·7***
MUHAMMADAN	***435·4***	***669·6***
Hajam		
Jolāhā	136·9	
Lālbāgi	931·2	1,214·2
Moghal	569·8	864·6
Pathan	270·1	531·7
Saiad	374·1	728·0
Sekh	446 7	674 2
CHRISTIAN	***761·1***	***735·3***
African	1,000·0	
American	339 8	
Armenian	605·3	500
Australian		
Austrian	263·1	
Belgian	19·8	
Canadian	375·0	
Chillian		
Dane	52 6	
Dutch	681·8	
English	617·1	739·1

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Town of Calcutta.	Suburbs.
1	2	3
Eurasian	1,035·4	925·5
French	721·7	
German	195·6	1,000
Greek	440 0	
Highlander		
Hungarian	300·0	
Irish	321·1	2,800
Italian	452·3	
Jew		
Maltese		
Native Christian	860·2	961·5
,, Assamese		
,, Bengali	858·1	866·6
,, Burman	138·8	
,, Chinese	3,833·3	
,, Goanese	8·1	
,, Hindustani	562 5	625·0
,, Japanese		
,, Madrasi	847·2	
,, Singalese		
,, Tamil	1,083·3	
,, Uriya		727·2
New Zealander		
Norwegian		
Philippine		
Phœnician		
Portuguese	210·8	
Russian	1,478·2	
Scotch	330·5	209·3
Spaniard	666·6	
Swede	109·3	
Swiss	285·7	
Turk		
Welsh	280·7	2,000·0
West Indian	571·4	
JEW	***1,059·9***	
Algerian		
American		
Arabic	1,157·8	
Armenian	883·3	
Asiatic	1,253·9	
Austrian	4,666·6	
East Indian	811·5	
English	666·6	
German	400·0	
Greek	1,000·0	
Hebrew	602·9	
Italian	600·0	
Burman	2,200·0	
Chinese	2,500·0	
Portuguese	600·0	
Persian (Bagdad)	861·5	
Russian	1,500·0	
Spanish		
Syrian	2,500·0	
Turkish	733·0	
CONFUCIAN	***163·3***	
Chinese	163·3	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXII.—Civil condition by age for selected castes.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Percentage of each Sex unmarried in—											
	Total.		0—5.		5—12.		12—15.		15—40.		40 and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN OF CALCUTTA												
HINDU	***31·2***	***22·9***	***5·8***	***9·9***	***6·9***	***9·8***	***4·6***	***1·6***	***12·9***	***1·2***	***1·0***	***0·4***
Baidya	46·2	29 8	8·9	12·5	11·1	13·4	7·1	2·9	18·6	0·7	0·5	0·3
Baiti	25 0	40·0	..	...	.....	20·0	.....	.	25·0	20·0	...	....
Barui	23·9	22·5	3·2	10·5	4·0	6·9	2·5	0·9	13·1	3·9	1·1	0·3
Brahmin	33·4	25·8	5·7	11·2	6·8	11·2	4·8	1·9	14·9	1·2	1·2	0·3
Chamar	22·6	27·3	5·3	12·7	5·7	10·7	3·9	2·8	7·2	0·9	0·5	0·2
Chhatri	29 6	21·0	2·2	8·3	3·0	9·2	2·6	1·6	19·6	1·6	2·2	0·3
Chunari (Baiti)	66·7	.....	....	.....	... ..	... ..	..	... .	66·7	... ..	... .	.....
Dhai	... ...	... ...	..	...	... .	.....	...	...	...	...	... ..	... .
Dhoba	33·0	25·8	7·2	12·3	8·8	11·1	6·4	1·5	9·8	0·7	0·8	0·2
Dom	37·3	27·0	9·0	11·1	12·0	12·5	5·4	2·3	10·1	1·0	0·8	0·1
Dulia	...	...	.....	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gandhabanik	37·3	22·1	7·5	9·1	8·6	10·2	5·8	1·1	14·5	1·4	0·9	0·3
Goala	26·1	18·4	3·9	8·2	4·3	7·1	3·5	1·1	13·1	1·5	1·3	0·5
Guria	.	...	... .	... .	...	... .	....	... .	...	....	...	...
Halwai	32·1	22·4	6·2	8·6	7·2	10·2	3·7	0·8	13·6	1·7	1·4	1·1
Hari (Dom)	38·5	29·8	12·6	13·6	12·8	12·8	4·9	2·5	8·2	0·9	.....	.....
Jolaha	...	...	..	...	... .	...	..	...	..	... .	.....	... .
Jugi	41·1	22·9	8·1	10·3	10·8	11·6	6·6	0·5	14·5	0·5	1·1	... .
Kaibartha (Chasi)	39·1	24·6	9·4	11·3	6·9	11·2	7·1	1·6	15·1	0·4	0·6	0·1
Kaibartha (Jaliya)	33·3	20·4	1·0	8·5	10·0	9·5	10·0	0·6	12·3	0.6	.....	1·2
Kahar	20·1	19·6	3·1	8·9	4·6	7·8	2·7	1·2	8·9	1·3	0·8	0·4
Kalu	37·3	20·6	7·2	11·5	9·8	7·9	6·3	0·3	12·7	0·7	1·3	0·2
Kamar	33·4	19 2	5·9	8·4	6·6	8·1	6·1	1·2	13·7	1·1	1·1	0·4
Kansari	45·9	24 3	11·4	10·2	15·6	11·9	6·9	0·6	10·9	1·2	1·1	0·4
Kaora	41 0	23·4	9·8	11·1	12·7	8·9	6·5	1·9	11·5	1·3	0·5	0·2
Kayastha	39·8	26·7	7·4	11·2	8·4	12·3	5·8	2·1	17·3	0·8	0·9	0·3
Karan	42·9	...	.....	.. ...	.. ...	.....	.....	... .	42·9	...	.....	.....
Khatri	27·8	19 9	3·7	7·9	4·1	9·1	2·9	0·6	14·9	2·0	2·2	0·3
Kumhar	32·4	23·4	5·6	10·6	6·2	10·1	7·2	1·2	11·8	0·9	1·6	0·6
Kurmi	22·1	18·5	4·1	9·0	4·1	7·8	3·1	0·9	9·2	0·7	1·6	0·1
Lalbegi	39·4	32 9	11·4	11·9	11·8	14·4	5·3	4·9	10·1	1·4	0·8	0·3
Mal	.	.	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Malakar	24·8	23·8	3·4	9·1	4·4	12·0	4·9	2·0	11·5	0·7	0·6	.....
Malo	20·0	16 7	3·9	16·7	2·3	...	2·3	.....	11·5	.. .	.....	.....
Moyra	30·5	19 2	5·4	9·2	6·2	6·3	5·4	1·4	12·5	1·6	1	0·7
Muchi	18 8	24·4	4·3	11·8	5·5	9·9	3·3	1·9	5·1	0·7	0·6	0·1
Napit (Hajam)	27·8	20·1	4·8	9·3	5·8	8·5	3·5	1·1	12·9	0·9	0·8	0·3
Nikari	.	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	...	.....	.....	...
Sadgop (Chasi)	32·5	18·4	6·3	7·9	7·2	6·5	5·7	1·8	12·2	1·4	1·1	0·8
Sakra	...	...	... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.... .
Sankhari	40·4	19 8	4·7	7·5	13·1	10·1	6·1	0·6	15·3	1·6	1·2	.. ...
Sarnakar	35·3	23·7	6·6	9·6	8·3	10·7	5·8	1·5	13·4	1·4	1·2	0·5
Sonar	33·4	22·1	6·8	8·7	8·5	11·1	6·0	1·6	11·6	0·5	0·5	0·5
Subarnabanik	43·5	28·3	14·9	9·1	12·3	16·1	7·8	-1·7	7·8	1·1	0·7	0·3
Sunri or Shaha	30·4	21·1	6·4	9·9	6·8	8·9	5·6	1·2	10·8	0·9	0·8	0·2
Sutradhar	38·5	21·7	7·8	10·3	9·3	8·6	7·1	2·2	13·2	0·3	1·1	0·3
Tambuli	37·8	19 1	5·8	8·1	9·7	7·1	3·5	1·9	16·9	0·9	1·9	1·1
Tanti	26·8	17 9	2·1	11·5	8·6	4·2	4·7	0·6	10·6	1·1	0·8	0·5
Tatwa (Tanti)	9·0	66·8	4·5	16·7	.....	16·7	.. .	16·7	4·5	16·7	... .	.....
Teli	26 2	20·3	5·3	9·3	5·6	8·1	4·9	1·2	9·3	1·3	1·1	0·4
Tiyar	27·7	22·3	4·0	9·4	7·4	11·9	4·3	0·5	10·9	... ..	1·1	0·5
BRAHMO	***44·3***	***47·1***	***7·2***	***10·1***	***5·1***	***11·6***	***6·1***	***11·3***	***20·8***	***13·4***	***2·1***	***0·7***
SIKH	***41·5***	***13·***	***1·5***	***8·7***	***0·8***	..	***1·5***	***4·3***	***30·0***	.....	***7·7***	.....
JAIN	***25·7***	***27·7***	***3·8***	***12·7***	***6·9***	***7·4***	***4·7***	***5·3***	***9·9***	***2·1***	***0·4***	***0·2***
BUDDHIST	***41·5***	***39·4***	***2·8***	***11·5***	***3·3***	***11·4***	***2·1***	***5·2***	***29·8***	***10·3***	***3·4***	***1·0***
Bengali	88·8	. .	7·4	. .	11·1	... ..	11·1	.. .	55·4	.....	3·8	.....
Burman	44·1	49·5	1·7	14	3·1	19·6	4.3	9·3	32·9	6·6	2·1	. .
Chinese	35·1	38·4	2·5	16·8	1·7	13·2	0·1	3·5	26·2	4·2	4·6	0·7
Japanese	42·3	82·5	7·7	.. ...	3·8	...	.....	.....	23·1	72·5	7·7	10·0
Magh	51·5	26 6	5·2	8·8	8·0	7·8	4·0	5·5	32·5	4·5	1·8	.....
ZOROASTRIAN	***46·0***	***52·5***	***3·4***	***18·1***	***10·3***	***14·6***	***6·0***	***8·6***	***25·8***	***10·3***	***0·5***	***0·9***
Parsi	46·0	52·5	3·4	18·1	10·3	14·6	6·0	8·6	25·8	10·3	0·5	0·9
MUSALMAN	***29 5***	***26·7***	***4·9***	***10·2***	***6·8***	***11·8***	***4·6***	***3·1***	***12·5***	***1·4***	***0·7***	***0·2***
Moghal	37·1	25·8	6·2	8·8	9.4	9·9	6·1	2·9	13·9	4·2	1·5	....
Pathan	28·1	28.7	3·9	10·2	4·5	12·8	3·8	3·7	15·2	1·7	0·7	0·3
Saiad	31 7	28·5	5·1	9·9	5·4	11·5	4·3	4·3	16·1	2·5	0·8	0·3
Shekh	29·4	26·6	4·9	10·2	6·9	11·8	4·6	3·1	12·3	1·3	0·7	0·2
CHRISTIAN	***59·9***	***50 3***	***7·4***	***9·7***	***9·5***	***13·8***	***5·9***	***8·2***	***33·9***	***16·8***	***3·1***	***1·8***
British	67·4	49·5	6·1	8·1	4·2	12·7	2·2	4·7	51·1	21·3	3·8	2·7
Other European	54·4	40 7	2·2	7·1	1·4	4·9	1 2	4 0	42·2	21·9	7·4	2·8
Eurasian	61 3	54·1	9·6	11·2	14·3	14·7	8·9	9·6	25·7	16·7	2 8	1·9
Native	50·3	45·5	7·8	8 9	12·2	14·4	7·6	9·5	20·9	11·9	1·8	0 8
JEW	***56·5***	***44 9***	***12·1***	***10·1***	***10·9***	***11·6***	***10·1***	***10·3***	***21·9***	***12·2***	***1·5***	***0·7***
CONFUCIAN	***33·9***	***60·0***	***1·3***	.....	..	***20·0***	***0·6***	***16·0***	***26·8***	***24·0***	***5·2***	... ..
Chinese	***33·9***	60·0	1·3	.....	.....	20·0	0·6	16·0	26·8	24·0	5·2	.....
AGNOSTIC	***33·3***	***100·0***	.....	***100·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....	***16·6***	.. ..	***16·6***	.....
ATHEIST	***25·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***25·0***	.....	.....	.....
THEIST	***100·0***	***80·0***	.....	***40·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***40·0***	***100·0***	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXII.—Civil condition by age for selected castes—*continued.*

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Percentage of each Sex married in—											
	Total.		0—5.		5—12.		12—15.		15—40.		40 and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN OF CALCUTTA.												
HINDU	***64·2***	***44·8***	.....	***0·1***	***0·3***	***1·8***	***0·8***	***4·0***	***43·2***	***31·2***	***19·9***	***7·7***
Baidya	50·5	46·4	.....	.....	0·2	2·1	1·3	4·9	34·1	32·3	14·9	7·1
Baiti	75·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·0	.....	50·0	.....
Barui	71·2	44·2	0·1	.....	0·7	1·2	1·3	3·9	50·0	32·2	19·1	6·9
Brahmin	62·3	47·9	0·01	.....	0·2	1·6	0·4	4·4	42·5	33·2	19·1	8·7
Chamar	73·5	57·6	0·02	.....	0·8	1·8	2·3	3·5	50·4	42·6	19·9	9·7
Chhatri	64·6	49·4	0·03	.....	0·2	1·4	0·5	2·8	44·8	35·8	19·05	9·4
Chunari (Baiti)	33·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33·3	.....	.....	.....
Dhoba	62·1	49·2	.....	0·1	0·6	2·1	1·1	4·3	41·3	35	19·1	7·7
Dom	57·2	52·8	0·03	0·1	0·6	2·1	1·1	3·3	35·3	37·7	20·1	9·6
Gandhabanik	58·2	42·9	0·02	0·1	0·3	2·1	0·9	4·6	37·9	29·6	19·0	6·5
Goala	68·7	41·1	.....	0·1	0·2	1·5	0·6	3·6	48·2	29·7	19·7	6·2
Guria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halwai	60·5	55·3	0·1	.....	0·5	2·1	1·8	6·2	40·4	34·6	17·7	12·4
Hari (Dom)	54·9	53·1	0·1	.....	0·3	3·5	.....	4·9	36·2	37·1	18·3	7·6
Jolaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juli	52·4	44·2	.....	.....	.....	2·2	0·4	5·1	32·4	30·4	19·6	6·5
Kaibartha (Chasi)	57·5	47·5	0·1	.....	0·2	1·5	1·2	4·1	32·7	33·8	23·3	8·1
Kaibartha (Jaliya)	63·3	44·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·1	36·6	35·2	26·7	4·5
Kahar	75·6	55·2	0·02	0·1	0·2	1·6	1·2	3·3	53·9	40·8	20·2	9·4
Kalu	57·2	44·6	.....	0·05	0·2	2·0	0·9	5·8	37·5	29·4	18·6	7·3
Kamar	61·2	40·2	.....	0·03	0·2	1·5	0·7	3·2	41·7	28·8	18·6	6·6
Kansari	51·4	47·5	0·2	0·2	0·3	1·6	0·9	5·4	28·6	31·2	21·4	9·1
Kaora	54·8	50·8	0·2	0·1	0·4	2·1	1·1	5·9	32·8	35·8	20·3	6·9
Kayastha	56·5	43·7	0·03	.....	0·1	1·4	0·2	4·1	36·8	30·8	19·3	7·4
Kaian	57·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42·9	.....	14·2	.....
Khatri	66·5	49·4	0·05	.....	0·1	1·2	0·5	4·3	45·1	34·3	20·7	9·6
Kumhar	62·1	43·0	.....	0·1	0·8	3·7	1·4	5·5	42·1	28·8	17·8	4·9
Kurmi	72·4	52·1	0·02	.....	0·3	2·3	0·8	3·1	48·5	36·2	22·7	10·5
Lalbegi	59·5	52·1	0·06	0·1	0·8	1·7	0·5	3·6	37·3	38·9	20·8	7·8
Mal	100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	.....	.....	.....
Malakar	68·1	47·5	0·2	0·2	0·5	1·3	0·5	4·1	46·2	34·8	20·7	7·1
Malo	76·1	66·6	.....	.....	.....	16·6	0·7	.....	53·1	33·4	22·3	16·6
Moyra	65·3	49·7	0·04	0·1	0·2	2·1	0·7	4·8	44·1	34·6	20·2	8·1
Muchi	77·2	55·2	0·01	0·3	0·8	2·9	2·3	5·1	55·4	37·8	18·7	9·1
Napit (Hajam)	65·7	41·0	0·01	0·1	0·4	1·5	0·7	3·9	45·9	28·3	18·7	7·2
Sadgop (Chasi)	60·5	30·5	.....	.....	0·5	0·8	1·9	2·9	37·4	20·9	20·7	5·9
Sankhari	54·4	38·8	.....	.....	0·3	1·6	0·9	4·2	36·6	23·6	16·6	9·4
Sarnakar	56·9	48·8	0·1	0·1	0·4	1·8	0·8	3·6	36·5	34·4	19·1	8·9
Sonar	61·5	54·7	0·1	.....	0·3	2·3	1·0	2·4	46·1	41·5	14·0	8·5
Subarnabanik	52·2	47·3	0·04	0·1	0·3	2·3	0·5	5·1	36·8	34·1	15·5	5·7
Sunri or Shaha	64·4	49·4	0·02	0·1	0·4	1·4	0·8	5·3	40·9	32·5	22·2	10·1
Sutradhar	56·1	44·6	0·02	.....	0·1	1·8	0·5	4·6	33·8	30·9	21·7	7·3
Tambuli	57·7	44·6	0·06	0·5	0·2	2·2	0·3	6·2	41·2	28·5	15·9	7·2
Tanti	65·2	36·7	0·01	0·1	0·09	2·1	0·1	5·1	41·6	21·1	23·4	8·3
Tatwa (Tanti)	91·0	16·1	4·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72·8	16·1	13·7	.....
Teli	68·3	37·4	0·05	0·1	0·4	1·9	0·9	0·6	35·1	27·7	31·8	7·1
Tiyar	67·2	36·3	.....	.....	0·1	1·5	0·7	3·9	44·6	21·9	21·8	9·0
BRAHMO	***52·7***	***44·7***	.....	.....	***0·9***	***1·1***	***0·7***	***0·7***	***34·3***	***28·8***	***16·8***	***14·1***
SIKH	***42·3***	***73·9***	.....	.....	.....	.....	***0·7***	***4·4***	***30·0***	***60·8***	***11·6***	***8·7***
JAIN	***70·8***	***55·1***	.....	***0·3***	***1·1***	***2·4***	***1·1***	***2·1***	***50·4***	***40·8***	***18·2***	***9·5***
BUDDHIST	***55·8***	***45·6***	.....	.....	.....	.....	***0·3***	***1·8***	***36·2***	***34·7***	***19·3***	***9·1***
Bengali	7·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·4	.....	.....	.....
Burman	51·1	40·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·3	1·9	32·7	23·3	18·1	15
Chinese	63·8	60·1	.....	.....	0·1	.....	0·3	1·4	41·7	53·1	21·7	5·6
Japanese	57·7	17·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34·6	12·5	23·1	5·0
Magh	43·7	43·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·2	2·4	27·8	33·0	15·7	8·9
ZOROASTRIAN	***49·4***	***39·6***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***0·9***	***26·4***	***25·8***	***23·0***	***12·9***
Parsi	49·4	39·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·9	26·4	25·8	23·0	12·9
MUSALMAN	***66·4***	***52·2***	.....	***0·1***	***0·4***	***1·5***	***0·9***	***3·1***	***43·4***	***37·2***	***21·7***	***10·3***
Moghal	56·0	41·6	0·1	0·4	0·2	0·8	0·5	3·6	31·8	26·9	23·4	9·9
Pathan	66·8	54·2	0·1	0·1	0·3	1·5	0·6	2·6	44·7	38·9	21·1	11·1
Saiad	62·2	48·5	0·1	0·1	0·5	1·6	0·8	3·9	41·8	32·2	19·0	10·7
Shekh	66·6	52·3	0·1	0·1	0·4	1·5	0·9	3·1	43·4	37·3	21·8	10·3
CHRISTIAN	***35·1***	***34·9***	.....	.....	.....	***0·1***	.....	***0·2***	***20·0***	***25·2***	***15·1***	***9·4***
British	29·1	39·9	.....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	0·1	16·1	29·6	13·0	10·1
Other European	37·7	45·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·3	20·7	29·9	17·0	15·4
Eurasian	34·9	31·9	.....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	0·1	20·0	22·4	14·9	9·3
Native	41·9	34·7	.....	.....	.....	0·2	.....	0·5	24·8	26·1	17·1	7·9
JEW	***36·7***	***41·3***	.....	***0·1***	***0·5***	***0·4***	***0·4***	***0·3***	***17·6***	***28·7***	***18·2***	***11·8***
CONFUCIAN	***66·0***	***36·0***	***0·6***	.....	***1·4***	.....	***0·6***	.....	***47·7***	***32·0***	***15·7***	***4·0***
Chinese	66·0	36·0	0·6	.....	1·4	.....	0·6	.....	47·7	32·0	15·7	4·0
AGNOSTIC	***50·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***33·3***	.....	***16·7***	.....
ATHEIST	***75·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***50·0***	.....	***25·0***	.....
THEIST	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXII.—Civil condition by age for selected castes—*continued.*

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Percentage of each Sex Widowed in—											
	Total.		0—5.		5—12.		12—15.		15—40.		40 and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ...												
HINDU	***4·6***	***32·2***	.....	.....	.....	***0·1***	.....	***0·3***	***1·7***	***12·0***	***2·9***	***19·8***
Baidya	3·2	23·7	.....	.....	.....	0·1	0·1	0·3	1·1	8·1	2·0	15·2
Baiti	...	60·0	...	...	.....		.....	.....	..	...	...	60·0
Barui	4·7	33·1	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	1·8	12·3	2·9	20·8
Brahmin	4·2	26·2	.....	0·01	...	0·1	0·01	0·3	1·5	9·2	2·7	16·6
Chamar	3·7	15·0	...	0·03	0·02	0·1	0·1	0·2	1·7	4·3	1·9	10·3
Chhatri	5·6	29·5	.....	.....	.....	0·2	.....	.....	2·3	11·2	3·3	18·1
Chunari (Baiti)	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	...	...
Dhoba	4·9	24·8	.....	0·03	0·1	0·03	0·1	0·4	1·9	8·1	2·8	16·2
Dom	5·3	20·1	.....	0·02	0·01	0·2	....	0·2	1·7	5·3	3·6	14·4
Gandhabanik	4·5	34·9	.....	.....	.....	0·1	0·02	0·3	1·6	13·9	2·9	20·6
Goala	5·1	40·6	...	0·01	.....	0·1	0·1	0·1	1·5	16·1	3·5	24·3
Guria	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..
Halwai	7·3	22·2	...	.....	.....	0·2	0·1	0·2	3·7	6·3	3·5	15·5
Hari (Dom)	6·5	17·1	...	.....	.....	0·3	.....	0·4	2·4	5·3	4·1	11·1
Jolaha	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Juzi	6·5	32·6	....	.....	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·5	2·3	9·2	3·9	22·8
Kaibartha (Chasi) ...	3·3	27·8	.....	...	.....	0·1	....	0·3	0·9	7·2	2·-	20·2
Kaibartha (Jaliya) ..	3·3	34·6	...	0·6	...	0·6	.....	.....	1·0	11·3	2·3	22·1
Kahar	4·2	25·1	.	0·02	0·01	0·1	0·01	0·2	2·1	8·4	2·1	16·4
Kalu	5·4	34·7	.....	.....	0·05	0·2	0·1	0·3	1·7	12·9	3·5	21·3
Kamar	5·2	40·5	....	0·03	.....	0·1	.....	0·4	1·6	16·6	3·6	23·4
Kansari	2·5	28·1	.. ..	0·1	...	...	..	0·2	1·0	7·5	1·5	20·3
Kaora	4·2	25·7	... .	... ..	0·1	...	...	0·3	1·2	8·5	2·9	16·9
Kayastha	3·5	29·5	.. .	.....	0·01	0·1	0·04	0·2	1·1	10·7	2·3	18·5
Karan	...	100·0	. .	. ...	.....	.....	. ...	.....	... .	100·0	.....	... ...
Khatri	5·6	30·6	... ..	0·1	. ....	0·1	0·1	0·3	1·8	9·4	3·7	20·7
Kumhar	5·5	33·5	.....	.....	...	0·2	...	0·7	2·5	12·5	3·0	20·1
Kurmi	5·3	29·4	... ..	... ..	0·2	.....	.....	0·2	2·6	9·8	2·7	19·4
Lalbegi	1·1	14·9	.....	.... .	.. .	0·1	.....	0·1	0·6	4·5	0·5	10·2
Mal	.....	100·0	. ....	... ..	...	...	.....	.....	.... .	. .	... .	100·0
Malakar	7·0	28·6	.....	.....	0·2	.... .	. ...	0·2	2·6	10·5	4·2	17·9
Malo	3·8	16·6	..	.....	.....	.. ..	... ..	...	1·5	16·6	2·3	. ...
Moyra	4·1	31·0	. ....	.....	0·1	0·1	. . .	0·3	1·4	10·5	2·6	20·1
Muchi	3·9	20·2	.....	. ....	0·1	. .	0·1	0·1	1·6	5·6	2·1	14·5
Napit (Hajam)	6·3	58·6	.....	.....	0·1	0·2	0·02	0·4	2·1	14·5	4·1	23·5
Sadgop (Chasi)	6·9	50·9	. ..	0·04	... .	0·02	0·1	0·3	1·6	2·1	5·2	29·5
Sankhari	5·1	41·4	. ....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·2	18·7	2·9	22·7
Sarnakar	7·7	27·4	... ..	.....	0·1	. ...	...	0·2	2·5	9·8	5·1	17·4
Sonar	5·1	23·1	. ..	.....	0·1	...	0·1	0·2	1·7	10·5	3·2	12·4
Subarnabanik	4·1	24·3	..	0·1	.. ...	0·2	0·01	0·3	1·4	9·9	2·7	13·8
Sunri or Shaha	5·1	29·4	.....	.....	.. ...	...		0·2	1·8	10·5	3·3	18·7
Sutradhar	5·4	33·6	..	.....	... .	0·05	.....	0·2	1·4	10·6	4·0	22·7
Tambuli	4·4	36·2	. ....	. ....	0·02	0·1	.....	0·1	0·9	12·5	3·5	23·5
Tanti	7·8	45·2	.. .	... .	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·4	1·8	17·6	5·8	27·1
Tatwa (Tanti)	...	16·6	. ....	.....		...				16·6	...	...
Teli	5·4	42·2	.....	...	0·03	0·1	0·04	0·3	1·8	16·9	3·5	24·9
Tiyar	5·0	41·2	.....	.....	...	... .	. ...	....	2·4	14·9	2·6	26·3
BRAHMO	***2·9***	***8·1***	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	***0·9***	***3·0***	***2·0***	***5·1***
SIKH	***16·1***	***13·0***	... ..	.....	.... .	.	.....	.....	***2·3***	***4·3***	***13·8***	***8·7***
JAIN	***3·4***	***17·2***	.....	..	.....	.....	...	.....	***0·9***	***4·8***	***2·5***	***12·4***
BUDDHIST	***2·6***	***15·0***	.	... ..	... ..	***0·2***	.....	.....	***0·4***	***6·3***	***2·2***	***8·5***
Bengali	3·7	... ...	.. .	.....	.... .	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3·7	.....
Burman	4·6	10·3	....	. ....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	0·6	4·7	3·9	5·6
Chinese	1·0	1·4	. .	. ....	.....	... .	...	.. ..	0·3	1·4	0·7	.....
Japanese	.....	...	. .	...		..		... ..	... ..	...	.....	
Magh	4·7	30·1	... ..	... ..	.....	0·5	.....	.....	0·2	11·8	4·5	17·8
ZOROASTRIAN	***4·6***	***7·7***	.....	....	.....	.	.....	.	***1·1***	***1·7***	***3·5***	***6·0***
Parsi	***4·6***	***7·7***	.....	.	...	....	.....	.	1·1	1·7	3·5	6·0
MUSALMAN	***4.0***	***21·0***	.....	.. ..	.... .	***0·1***	.... .	***0·1***	***1·7***	***5·3***	***2·3***	***15·4***
Moghal	6·8	32·5	.....	.....	...	.....	....	..	3·3	6·7	3·5	25·8
Pathan	5·1	17·1	.....	..	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	2·6	4·7	2·3	12·1
Saiad	6·1	22·9	. ...	...	.....	0·1	0·1	.....	2·6	6·1	3·4	16·7
Shekh	3·9	21·1	...	0·01	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	1·5	5·4	2·2	15·5
CHRISTIAN	***5·0***	***14·7***	.....	.....	... ..	...	.....	.....	***1·2***	***4·3***	***3·8***	***10·4***
British	3·4	10·5	. ..	... ..	. . .	.....	.....	0·1	0·9	2·9	2·5	7·5
Other European	7·8	13·5	.....	. .	.	.... .	.....	.. .	1·5	2·1	6·3	11·4
Eurasian	3·7	13·8	...	. .	.. ...	.	.....	.....	1·1	3·6	2·6	10·2
Native	7·7	19·7	....	...	.	.. ..	.....	0·1	1·5	6·8	6·2	12·8
JEW . .	***6·6***	***13·6***	.....	... ..	.....	...	... .	...	***2·1***	***3·1***	***4·5***	***10·5***
CONFUCIAN	.....	***4·0***	...	.....	.....	. ....	. ...	... ..	.....	.....	... .	***4·0***
Chinese	. ...	***4·0***	.. ...	.....	. ....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	4·0
AGNOSTIC	***16·6***	...	. ..	.....	. ...	..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	***16·6***	.....
ATHEIST	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THEIST	.....	***20·0***	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXII.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES—*continued.*

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH SEX UNMARRIED IN—											
	Total.		0—5.		5—12.		12—15.		15—40.		40 and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SUBURBS												
HINDU	***31·7***	***20·1***	***6·2***	***9·8***	***8·0***	***8·5***	***4·3***	***0·9***	***12·1***	***0·7***	***1·1***	***0·2***
Baidya	46·7	34·1	12·1	15·9	12·6	15·4	10·5	2·8	11·5	... ..	.....	.....
Baiti	75·0	.....	.....	.....	50·0	.....	25·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barui	28·1	20·9	6·7	11·6	7·8	7·0	2·3	.....	9·0	2·3	2·3	.....
Brahmin	34·6	22·4	6·9	11·1	8·0	9·9	5·0	0·7	12·9	0·6	1·8	0·1
Chamar	18·5	24·8	4·9	13·6	5·5	9·2	2·5	1·7	5·2	0·2	0·4	0·1
Chhatri	26·4	15·9	2·1	3·4	2·5	11·1	1·4	0·7	18·7	0·7	1·7	.....
Dhoba	30·9	23·1	4·7	9·7	7·4	11·4	5·1	0·4	13·4	0·4	0·3	1·2
Dom	30·0	24·9	6·8	10·4	9·1	12·2	3·4	0·5	9·8	1·3	0·9	0·5
Dhulia	...	45 4	...	9·1	.. ..	18·1	.....	9·1	.....	9·1	.....	.....
Gandhabanik	33·7	23·2	5·2	11·6	8·3	11·0	4·1	.....	14·9	0·6	1·2	.....
Goala	22 9	17·9	4·0	9·1	3·9	7·1	2·6	1·4	11·3	0·3	1·1	.....
Guria	13·0	...	2·2	... ..	4·3	.....	.. ...	.....	4·3	.....	2·2	.....
Halwai	39·8	21·2	7 2	9·0	9·4	6·1	8·7	6·1	13·1	.. ...	1·4	.....
Hari (Dom)	40·0	30·9	6·7	2·4	17·8	28·5	11·1	.....	4·4	.....	.....	.....
Jugi	24·9	20·2	4·5	8·9	7·4	9·9	3·8	0·9	8·1	0·5	1·1	.....
Kaibartha (Chasi) ...	37·5	16·1	8·9	8·4	8·9	5·9	6·1	0·7	12·5	1·1	1·1	.....
Kaibartha (Jaliya) ...	44 7	...	7·1	.....	16·4	.....	5·9	.....	13·0	.....	2·3	.....
Kahar	24·5	17·2	4·5	6·3	6·8	9·2	2·6	0·9	9·8	0·4	0·8	0·4
Kalu	33·1	19·7	4·6	8·7	11·9	9·3	3·0	1·1	11·5	0·6	2·1	.....
Kamar	25·7	23·8	6·2	10·1	4·1	11·6	3·1	0·5	11·2	1·6	1·1	.....
Kansari	26·6	26·6	. ...	.....	6·6	13·3	.....	13·3	6·6	.....	13·4	.....
Kaora	35·5	20·6	12·6	7·9	8·9	12·7	1·8	.....	11·7	.....	0·5	.....
Kayastha	43·8	25·3	7·9	13·3	9·7	10·4	4·6	0·9	20·1	0·6	1·5	0·1
Karan	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khatri	30·2	8·5	1·2	5·1	8·2	1·7	1 2	.....	17·1	1·7	2·5	.. ...
Kumhar	39·2	19·8	7·4	10·3	11·3	9·5	4·0	.....	15·9	.....	0·6	.....
Kurmi	23·6	18·1	4·7	8·8	5·4	8·8	1·9	.....	10·7	.....	0·9	0·5
Lalbegi	42·1	.....	7·3	.....	4·3	.....	11·6	.....	18·9	.....	.....	.....
Mal	.. ...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malakar	20·0	18·7	2·5	12·5	5·0	6·2	4·1	.....	7·5	.....	0·9	.....
Malo	... ..	..	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moyra	35·3	22·5	6·2	13·1	8·1	8·4	4·5	0·5	15·7	0·5	0·8	.....
Muchi	21·4	18·6	6·1	9·9	7·2	7·8	3·8	.....	3·8	0·9	0·5	.....
Napit (Hajam)	32·8	22·6	5·2	10·1	7·4	9·5	4·6	1·4	14·1	1·2	1·5	0·4
Sadgop	40·9	24·4	8·4	11·7	10·9	10·1	5·6	1·0	15·1	0·9	0·9	0·7
Sankhari	.....	25·0	.. .	... ..	... ..	25·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnakar	31·5	16·0	3·3	7·0	12·9	6·6	3·3	1·2	11·6	1·2	0·4	.....
Sonar	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
Subarnabanik	31·4	4·7	7·2	1·8	8·5	1·9	3·2	1·0	11·5	.....	1·0	.....
Sunri or Shaha	21·6	29·6	2·4	10·1	4·3	19·5	4·6	.....	8·1	.. ...	2·2	.....
Sutradhar	35·6	16 3	5·8	5·8	11·1	9·3	4·3	.....	12·2	1·2	2·2	.....
Tambuli	32·1	35·1	6·5	21·6	9·0	11·9	4·6	0·8	11·5	0·8	0·5	.....
Tanti	29·6	24·8	7·7	11·7	8·2	8·7	4·1	1·4	9·1	3·0	0·5	.....
Tatwa (Tanti)	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Teli	29·0	18·6	5·8	10·6	8·5	7·3	3·3	0·2	10·9	0·5	0·5	.....
Tiyar	44·5	27·1	7·5	11·6	16·7	13·3	8·4	1·8	11·9	0·4	.....	.....
BRAHMO	***57·1***	***83·3***	.....	***16·7***	***14·3***	***33·3***	***14·3***	***16·6***	***28·5***	***16·7***	.....	.....
SIKH	***50·0***	***100·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***37·5***	***100·0***	***12·5***	.....
BUDDHIST	***25·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***20·3***	.. ...	***4·7***	.....
Chinese	25·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·0	.....	4·8	.....
Magh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ZOROASTRIAN	.....	***50·0***	.....	.....	. ....	***50·0***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parsi	.....	50·0	.....	.....	.....	05·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MUSALMAN	***33·5***	***27·3***	***7·6***	***11·1***	***10·6***	***13·0***	***5·3***	***2·1***	***9·5***	***1·0***	***0·5***	***0·1***
Moghal	35·4	20·0	6·0	4·8	12·4	8·2	5·0	2·7	13·6	4·3	0·4	.....
Pathan .. .	31·6	21·7	3·7	7·4	8·3	10·2	3·5	2·2	14·9	1·6	1·2	0·3
Saiad	35·8	22·9	5·0	5·1	7·3	12·4	7·0	2·7	15·1	2·7	1·4	.....
Shekh	33·6	27·9	8·0	11·6	10·7	13·3	5·4	2·0	9·0	0·9	0·5	0·1
CHRISTIAN	***56·8***	***46·0***	***10·6***	***13·6***	***8·8***	***11·2***	***1·7***	***6·0***	***34·6***	***15·2***	***1·1***	.....
British	50·3	48·4	9·2	16·1	7·8	10·8	0·7	5·4	31·2	16·1	1·4	.....
Other European ..	87·5	.. ...	.....	... ..	.. ..	.... .	.....	.....	87·5	.....	.....	.....
Eurasian	56·4	43·7	16·0	12·7	12·8	9·2	1·0	4·6	24·5	17·2	2·1	.....
Native	60·0	43·8	9·3	7·8	5·3	14·1	4·0	9·4	41·4	12·5	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXII.—Civil Condition by age for selected Castes—*continued.*

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Percentage of each Sex married in—											
	Total.		0—5		5—12		12—15		15—40		40 and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SUBURBS.												
HINDU	**62·6**	**45·5**	.....	.....	***0·2***	***2·3***	***0·6***	***3·5***	***40·5***	***31·8***	***21·3***	***7·9***
Baidya	49·7	47·8	.....	.....	.....	1·1	1·5	3·9	26·6	31·9	21·6	10·9
Baiti	25·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	25·0	.....
Barui	60·6	55 8	.....	.....	1·1	2·3	1·1	7·0	41·6	41·8	16·8	4·7
Brahmin	59·9	50·7	0·1	.....	0·1	2·0	0·1	3·1	39·4	38·1	20·2	7·5
Chamar	78·7	56 0	0·1	.....	0·2	2·2	0·1	3·3	55·5	42·9	22·8	7·6
Chhatri	68·0	65·9	.....	.....	0·4	1·3	0·6	4·2	51·3	48·6	15·7	11·8
Dhoba	62·8	44·9	.....	.....	0·1	2·9	0·6	4·9	41·4	28·4	20·7	8·7
Dom	65·5	55·8	.....	.....	.....	1·2	0·7	5·9	49·1	37·4	15·7	11·3
Dulia	.....	36·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·0	.....	27·3	.....	...
Gandhabanik	62·2	46·4	.....	.....	.....	3·3	.....	4·4	39·9	29·8	22·3	8·9
Goala	72·7	48·1	.....	.....	0·1	1·8	0·1	3·5	51·9	34·9	20·6	7·9
Guria	84·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63·1	...	21·7	.....
Halwai	51·4	51·5	.....	.....	2·1	3·0	1·4	6·1	34·1	33·3	13·8	9·1
Hari	51·1	52·3	.....	.....	2·2	.....	2·2	7·1	22·2	35·7	24·5	9·5
Jugi	67·8	52·1	.....	.....	.....	1·8	.....	6·6	51·9	34·7	15·9	9·0
Kaibartta (Chasi)	56·8	41·8	.....	.....	.....	3·4	.....	4·5	31·5	27·8	25·3	6·1
Kaibartha (Jaliya)	47·0	87·0	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	34·1	21·8	12·9	65·2
Kahar	70 6	55·0	.....	.....	.....	1·7	.. ...	2·5	49·0	41·1	21·5	9·7
Kalu	60·8	54·1	.....	.....	.....	4·6	.....	4·1	37·4	34·9	23·4	10·5
Kamar	69·6	43·6	.....	.....	.....	4·0	.. ...	4·1	43·5	31·5	26·1	4·0
Kansari	66·6	33·3	.....	.....	.....	13·3	.....	... .	46·6	20·0	20·0	... .
Kaora	61·6	55·0	.....	.....	.....	4·2	.....	5·8	37·8	32·2	23·8	12·8
Kayastha	49·8	48·3	.....	.....	0·2	1·3	0·3	3·2	26·1	34·6	23·2	9·2
Karan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	...	.
Khatri	63·6	49·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1·7	48·1	37·3	15·5	10·1
Kumhar	55·1	46·3	.....	.....	.....	5·5	.....	4·4	39·8	28·7	15·3	7·4
Kurmi	73·0	54·4	.....	.....	.. ...	2·8	.....	2·2	51·8	38·6	21·2	10·7
Lalbegi	55·0	87·5	.....	... ..	.....	12·5	.....	.....	39·0	75·0	16·0	...
Malakar	77·5	48·4	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·1	53·3	34·4	24·2	10·9
Malo	100·0	100·0	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	.....
Moyra	60·2	45·5	.....	.....	.....	9·5	.....	1·1	41·4	31·4	18·8	11·5
Mushi	69·1	64·2	.....	.....	.....	3·1	.....	3·7	42·9	41·9	26·2	15·5
Napit (Hajam)	61·5	45·4	.....	.....	.....	1·2	.....	4·4	43·8	29·7	17·7	10·1
Sadgop	54·5	44·8	.....	.....	0·7	1·5	0·2	4·7	30·1	32·1	23·5	6·5
Sankhari	.. ...	37·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·0	.....	12·5	... ..	.....
Sarnakar	58·9	62·1	.....	.....	.....	2·3	1·6	1·2	27·0	52·3	30·3	6·3
Subarnabanik	63·1	10·4	.....	.....	.....	0·6	0·4	0·6	45·6	7·7	17·1	1·5
Sunri or Shaha	72·2	50·0	... ..	... ..	0·3	1·5	1·9	3·9	38·2	37·5	31·9	7·1
Sutradhar	51·4	36·9	.....	0·4	0·4	3·5	.....	3·5	29·5	23·7	21·5	5·8
Tambuli	63·8	28·3	.....	... .	3·5	2·2	.. ...	1·5	39·7	19·4	20·6	5·2
Tanti	63·8	40·8	.....	0·4	0·1	1·7	14·2	2·5	35·5	27·4	14·0	5·8
Tatwa (Tanti)	100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	100·0	. ...
Teli	65·1	43·2	.....	.....	0·3	3·1	0·8	2·2	25·8	29·2	38·2	8·7
Teyor	51·1	45·3	.....	.....	.....	3·1	1·3	4·9	30·4	30·6	19·4	6·7
Brahmo	28·5	16·7	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	28·5	16·7
Sikh	50·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·0	.....	25·0	.....
BUDDHIST	**75·0**	**100·0**	.....	... ..	.....	.....	. ...	.....	***45·3***	***100·0***	***29·7***	.....
Chinese	74·2	100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45·2	100·0	29·0	.....
Magh	100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50·0	.....	50·0	.....
ZOROASTRIAN	**66·7**	**50·0**	.....	.....	.....	.... .	***33·4***	.....	.....	***50·0***	***33·3***	.....
Parsi	66·7	50·0	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	33·4	.....	.. ..	50·0	33·3	.....
MUSALMAN	**63·0**	**52·8**	.....	.....	***0·5***	***1·6***	***0·9***	***3·5***	***38·6***	***38·4***	***23·0***	***9·3***
Moghal	55·6	50·4	.....	.....	1·5	0·5	2·2	3·9	29·7	35·6	22·2	10·4
Pathan	63·7	54·2	.....	.....	0·2	1·0	0·4	2·3	40·9	39·5	23·1	11·4
Saiad	54·1	51·2	.....	.....	0·2	0·6	0·4	0·6	30·2	41·9	23·3	8·1
Shekh	63·3	52·9	.....	.....	0·5	1·7	0·8	3·7	39·0	38·3	23·0	9·2
CHRISTIN	**39·1**	**47·2**	.... .	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	***0·4***	***20·3***	***36·8***	***18·8***	***10·0***
British	43·3	47·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·1	22·7	35·5	20·6	10·7
Other European	12 5	100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·5	100·0	..	...
Eurasian	40·4	47·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	42·5	18·1	4·6
Native	38·7	48·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	31·2	21·4	11·2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXII.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES—*concluded.*

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH SEX WIDOWED IN—											
	Total.		0—5.		5—12.		12—15.		15—40.		40 and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SUBURBS												
HINDU	**5·7**	**34·3**				**0·2**		**0·3**	**2·0**	**13·8**	**3·7**	**20·0**
Baidya	3·5	18·1							1·0	6·6	2·5	11·5
Barti		100·0										100·0
Barui	11·2	25·2							3·4	4·6	7·8	18·6
Brahman	5·3	26·8				0·1	0·1	0·3	1·3	10·1	3·9	16·3
Chamar	2·7	19·1				0·1			1·2	6·2	1·5	12·8
Chhatri	5·6	18·0							2·7	4·8	2·9	13·2
Dhoba	6·1	31·8				0·6		0·6	2·4	10·1	3·7	20·5
Dom	4·4	19·2						0·3	1·3	5·7	3·1	13·2
Dulia		18·2								9·1		9·1
Gandhabanik	4·0	30·3						0·5	1·2	9·4	2·8	20·4
Goala	4·2	33·8				0·1	0·1		1·6	12·1	2·5	21·6
Guria	2·1										2·1	
Halwai	8·7	27·2					0·7		2·2	3·0	5·8	24·2
Hari	8·9	16·6					2·2		2·2	7·1	4·5	9·5
Jugi	7·1	27·7						0·4	1·5	10·3	5·6	17·0
Kaibarta (Chasi)	5·6	42·0				0·7			1·8	16·9	3·8	24·4
Do. (Jaliya)	8·2	15·0							1·1		7·1	13·0
Kahar	4·9	27·7			0·1				2·2	10·5	2·6	17·2
Kalu	5·9	26·1							2·1	8·1	3·8	18·0
Kamar	4·6	32·4				0·5			1·4	15·7	3·2	16·2
Kansari	6·6	40·0								13·3	6·6	26·7
Kaora	2·8	24·3							0·5	7·9	2·3	16·4
Kayastha	6·3	26·3						0·2	1·9	10·4	4·4	15·7
Karan												
Khatri	6·1	42·3							4·5	27·1	1·6	15·2
Kumbar	5·7	33·8							2·8	11·0	2·9	22·8
Kurmi	3·2	27·4				0·4			1·3	10·2	1·9	16·8
Lalbegi	2·9	12·5									2·9	12·5
Malakar	2·5	32·8								15·6	2·5	17·2
Malo												
Movara	4·4	31·9							1·3	11·5	3·1	20·4
Muchi	9·4	17·1				1·2		0·3	3·3	5·9	6·1	9·7
Napit (Hajam)	5·6	31·9						0·6	2·2	19·4	3·4	11·9
Sadgop	4·5	30·7				0·4			1·4	15·7	3·1	14·6
Sankari		37·5										37·5
Sarnakar	9·6	21·8				1·1			2·9	6·7	6·7	14·0
Subarnabanik	5·4	84·7							2·0	54·9	3·4	29·8
Sunri or Saaha	6·1	20·3						0·8	1·7	5·4	4·4	14·1
Sutradhar	12·9	46·6							1·1	28·4	11·8	18·2
Tambuli	4·0	36·5							1·0	11·9	3·0	24·6
Tanti	6·5	34·2							1·3	17·8	5·2	16·4
Tatwa												
Teli	5·7	38·1					0·1	0·7	1·3	15·7	4·3	21·7
Tiyar	4·4	27·5				0·4				16·0	4·4	11·1
BRAHMO	**14·3**										**14·3**	
SIKH												
BUDDHIST												
Chinese												
Magh												
ZOROASTRIAN	**33·3**										**33·3**	
Parsi	33·3										33·3	
MUSALMAN	**3·5**	**19·9**						**0·3**	**1·3**	**6·0**	**2·2**	**13·6**
Mozhal	9·0	29·6							4·1	5·6	4·9	24·0
Pathan	4·7	24·1				0·1			1·7	9·5	3·0	14·5
Sayad	10·1	25·9					0·2		3·8	11·1	6·1	14·8
Shekh	3·1	19·2						0·2	1·1	5·7	2·0	13·3
CHRISTIAN	**4·1**	**6·8**							**0·9**	**2·0**	**3·2**	**4·8**
British	6·4	4·3							1·4	1·1	5·0	3·2
Other Europeans												
Eurasian	3·2	9·2							1·1	2·3	2·1	6·9
Native	1·3	7·8								3·1	1·3	4·7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXIII.—Proportion of sexes in selected cases.

TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of females per thousand males.					
	At all ages.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baidya	715·2	1,005·5	105·5	692·08	545·2	927·1
Baiti	1,250·0	...	.	500 0	.	1,500 0
Baruı	230·2	. .	397·1	36·3	75·6	279·2
Brahman	482·6	950·9	393·9	607·1	357·2	535·1
Chamar	300·2	837·7	680·6	362·7	1,089·6	322·7
Chhatri or Chhetri	226·1	842·5	755·4	325·6	327·6	327·6
Chunari (Baiti)	333·3	. .	. .	500	1	.. .
Dhoba	558·8	978·0	797·9	2,102·2	469·2	607
Dom	710·4	856·4	833·3	653·00	663·1	698·4
Gandhabanik	734·8	906·25	1,039·3	683·3	622·2	909·3
Goala	386·8	809·07	760·4	419·4	290·6	49·07
Guria	...	..	. .	. .	...	... .
Halwai	431·6	585·7	697·6	564·5	319·1	549·8
Hari (Dom)	868·7	847·4	1,099·1	139·2	80·303	730·1
Jolaha	... .	..	..	...	1,000	
Jugi	847·6	1,078·1	104·04	734·5	691·9	1,015·4
Kaibartta (Jalia)	176	16	18	10	83	49
Kaibartta (Chasi)	494·3	760·7	580 9	557·5	362·1	790 6
Kahar	307·4	925·1	5,817·1	381·9	239·3	347·1
Kalu	857·1	1,365·2	855·3	745·6	711·2	106·7
Kamar	663·1	952·7	928·3	476·1	541·1	864·4
Kausari	982·2	873·9	829·1	779·2	897·2	1,219·4
Kaora	1,027·0	1,147·2	859·8	1,121·9	1,029·0	1,533·5
Karan	142·8	.		728	166·6	1
Kayastha	569·4	867·5	908·4	594·5	438·4	656·1
Khatri	495·3	106 6	1,208·7	... .	365·01	574·4
Kumhar	648·4	1,232·8	1,285·7	1,357·1	487·6	743·05
Kurmi	292·9	639·6	675·9	364·1	236·1	324·5
Lalbegi	980·5	1,033·8	1,256·4	1,406·5	918·5	808·2
Mal	6,000	...		.....	1,000·0	1
Mala (Malo)	46·1	200	125	4	23·2	31·2
Malakar	397·9	1,024·4	10,909	451 6	313·6	391·6
Moyra	458·6	797·2	591·5	471·5	369·2	554·04
Muchi	315·8	888·4	643·7	395·09	223·6	349·4
Napit (Hajam)	507·9	1,002·5	826·7	637·1	364·3	670·1
Sadgop	875·7	1,009	858·9	562·7	741·3	1,177·02
Sankhari	984·07	1,533·3	854·7	681·8	488·2	1,523·07
Sarnakar	510·2	734·5	721·09	422·01	7,523·6	561·6
Sonar	503·5	636·3	760 .	303·7	445·1	597·9
Subarnabanik	312·6	505·03	1,191·04	691·7	796·7	899·07
Sunri or Shaha	493·8	777·4	703·8	511·6	406·1	541·1
Sutradhar (Chhutar)	627·6	830·8	703·3	574·1	544·6	708·4
Tamli	463·5	678·3	437·5	1,000	328·9	1,041·2
Tanti	871·2	4,774·4	621·7	22·1	641·7	1,041·2
Tatwa	292	500·0	1,000·0	1	176·4	399·3
Teli	599·7	1,048·09	1,007·1	218·5	596·7	531·6
Tiyar	266·9	633·3	473·6	236·8	169·7	395·6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXIV.—Number of Female ot 1,000 Males under 5 years old by selected castes.

Caste.	Females to 1,000 males.	Caste.	Females to 1,000 males.
1	2	1	2
Baidya	1,005·5	Kāyastha	867·5
Baiti	.	Karan	.....
Bārui	.	Khatri	106·6
Brahman	950·9	Kumhār	1,232·8
Chamār	837·7	Kurmi	638·6
Chhātri	842·5	Lālbegi	1,033·8
Chunāri (Baiti) .	...	Māl	.....
Dhai	.	Mālā (Mālo)	200·0
Dhoba	978·02	Mālākār	1,024·4
Dom	856·4	Moyra	797·2
Dulia	. .	Muchi	888·4
Gandhabanik	906·2	Nāpit (Hajām)	1,002·5
Goālā	809·07	Nikāri	.....
Guria	..	Sodgop	1,090·0
Hajām (Nāpit)	.....	Sakra	...
Halwāi	585 7	Sarnakār	734·5
Hāri (Dom)	847·4	Sonār	636·3
Jolāhā	.	Sankhāri	1,533 3
Jugi	1,078·1	Subarnabanik	505·0
Kaibartta (Chāsi)	760·7	Sunri or Shaha ...	777·4
Kaibartta (Jalya)	16·0	Sutradhar (Chhutar)	830·8
Kahār	925·1	Tānti	4,774·4
Kalu	1,365·2	Tāmli	678·3
Kāmār	952·7	Tatwa (Tānti)	500·0
Kānsāri	873 9	Teli	1,048·10
Kāorā	1,147·2	Tiyar	633·3

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

I.—Differences in the Procedure of the present and the previous Census.

In the censuses of 1872, 1876, 1881 and 1891 the population was classified into three groups for purposes of educational statistics—(1) Those under instruction, (2) Literate, *i.e.*, those able to read and write, and (3) Illiterate. This classification gave trouble on account of the overlapping of the first two groups, which occurred, because there was no rule fixing a definite line of demarcation, between those under instruction and those who were really literate. These groups are not mutually exclusive. Under-graduates, *e.g.*, and graduates studying for higher examinations, are much superior in point of education to a large number of so-called literate people who can barely even read or write. On the other hand, many children 'under instruction' in *patshalas* or at home may not be able to read or write at all. Accordingly in 1901 the returns show two main educational divisions only—(1) Literate and (2) Illiterate. In 1891 the returns were, for the first time, classified by ages : a further amplification, viz., a classification by castes and tribes, has now been introduced. The figures of the previous census do not admit of a strict comparison with the figures of the present census, since there is no means of ascertaining the extent to which in the previous census illiterate children under instruction were included among literates. In his report of the census of Calcutta, 1891, page 25, the Census Officer remarks :—

> "It was also directed that if the person enumerated knew English he was to be shown as knowing it as well as the vernacular he knew best, but for those who were *learning* no such language was to be shown. But many who were really learning were recorded as knowing English and Bengali, and this has confused the abstractors."

These remarks tend to shew that the number of literates in 1891 was exaggerated.

II.—Percentage of Literacy and extent of Advance during the last Decade in Male and Female Education—*Vide* diagram.

Seven lakhs twenty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four persons in Calcutta and the Suburbs have been returned as illiterate. They form 76·4 per cent. of the total population. Only 23·6 per cent., therefore, or less than one-fourth, can read and write. Of this percentage, 20·0 per cent is male and 3·6 per cent. female. In other words, in the whole of Calcutta and its suburbs, there are only 236 persons out of a thousand who can read and write. Two hundred of these are males and 36 females. Of the total female population, about one-tenth only (10·6 per cent.) is literate. The proportion of male literates is about three times as high (30·4 per cent.) In the town of Calcutta alone (*i.e.*, excluding the suburbs but including the port, fort and canals) illiterates number 637,354 out of a population of 847,354 persons. Of these, 384,909 are males and 252,445 females, against 301,881 males and 213,676 females in 1891, when the population amounted to 681,560 souls. Illiterates in 1891 formed 75·6 per cent. of the total population and the literate together with those under instruction amounted to 24·4 per cent. The total illiterates of the Town proper now make up 75·3 per cent. of the population : only 24·7 per cent. of the population is literate. Assuming the correctness of the figures for 1891, a comparison of these percentages leads to the conclusion that any advance in education during the last ten years in Calcutta is scarcely appreciable. According to the census of 1891, 32·5 per cent. of the male population of the town was either literate or under instruction. Now 31·5 per cent. only has been classed as literate. If it be assumed that 1 per cent. of those recorded as learning in 1891 could not be considered literate, education amongst the *male* population of the town must be deemed to have made no progress during the last ten years. But in spite of the vagueness of the term "learning" as employed in the former Census, there has undoubtedly been a marked improvement in *female* education ; for, while there were only 4·8 per cent. (213,676 persons) of the female population either

literate or learning in 1891, we have now no less than 11·5 per cent. (32,755 persons) of the entire female population of the town classed as literate. Excluding the Port, Fort and Canals, where the largest number of illiterates was found, there were in 1891, as reported by the Census Officer, the following percentages of literates on the total number of the sex :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Literate males	28·5	Literate females ...	7·0
Males under instruction ...	5·0	Females under instruction...	1·3
Total ...	33·5	Total ...	8·3

The slow rate of increase in the total number of literate persons in the city is partly to be accounted for by the fact that there is annually an increasing admixture of illiterate immigrants, who are attracted to Calcutta by a higher rate of wages and find employment as artizans, menial servants and labourers.

Diagram No. 18 graphically illustrates some of the above remarks. The preponderance of black colour gives a more vivid idea of the extent to which illiteracy still exists in the city than any figures can possibly do. This is more especially so in the suburbs and in the case of the female population.

III.—Extent of Education among Children in Calcutta.

There are in Calcutta 124,280 boys and 77,284 girls between the ages of 6 and 20. Of these only 46,090 boys and 13,547 girls, or about 37 per cent. of boys and 17·5 per cent. of girls, are literate. That nearly 60 per cent. of the male children and about 80 per cent. of the female children of school-going age still go without any education in the metropolis of India appears to be certain, even if it be assumed that a small number of children below five years and a few between the ages of five and seven who attend school have been classed as illiterate on account of their inability to read and write.

There are 20,427 children between 10 and 15 years of age who can read and write. Their number is a mean between those in the age-periods 0 to 10 and 15 to 20. The number of literate persons above 20 is 50,805 forming 71·7 per cent. of the total literate population. This does not, however, imply that education is pursued by illiterate persons to any extent after the age of 20. The number of literate persons above 20 bears nearly the same ratio to the total population above the same age, as those under 20 bear to the total population of and under that age.

IV.—Extent and Progress, if any, of Education among the Adherents of the various Religions.

The distribution of the literate male and female population among the chief religions as compared with 1881 and 1891 is as follows:—

		Percentages of literates.		
		1881.	1891.	1901.
Hindu	male	36·9	39	35·5
Muhammadan	do.	14·2	16·7	16·5
Christian	do.	79	74·7	82·3
Brahmo	do.	85·3	77·4	66·4
Buddhist	do.	52·9	59·2	41·3
Jew	do.	63·5	62·9	65·7
Hindu	female	6 8	7·5	9·7
Muhammadan	do.	1	1·7	2·9
Christian	do.	67	70	69·8
Brahmo	do.	64·6	65·4	53·1
Buddhist	do.	12·5	25 6	15·9
Jew	do.	29·3	36·2	44·8

The percentage of literates is highest among Christians both male and female, and lowest among Muhammadans. Among Christians, Brahmos and Jews, more than half are literate. On comparing the figures of the successive censuses the changes are found to be very irregular. The percentage of male

literates increased among Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists between 1881 and 1891 and decreased among Christians, Brahmos and Jews; but in the next decade the changes were in the opposite direction. Brahmos are the only exception. This sect has shown a steady decrease in the percentage of literates, which is probably due to the inclusion amongst Brahmos since the last two censuses of families who are less educated than the earlier converts to Brahmoism.

During the last ten years female education has made satisfactory progress among Hindus, Muhammadans and Jews. It has been stationary among Christians, of whom the percentage of literates was always very high; but the figures for Brahmos and Buddhists have gone down, owing possibly to some extent to the fact that more of them have come to reside in the town with young children not yet fit to go to school. The following percentages show the extent to which the adherents of different religions have progressed in English education:—

	Percentage knowing English.	
	Male.	Female.
Hindu	14·4	·7
Musalman	2·8	·1
Asiatic Christian	23·8	34·0
Brahmo	41·8	37·9
Buddhist	10	4·6
Jew	49	20·2

One cannot fail to be impressed with, and to regret, the backwardness of the Muhammadan population as shown by these figures. It is for this reason that they have been ousted to a very large extent by Hindus from employment in Government and mercantile offices. There are signs, however, that the Muhammadan population is becoming increasingly alive to the necessity of improvement in this respect. Better results may be expected from the figures of the next census.

V.—Proportion of Literacy in the various Languages spoken in Calcutta (*vide* diagram No. 18).

Of the 24·8 per cent. of literates in the town of Calcutta 16·25 per cent. are literate in Bengali, 4·16 in Hindustani, 2·73 in English and only 0·5 per cent. in Uriya, leaving not more than 1·1 per cent. for 36 other languages.

Out of the 137,803 persons who are literate in Bengali, 80,900 or nearly 58·7 per cent. are literate in Bengali only and 56,903 or 41·3 per cent. can read and write both English and Bengali. Of the 35,311 persons shown as literate in Hindustani, 31,508 or more than 89 per cent. are literate in Hindustani alone. Only 3,803 or less than 11 per cent. of Hindustani literates are able to read and write English as well as Hindustani. Of the 4,513 literates in Uriya, 4,444 or over 98 per cent. are literate in Uriya only, while less than 2 per cent. of the Uriya-knowing population can read and write English as well. Six thousand six hundred and eighty-five or 69·2 per cent. of the 9,620 literates in the 36 other languages have learned to read and write their mother-tongue only, leaving a balance of 2,935 persons or 30·8 per cent. literate in both English and their mother-tongue. Thus the number of persons who know English in addition to a provincial vernacular is 63,710 or 7·5 per cent. of the total population. Of these, 89·3 per cent are Bengalis, 5·9 per cent. are Hindustanis 0·1 per cent. are Uriyas and 4·7 per cent. are persons of various nationalities coming from beyond the Province of Bengal. Two thousand eight hundred and nineteen females are literate in English and Bengali, 277 in English and Hindi, none in English and Uriya, and 625 only in English and various other languages spoken beyond the Province of Bengal. With regard to the remaining 36 languages spoken by 9,620 literates, who are only 1·1 per cent. of the total population of the town of Calcutta and 4·6 per cent. of the total literate population, 4,462 persons are literate in Urdu alone followed by 1,550 literate in Gujarathi, 1,082 literate in Tamil and Telugu between them, 690 in Chinese, 479 in Arabic and 372 in Hebrew. The following

comparison gives interesting results which support the theory that Gujarathi and Arabic-speaking immigrants are generally educated traders :—

	Number of those who have returned their language as—	No. of literates in—
Gujarathi	... 2,026	1,550 or 76·5 per cent.
Tamil 1,312 / Telugu 1,258	... 2,570	1,082 or 42·1 „
Arabic	... 602	479 or 79·5 „
Chinese	.. 1,693	690 or 40·7 „

The following figures give the percentage of the literate population speaking the five *chief* languages in Calcutta :—

		Total population.	Literate.	Percentage of literates.
Speaking Bengali	...	434,984	137,803	31·6
„ Hindi	...	318,635	35,311	11·1
„ Uriya	...	30,630	4,513	14·7
„ English	...	28,528	23,195	81·3
„ Urdu	...	24,424	4,462	14·1

The proportion of literacy is therefore very high among foreign traders and those hailing from the sister presidencies, *i.e.*, broadly speaking from such countries as do not supply a labouring population. But the highest percentage (81·3) is among the English-speaking class, a large proportion of which, the Eurasians, are natives of India. The percentages among Arabic-speaking people are also very respectable.

Only one-tenth of the population of the suburbs is literate in Bengali. About one-tenth of this literate population is of the female sex. About 1 in 44 knows Hindi, 1 in 30 knows English along with some provincial vernacular, and only 1 in 250 knows Uriya and about the same number knows English only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXV.—LITERATE POPULATION.

LANGUAGE.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5
TOWN OF CALCUTTA.				
Total Illiterate	***637,354***	***384,909***	***252,445***	***7,518·0***
Total Literate	***210,442***	***177,687***	***32,755***	***2482·0***
English	(*a*) 63,710	(*a*) 59,989	(*a*) 3,721	(*a*) 61·4
	(*b*) 23,195	(*b*) 14,407	(*b*) 8,788	(*b*) 273·5
Bengali	137,803	117,378	20,425	1,625·4
Hindi	35,311	33,313	1,998	416·5
Uriya	4,513	4,379	134	53·2
OTHER LANGUAGES	***9,620***	***8,210***	***1,410***	***113·4***
Arabic	479	359	120	5·7
Arakanese	3	3	...	0·03
Armenian	28	20	8	0·3
Assamese	14	14	....	0·1
Bhutia	1	1	...	0·01
Burmese	117	109	8	1·3
Chinese	690	655	35	8·1
Danish	5	1	4	0·06
Dutch	2	1	1	0·02
French	64	44	20	0·7
German	38	22	16	0·4
Goanese	260	260	.....	3·1
Greek	24	17	7	0·3
Gujarati	1,550	1,405	145	18·2
Hebrew	372	190	182	4·4
Italian	23	17	6	0·2
Japanese	30	15	15	0·3
Khaskura	78	75	3	0·9
Khasia	11	11	.....	0·1
Kuki	1	1	.....	0·01
Marhati	23	18	5	0·2
Marwari	4	3	1	0·04
Malay	4	4	... ..	0·04
Paharia	2	2	.....	0·02
Portuguese	72	67	5	0·8
Punjabi	136	134	2	1·6
Pushto	11	11	. ...	0·1
Russian	12	4	8	0·1
Santali	1	1	.. .	0 01
Singhalese	10	10	.....	0·1
Spanish	2	1	1	0·02
Swedish	3	3	.. ..	0·03
Tamil	857	697	160	10·1
Telugu	225	166	59	2·8
Tibetan	6	6	.	0·07
Urdu	4,462	3,863	599	52·7
SUBURBS.				
Total Illiterate	***87,620***	***50,139***	***37,481***	***8,645·7***
Total Literate	***13,728***	***12,120***	***1,608***	***1,354·3***
English	(*a*) 3,345	(*a*) 3,277	(*a*) 68	(*a*) 330·1
	(*b*) 394	(*b*) 236	(*b*) 158	(*b*) 38·8
Bengali	10,134	9,038	1,096	999·9
Hindi	2,316	2,047	269	228·5
Uriya	408	402	6	40·2
OTHER LANGUAGES	***476***	***397***	***79***	***46·9***
Armenian	1	1	.....	0·09
Chinese	30	30	... ..	2·9
Gujarati	46	46	.. .	4·5
Hebrew	2	1	1	0·2
Japanese	1	1	... ..	0·09
Khaskura	1	1	. .	0·09
Tamil	17	17	.....	1·6
Telegu	5	5	... .	0·5
Urdu	373	295	78	36·8

Note.—(*a*) Shows persons knowing English and other languages.
(*b*) Shows persons knowing English only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXVI.—PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES BY SEX IN EACH LANGUAGE ON THE POPULATION AT THE DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS.

	Total Literate.		English.		Bengali.		Hindi.		Uriya.		Other Languages.		Illiterate.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS	20·0	3·6	(a) 6·6 (b) 1·5	(a) 0·4 (b) 1·0	13·3	2·3	3·8	0·2	0·5	.....	0·9	0·1	45·9	30·5
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ..	20·9	3·8	(a) 7·1 (b) 1·7	(a) 0·4 (b) 1·0	13·9	2·4	3·9	0·2	0·5	.....	0·9	0·2	45·4	29·9
0—10	6·7	2·9	(a) 1·7 (b) 0·9	(a) 0·3 (b) 0·9	5·1	1·8	0·5	0·1	·0	·0	0·2	0·1	45·8	44·6
10—15	24·4	7·2	(a) 10·4 (b) 1·7	(a) 1·0 (b) 1·7	18·2	4·9	3·3	0·3	0·3	·0	0·9	0·3	38·1	30·3
15—20	28·2	6·8	(a) 11·7 (b) 1·4	(a) 1·5 (b) 1·6	20·4	4·6	4·5	0·4	0·7	·0	1·2	0·2	38·0	26·9
20 and over	22·4	3·2	(a) 7·2 (b) 1·9	(a) 0·3 (b) 0·9	14·2	1·9	4·6	0·3	0·6	·0	1·1	0·1	47·1	27·3
SUBURBS	11·9	1·6	(a) 3·2 (b) 0·2	(a) ..... (b) 0·1	8·9	1·1	2·0	0·3	0·4	.....	0·4	0·1	49·5	37·0
0—10	2·8	0·7	(a) 0·3 (b) 0·1	(a) ·0 (b) 0·1	2·3	0·5	0·3	0·1	·0	·0	0·1	·0	49·0	47·4
10—15	12·7	2·3	(a) 3·7 (b) 0·1	(a) 0·1 (b) 0·1	10·8	1·8	1·3	0·3	0·1	.....	0·4	0·1	48·8	36·2
15—20	19·6	3·2	(a) 6·5 (b) 0·2	(a) 0·1 (b) 0·2	13·9	2·4	4·2	0·4	0·6	.....	0·7	0·2	39·1	33·1
20 and over	13·1	1·6	(a) 3·4 (b) 0·3	(a) 0·1 (b) 0·2	9·7	1·0	2·2	0·3	0·5	·0	0·4	0·1	50·9	34·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXVII.—PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES BY SEX ON THE POPULATION OF EACH RELIGION.

	Religion.	Total literate.		English.		Bengali.		Hindi.		Uriya.		Other Languages.		Total illiterate.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS.	ALL RELIGIONS	19·9	3·6	(a) 6·6 (b) 1·5	0·4 0·9	13·3	2·3	3·7	0·2	0·5	.....	0·9	0·2	45·9	30·6
TOWN OF CALCUTTA.	ALL RELIGIONS	20·9	3·9	(a) 7·1 (b) 1·7	0·4 1·0	13·9	2·4	3·9	0·2	0·5	.....	0·9	0·2	45·4	29·8
	Hindu ...	23·2	3·3	9·4	0·2	17·8	3·1	4·3	0·2	0·8	.....	0·3	.....	42·3	31·2
	Brahmo ..	40·9	20·1	(a) 25·8 (b) 0·4	14·4	25·3	19·4	9·2	0·3	0·2	.....	0·5	0·4	23·9	18·1
	Sikh ...	13·7	.....	1·3	.....	0·7	.....	6·5	...	.....	.....	6·5	.....	71·2	15·1
	Jain ..	63·0	4·4	5·3	0·6	3·1	0·8	36·1	2·5	.....	.....	3·8	1·1	6·6	26·0
	Buddhist	34·0	2·7	8·3	0·8	6·5	0·8	.....	0·1	.....	.....	27·5	1·8	18·9	14·4
	Zoroastrian ...	50·0	26·2	(a) 41·0 (b) 0·7	16·2 0·3	0·3	3·4	1·7	.....	.....	.....	47·3	22·4	10·0	13·8
	Muhammadan ...	11·3	0·9	1·9	.....	6·5	0·4	3·1	0·3	.....	.....	1·7	0·2	58·3	29·5
	Christian ..	46·7	29·2	(a) 4·9 (b) 37·3	4·4 22·8	6·0	5·1	1·2	0·6	0·1	0·1	2·1	0·6	10·1	14·0
	Jew ...	32·4	23·0	(a) 19·3 (b) 13·3	13·4 6·6	.....	0·2	1·8	1·4	.....	.....	17·3	14·8	16·2	28·4
	Confucian ...	3·9	.....	(a) ..... (b) 0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·4	.....	82·0	14·1
	Agnostic ..	85·7	.....	(a) 43·0 (b) 43·0	.....	28·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·2	.....	.....	14·3
	Atheist ...	100·0	.....	(a) 50·0 (b) 50·0	.....	25·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·0	.....	.....	.....
	Theist ..	16·7	50·0	(a) 16·7 (b)	.....	.....	50·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	.....	.....	33·3
SUBURBS ..	ALL RELIGIONS	11·9	1·5	(a) 3·2 (b) 0·2	.....	8·9	1·1	2·0	0·2	0·4	.....	0·4	0·1	49·6	37·0
	Hindu ...	14·3	1·5	4·5	0·1	11·2	1·3	2·4	0·2	0·6	.....	0·1	...	48·1	36·1
	Brahmo .	53·8	38·4	53·8	15·4	53·8	38·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·8
	Sikh .	77·8	11·1	...	.....	11·1	.....	55·5	11·1	.....	.....	11·1	.....	11·1	.....
	Buddhist ...	52·3	1·5	9·2	...	3·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49·2	1·5	46·2	.....
	Zoroastrian	60·0	40·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60·0	40·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Muhammadan ..	7·1	1·0	0·9	.....	5·0	0·5	1·4	0·3	.....	.....	0·7	0·2	52·8	39·1
	Christian	47·4	31·5	(a) 5·7 (b) 40·0	2·7 26·8	5·1	2·9	1·0	0·7	0·8	0·3	0·5	0·8	16·2	10·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXVIII—EDUCATION BY RELIGION.

TOWN DIVISIONS.	RELIGIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AMONG—		ENGLISH.		BENGALI.		HINDI.		URIYA.		OTHER LANGUAGES.		PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES AMONG—	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS ...	All religions ...	*30·4*	*10·6*	(a) *10·1* (b) *2·3*	(a) *1·1* (b) *2·8*	*20·2*	*6·7*	*5·7*	*0·7*	*0·8*	...	*1·4*	*0·4*	*69·6*	*89·4*
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ...	All religions ...	*31·6*	*11·5*	(a) *10·7* (b) *2·6*	(a) *1·3* (b) *3·1*	*20·8*	*7·1*	*5·9*	*0·8*	*0·8*	...	*1·5*	*0·5*	*68·4*	*88·5*
	Hindu ...	35·5	9·7	14·4	0·7	27·2	9·1	6·7	0·5	1·1	...	0·5	0·1	64·5	90·3
	Brahmo ...	62·2	52·8	(a) 41·8 (b) 0·6	(a) 37·8 (b) ...	40·9	50·7	14·9	0·9	0·3	0 1	9·5	1·1	33·8	47·2
	Sikh ...	16·1	...	1·5	...	0·7	...	7·7	...	...	...	7·7	...	82·9	100·0
	Jain ...	90·5	14·5	7·6	1·6	4·2	2·9	80·7	8·2	0·1	...	5·5	3·4	9·5	85·5
	Buddhist ...	40·9	15·7	10·0	4·6	7·7	4·8	...	0·6	...	...	33·2	10·3	59·1	84·3
	Zoroastrian ...	83·3	65·5	(a) 68·4 (b) 1·1	(a) 40·5 (b) 0·9	0·6	8·6	2·8	...	...	...	78·8	56·0	16·7	34·5
	Muhammadan...	16·3	2·9	2·8	0·1	9·3	1·1	4·4	0·9	0·1	...	2·5	0·9	83·7	97·1
	Christian ...	82·3	67·6	(a) 8·7 (b) 65·7	(a) 10·2 (b) 52·8	10·5	11·8	2·2	1·5	0·2	0·1	3·7	1·4	17·7	32·4
	Jew ...	66·7	44·7	(a) 21·3 (b) 27·3	(a) 26·0 (b) 12·9	...	0·4	3·6	2·6	...	...	35·8	28·8	33·3	55·3
	Confucian ...	4·5	...	(a) ... (b) 0·6	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	...	95·5	100·0
SUBURBS	All relegions ...	*19·5*	*4·1*	(a) *5·2* (b) *0·4*	(a) *0·1* (b) *0·4*	*14·5*	*2·8*	*3·4*	*0·7*	*0·6*	...	*0·6*	*0·2*	*80·5*	*95·9*
	Hindu ...	22·9	4·2	7·2	0·1	18·0	3·7	3·8	0·5	0·9	...	0·2	...	77·1	95·8
	Brahmo ...	100 0	83·3	100·0	33·3	100 0	83·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7
	Sikh ...	87·5	100·0	...	...	12·5	...	62·5	100·0	...	...	12·5	...	12·5	...
	Buddhist ...	53·1	100·0	9·3	...	3·1	...	...	...	...	...	50·0	100·0	46·9	...
	Zoroastrian ...	100·0	100·0	...	...	...	...	100·0	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muhammadan	11 9	2·7	1·6	...	8·2	1·3	2·5	0·9	...	...	1·2	0·5	88·1	97·3
	Christian ...	82·3	74·4	(a) 10·0 (b) 69·4	(a) 6 4 (b) 63·2	8·8	6·8	1·8	1·6	1·4	0·8	0·9	2 0	17 7	25·6

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION BY CASTES TRIBES, &c.

In the chapter on Education, an attempt was made to deal with the present position and progress, if any, of education among the adherents of the various religions. In the present chapter we shall deal with the same subject in relation to the various castes and sects of which these religions are composed. This is a new feature of the preseut census, as a classification of education by castes was never before made. We shall first of all attempt to estimate the position of the various castes and sects in respect of education generally whether English or Vernacular. We shall then proceed to deal with the present position of English education paying special attention to the subject of the progress of English education among females.

I.—Position of the castes and sects of the various religions in respect of education generally.

(*a*) *Hindus.*

The following Hindu castes have more than 50 per cent. of literate males:—

Caste.		Percentage of literates. Male.		Female.
Baidya	...	70		29·1
Kayastha	...	61·2	of whom 58 per cent. are Bengali and 2·1 Hindustani.	26·0
Brahman	...	60·6	of whom 47 per cent are Bengali and 10·5 Hindustani and 1·8 Uriya.	19·2
Sadgop	...	59·3		11
Suri	...	52·0		4·7
Subarnabanic	...	57 9		8·1
Gandhabanic	...	51		6·2

The following Hindu castes contain less than 50 per cent. but more than

studying or practising medicine, head the list of Hindu castes in respect of percentages of literate males and females. The total number of Baidyas in Calcutta, however, is only 6,858. A number of Brahmans in Calcutta speak Hindustani and Uriya. The percentage of literates among this class is very small. If the Bengali-speaking Brahmans could be separated from the others, the proportion of literates in the caste would be considerably increased. This is also true of Kayasthas to a smaller extent. In the case of the Hindu castes given above the language in which they are literate is almost always Bengali with the exception of the up-country castes of Chhatris and Khatris and of a portion of Brahmans and Kayasthas. Three-fourths of the male literates among the two former are literate in Hindustani. The Hindustani literates among the last two amount to about 1-10th and 1-50th respectively of the populations of these castes. Of literates in Bengali, the Baidyas return 69 per cent., Sadgops stand second with 59 per cent. followed by Kayasthas 58 per cent., and Subarnabanics 50 per cent., Brahmans and Gandhabanics show 47 per cent. each. The comparatively low percentage in the case of Brahmans is explained by the inclusion in that caste of a considerable number of Hindustani and Uriya-speaking Brahmans.

(*b*) *Muhammadans.*

Among Muhammadan castes the following are the percentages :—

Caste.	Percentage of literates. Male.		Female.
Moghul ...	41·7	including 14·5 per cent. of Bengali and 10 per cent. of Hindustani.	12·9
Sayad ...	29·2	including 10·7 per cent. of Hindustani literates and 12·3 of Bengali.	7·4
Pathan ...	20·1	7·3 per cent. and 10·7 of Bengali	5·8
Shekh ...	15·5	4·1 „ „ 9·2 of „	2·6

Bengali is thus the predominating language of the Musalman literates of Calcutta no less than of the Hindus. Moghuls are the most educated class; but the numbers speaking Bengali and Hindustani among them are approximately as 3 to 2. Among the Sayads, Pathans and Shekhs Bengali and Hindustani literates are in the ratio of 6 to 5, 3 to 2 and 9 to 4 approximately. A considerable number of Moghuls are literate in other languages among which Urdu plays an important part.

(*c*) *Christians.*

The returns of Christians in respect of education present a striking contrast, even as regards Native Christians. The following are the percentages of literates among the chief Christian nationalities :—

Christian Nationalities.	Male.	Female.
Armenian	93·2	72·3
English	92·3	84·3
Irish	91·7	94·2
Scotch	83·1	73·2
Eurasians	84	68·9
Native Christians	69·3	50·4

It is rather curious that Irish females surpass all others in respect of education. Among male literates the Armenians take the lead with 93 per cent. The English and Irish follow closely at their heels with 92 and 91·7 per cent. respectively. It is surprising that the Scotch in Calcutta should stand fourth in the list. This is probably due to the fact that a number of illiterate Eurasian families of original Scotch parentage had themselves returned as Scotch by the enumerators

(*d*) *Buddhists.*

The chief Buddhist nationalities are three in number. Of these the Chinese are the most educated with 55 per cent. of male and 25·2 per cent. of female literates, while the percentages among the Burmese and Mugs are 25·3 and 25·2 per cent. in the case of males and 17·8 and 7·8 in the case of females.

II.—ENGLISH EDUCATION.

A.—Among Males.

(*a*) *Hindus.*

There are seven Hindu castes in the Town of Calcutta in which the number of males literate in English exceed 1,000, as the following figures show :—

Name of caste.		Male population.	No. of males literate in English.	Percentage of males literate in English.
1. Brahmans	...	55,671	17,132	31·0
2. Kayastha	...	42,779	15,835	37·0
3. Subarnabanic	...	13,897	3,731	27·0
4. Kaivartha	...	24,120	1,905	8·0
5. Vaidya	...	4,028	1,904	47·0
6. Tanti	...	11,043	1,815	16·0
7. Sadgop	...	6,268	1,414	23·0

It will be seen that Brahmans, as the head of Hindu castes, return the largest total number of literates in English. They are followed by the Kayasthas. The small community of Vaidays, which stands 23rd in point of total number in the list of castes found in Calcutta and whose traditional occupation renders it incumbent upon its members to learn Sanskrit and Bengali only, shows comparatively the greatest amount of progress in English education. Forty-seven out of 100 males in this caste are literate in English. In comparing percentages, one is struck with the fact that not only the Vaidyas but even the Kayasthas have out-distanced Brahmans in the matter of English education. This is due no doubt to the large immigration of up-country and Uriya Brahmans, among whom English education has not yet spread. It is also a remarkable result that in the education table of the metropolis in which 49 castes, including some of the very lowest, are exhibited in their relation to education, there are no more than six castes which show their total male population illiterate and not more than seven castes which show their entire female population as unable to read and write. These castes are Baiti, Chunari, Kaivartha (Chasi and Jelia), Mal, Malo and Tatwa. Orthodox Hindus in the muffasil would still find it hard to believe that 8·6 per cent. of the Chamars, 6·4 per cent. of the Dhobas, 2·6 of the Haris (the very lowest caste), 2·4 of the Kaoras, 5·2 per cent. of the Lalbegis (the lowest of the low caste), 3·3 per cent. of the Muchees (another of the very lowest caste) and 3·4 per cent of the Tiyars are really literate in the Town of Calcutta.

Such castes as Kaivarthas, Tantis, Sadgops and Subarnabanics (the last of whom, though always wealthy, has been degraded since King Vallala's time to a very low place in the Hindu caste organisation), are proved by the figures to have educated themselves in considerable numbers and to have thus risen above the level of other Hindu castes of equal social position. These facts are interesting as showing how the lower castes have benefitted under British rule.

(*b*) *Muhammadans.*

The only caste among the Muhammadans which has more than 1,000 males literate in English is that of Shekh. The total number of persons in this caste, however, is far in excess of that of any other Muhammadan caste. Although the total number of persons literate in English is, therefore, considerable, the percentage of literacy in the caste is extremely low. The backwardness of all the Muhammadan castes in the matter of English education is too well known to require comment.

(c) *Christians.*

The only classes which need be discussed are Eurasians and Native Christians, the figures for the male population of which are as follow :—

	Total male population.	Males literate in English.	Percentage of literates.
Eurasian	7,115	5,773	81·1
Native Christian (unspecified)	4,780	1,029	21·5
Native Bengali Christian ...	275	114	48·7

The percentage of Eurasian males knowing English is, therefore, very respectable although capable of improvement: Bengali Native Christians, who are usually very poor, head the list of literates in English among Bengalis. The percentage among other Native Christians is lower than that of the better Hindu castes.

(d) *Others.*

Of the other minor communities we may compare (1) Brahmos, (2) Jains, (3) Buddhists, (4) Parsees, (5) Sikhs, and (6) Jews. The proportion of males literate in English among them are shown below :—

	Males literate in English.	Male population.	Percentage.
1. Brahmos	465	1,112	41·8
2. Jains	66	863	7·6
3. Buddhists	242	2,408	10·0
4. Parsees	119	174	68·4
5. Sikhs	2	130	1·5
6. Jews	196	917	20·2

Knowledge of English is therefore most advanced among Parsees and Brahmos. Sikhs and Jains have made very little progress in this respect. The percentage in the case of Jews is smaller than one would expect.

B.—Among Females.

(a) *Hindus and Muhammadans.*

The proportion of females in the Hindu and Muhammadan castes literate in English is very small. The cases which are at all worth noticing are given below :—

Name of Caste.	No. of females literate in English.	Female population of the caste.	Percentage of literate females.
Vaidya	78	2,881	2·7
Kayastha	556	24,361	2·3
Brahman	389	26,868	1·5
Subarnabanic	84	11,293	0·7
Shekh	80	70,632	0·1
Tanti	43	9,621	0·4
Kaivartha	33	12,594	0·3
Sadgop	31	5,489	0·6

Only three castes have more than 1 per cent. of females who can read and write in the English language; and here, as in the case of the male population, Vaidyas take the lead and Kayasthas and Brahmans come next in order. The progress of female education among Muhammadans may be said to be infinitesimal.

(b) *Minor Communities.*

Among the minor communities the degree of female literacy in English is (as shown below) highest among Bengali Christian females, who show the high percentage of 71·6. It is interesting to note that not only is the percentage higher than that obtaining among males of the same class, but the actual total number of female literates is greater than that of the male. This is also true

of unspecified Native Christians and Asiatic Jews or at any rate of such of them as do not call English their mother-tongue:—

Religions.	Female literates in English.	Female population.	Percentage of female literates.
Native Christian (unspecified)	1,267	4,112	30·8
Bengali Christian ...	169	236	71·6
Brahmo	260	687	37·8
Jain	6	378	1·6
Buddhist	23	495	4·6
Parsees	47	116	40·5
Sikh	Nil.	23	Nil.
Jew	253	972	26·0

Next in order of female literacy come Parsees, Brahmos and Jews. As far as can be judged from the figures for the representatives of the Sikh community in the metropolis, that community has not advanced at all in respect of educating its females in the English language. It is a remarkable fact that the Brahmos, who are undoubtedly the most progressive amongst the Bengali population of Calcutta, have failed to reach the standard of Native Christians in the matter of English female education.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXIX.—EDUCATION

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES ON CORRESPONDING TOTAL OF LITERATES IN TOWN.			PERCENTAGE ON CASTE TOTAL					
				ENGLISH.			BENGALI.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOWN OF CALCUTTA.									
HINDU	***69·8***	***72·3***	***56·4***	***36·5***	***35·5***	***1·0***	***78·6***	***66·9***	***11·7***
Baidya	1·7	1·6	2·5	54·1	51·9	2·2	98·6	75·7	22·9
Baiti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bārui	0·1	0·1	..	18·1	18·1	..	69·1	66·7	2·4
Brahman	18·4	18·1	15·7	45·1	44·1	1·0	80·3	67·7	12·6
Chamār	0·7	0·8	0·1	5·7	5·5	0·2	9·2	8·8	0·4
Chhatri	1·1	1·3	0·2	7·5	7·4	0·1	12·9	11·8	1·1
Chunāri (Baiti)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhoba	0·2	0·3	0·1	14·1	13·8	0·3	54·7	49·9	4·8
Dom	0·1	0·2	..	2·3	2·3	..	21·4	19·9	1·5
Dulia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gandha Banik	1·4	1·5	0·7	32·0	31·5	0·5	91·8	83·5	8·3
Goāla	1·8	2·0	0·8	17·4	17·1	0·3	57·4	52·3	5·1
Guria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halwāi	.....	.....	.....	9·6	6·8	2·8	21·6	21·0	0·6
Hāri	.....	.....	.....	4·5	4·5	...	72·7	72·7	.....
Jugi	0·2	0·3	0·2	37·8	37·1	0·7	95·0	84·4	10·6
Kaibartha	3·3	3·6	1·7	27·2	26·8	0·4	90·9	83·4	7·5
Kaibartha (Chāsi)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibartha (Jaliya)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahār	1·0	1·1	0·3	4·3	4·2	0·1	11·9	11·4	0·5
Kalu	0·3	0·4	0·1	12·4	12·1	0·3	94·3	88·5	5·8
Kāmār	0·8	0·9	0·5	24·4	23·9	0·5	90·5	81·4	9·1
Kānsāri	0·4	0·4	0·3	19·5	18·8	0·7	99·1	88·0	11·1
Kaora	.....	.....	0·1	5·8	5·8	.....	92·2	58·2	34·0
Karan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66·6	66·6	.....
Kāyastha	15·5	14·8	19·3	50·4	48·7	1·7	95·3	75·9	19·4
Khatri	0·6	0·7	0·4	17·8	17·6	0·2	20·0	17·0	3·0
Kuhmār	0·1	0·1	0·1	17·1	16·8	0·3	90·3	80·0	10·3
Kurmi	0·2	0·3	..	6·7	6·7	.....	15·5	14·6	0·9
Lalbegi	.....	.....	0·1	1·6	1·6	.....	1·6	.....	1·6
Mal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malakar	0·1	0·1	0·1	13·9	13·9	.....	78·2	61·8	16·4
Malo or Mallah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moyara	0·8	0·8	0·3	20·3	19·6	0·7	70·1	63·9	6·2
Muchi	0·1	0·1	..	2·2	1·7	0·5	34·2	31·0	3·2
Nāpit	1·1	1·2	0·5	27·1	27·0	0·1	85·8	78·9	6·9
Sadgop	2·0	2·1	1·8	33·4	32·7	0·7	99·1	85·2	13·9
Sankhari	.....	.....	.....	44·7	43·5	1·2	84·7	75·3	9·4
Sunakār	0·2	0·3	0·1	30·9	30·5	0·4	79·5	73·2	6·3
Sonar	0·1	0·2	.....	6·2	5·9	0·3	30·6	26·6	4·0
Subarnabanik	3·8	4·0	2·8	46·8	45·8	1·0	96·5	85·3	11·2
Sunhri or Shaha	1·2	1·3	0·3	30·5	30·2	0·3	95·7	91·5	4·2
Sutradhar	0·4	0·5	0·3	35·1	34·1	1·0	90·0	79·2	10·8
Tambuli	0·5	0·6	0·2	30·0	29·6	0·4	95·5	89·5	6·0
Tanti	2·0	2·1	1·9	42·6	41·6	1·0	94·9	80·2	14·7
Tatwa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teli	1·6	1·8	1·1	24·7	24·5	0·2	86·4	77·1	9·3
Tiyar	.....	.....	.....	14·8	14·8	.....	88·9	81·5	7·4
BRAHMO	***0·4***	***0·4***	***1·1***	(*a*) ***65·9*** (*b*) ***0·6***	(*a*) ***42·3*** (*b*) ***0·6***	***23·6***	***72·9***	***41·3***	***31·6***
SIKH	.....	.....	.....	***9·5***	***9·5***	.....	***4·7***	***4·7***	.....
JAIN	***0·4***	***0·5***	***0·1***	***8·6***	***7·9***	***0·7***	***5·7***	***4·4***	***1·3***
BUDDHIST	***0·5***	***0·5***	***0·2***	***24·9***	***22·7***	***2·2***	***19·8***	***17·5***	***2·3***
Bengali	.....	.....	.....	40·0	40·0	.....	100·0	100·0	.....
Burman	0·1	0·1	.....	13·1	12·0	1·1	35·7	32·4	3·3
Chinese	0·3	0·4	0·1	26·8	24·0	2·8	3·2	2·8	0·4
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	8·3	8·3	.....	8·3	.....	8·3
Magh	.....	.....	.....	26·7	25·8	0·9	98·3	86·2	12·1
ZOROASTRIAN	***0·1***	***0·1***	***0·3***	(*a*) ***75·1*** (*b*) ***1·3***	***53·8*** ***0·9***	***21·3*** ***0·4***	***5·0***	***0·5***	***4·5***
Parsi	0·1	0·1	0·2	(*a*) 75·1 (*b*) 1·3	53·8 0·9	21·3 0·4	5·0	0·5	4·5
MUHAMMADAN	***14·6***	***16·0***	***6·8***	***16·1***	***15·8***	***0·3***	***55·9***	***53·1***	***2·8***
Moghal	0·2	0·2	0·2	25·5	24·5	1·0	32·1	29·7	2·4
Pathan	1·0	1·1	0·4	15·5	15·1	0·4	48·1	45·4	2·7
Saied	0·7	0·8	0·4	24·6	24·5	0·1	41·2	38·4	2·8
Shekh	12·5	13·8	5·7	15·5	15·2	0·3	57·8	55·0	2·8
CHRISTIAN	***13·7***	***9·9***	***33·8***	(*a*) ***12·3*** (*b*) ***79·2***	***6·5*** ***49·1***	***5·8*** ***30·1***	***14·5***	***7·8***	***6·7***
British	4·7	3·7	10·1	(*a*) 1·4 (*b*) 98·5	0·9 65·9	0·5 32·6	0·2	0·2	.....
Other European	0·4	0·4	0·6	(*a*) 31·9 (*b*) 68·0	28·2 48·7	3·7 19·3	0·1	.....	0·1
Eurasian	5·2	3·3	15·5	(*a*) 2·3 (*b*) 97·6	1·8 52·2	0·5 45·4	0·9	0·7	0·2
Native	2·9	2·1	6·8	(*a*) 46·4 (*b*) 13·0	21·5 12·9	24·9 0·1	67·3	35·8	31·5
JEW	***0·5***	***0·3***	***1·3***	(*a*) ***42·9*** (*b*) ***35·9***	***18·7*** ***23·9***	***24·2*** ***12·0***	***0·4***	.....	***0·4***
CONFUCIAN	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) ..... (*b*) ***14·3***	***14·3***	....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) ..... (*b*) 14·3	14·3	....	.....	.....	.....
AGNOSTIC	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) ***50·0*** (*b*) ***50·0***	***50·0*** ***50·0***	....	***33·3***	***33·3***	.....
ATHEIST	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) ***50·0*** (*b*) ***50·0***	***50·0*** ***50·0***	....	***25·0***	***25·0***	.....
THEIST	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) ***25·0*** (*b*)	***25·0***	....	***75·0***	.....	***75·0***

BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

OF PERSONS LITERATE IN—									PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES AMONG—		
HINDI.			URIYA.			OTHER LANGUAGES.					
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
17·2	*16·5*	*0·7*	*2·9*	*2·8*	*0·1*	*1·2*	*1·1*	*0·1*	*73·3*	*64·4*	*90·3*
1·1	1·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·3	0·3	.. ..	46·9	29·7	70·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	100·0
27·7	26·9	0·8	1·6	1·6	.....	1·6	1·6	.....	85·9	83·3	97·5
15·5	15·1	0·4	2·8	2·8	.....	1·3	1·2	0·1	52·8	39·4	80·8
86·9	84·3	2·6	0·5	0·5	.....	3·3	3·3	.....	93·5	91·4	99·2
73·7	72·2	1·5	6·9	6·9	.....	6·4	6·4	.....	66·1	59·5	94·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32·7	30·4	2·3	9·7	9·7	.....	2·7	2·2	0·5	94·0	91·4	98·9
70·1	66·2	3·9	7·3	7·0	0·3	1·1	1·1	.....	96·0	93·6	99·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7·1	6·9	0·2	0·5	0·5	.....	0·5	0·5	.....	68·2	48·9	93·7
17·1	16·0	1·1	24·9	24·2	0·7	0·5	0·5	.....	82·9	78·0	95·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63·6	60·2	3·4	0·5	0·5	.....	14·2	4·5	9·7	91·1	56·2	94·9
13·6	13·6	.....	9·1	9·1	.....	4·5	4·5	.....	98·6	97·4	100·0
3·5	3·3	0·2	0·1	0·1	.....	1·3	1·3	.....	79·3	65·8	95·1
7·2	6·9	0·3	1·3	1·2	0·1	0·5	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	100·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	100·0
84·9	81·0	3·9	1·5	1·5	.....	1·6	1·5	0·1	88·4	85·6	97·9
2·2	2·1	0·1	0·3	0·3	.....	3·1	3·1	.....	83·5	71·3	97·9
6·1	5·9	0·2	3·0	3·0	.....	0·3	0·3	.....	74·4	61·4	93·9
0·6	0·6	.....	0·2	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	78·2	61·6	95·1
4·9	4·9	.....	1·0	1·0	.....	1·9	1·9	.....	96·8	97·6	97·9
.....	.....	.....	33·3	33·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	62·5	57·1	100·0
2·9	2·8	0·1	1·6	1·5	0·1	0·1	0·1	.....	51·6	38·8	73·9
70·7	65·3	5·4	4·5	4·5	.....	4·7	4·5	0·2	72·1	61·9	92·7
5·5	4·5	1·0	0·6	0·6	.....	3·5	3·5	.....	85·4	78·6	95·8
81·3	79·2	2·1	1·3	1·3	.....	1·8	1·8	.....	90·4	87·9	98·7
83·4	51·2	32·2	14·1	13·3	0·8	0·8	0·8	.....	96·0	94·8	97·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	100·0
16·8	16·8	.....	2·8	2·8	.....	2·1	2·1	.....	82·2	79·2	89·7
100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98·5	100·0	98·5
17·7	17·1	0·6	7·9	7·9	.....	4·2	3·9	0·3	75·2	66·5	94·3
61·2	60·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	.....	4·1	4·1	.....	97·4	96·7	99·6
11·5	11·0	0·5	2·4	2·4	.....	0·2	0·2	.....	79·8	71·8	95·5
0·6	0·6	.....	0·3	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	63·2	40·7	89·0
12·9	12·9	.....	2·3	2·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	86·3	75·4	97·4
15·4	14·3	1·1	5·0	5·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	77·6	68·6	95·0
66·8	66·3	0·5	0·8	0·8	.....	1·7	1·7	.....	79·0	69·9	97·1
2·8	2·7	0·1	0·4	0·4	.....	0·2	0·2	.....	67·7	48·0	91·8
3·8	3·8	.....	0·5	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	63·6	48·0	95·3
4·8	3·9	0·9	5·0	5·0	.....	0·1	0·1	.....	81·2	73·0	94·3
3·1	3·0	0·1	1·2	1·2	.....	0·1	0·1	.....	77·7	69·3	95·7
3·4	3·2	0·2	1·1	1·1	.....	0·5	0·5	.....	78·9	66·4	93·2
100·0	100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96·5	95·3	100·0
11·5	10·8	0·7	1·4	1·3	0·1	0·6	0·6	.....	76·3	65·9	93·6
11·1	11·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97·1	96·6	99·0
15·6	*15·1*	*0·5*	*0·5*	*0·4*	*0·1*	*10·3*	*9·5*	*0·8*	*38·9*	*33·8*	*47·1*
47·6	*47·6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*47·6*	*47·6*	.....	*86·2*	*83·8*	*100·0*
86·9	*83·2*	*3·7*	*0·1*	*0·1*	.....	*7·2*	*5·6*	*1·6*	*32·6*	*9·5*	*85·4*
0·4	*0·1*	*0·3*	.....	.....	.....	*79·8*	*75·0*	*4·8*	*63·3*	*59·0*	*84·2*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81·5	81·5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64·2	57·1	7·1	75·7	74·7	82·2
0·1	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	96·6	92·2	4·4	48·0	44·8	74·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91·6	41·6	50·0	81·8	80·7	82·5
0·8	.....	0·8	.....	.....	.....	0·8	0·8	.....	80·7	74·7	92·6
2·2	*2·2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*91·4*	*62·0*	*29·4*	*23·7*	*16·6*	*34·4*
2·2	2·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	91·4	62·0	29·4	23·7	16·6	34·4
27·4	*25·1*	*2·3*	*0·5*	*0·5*	.....	*16·1*	*14·0*	*2·1*	*87·7*	*83·6*	*97·1*
20·4	18·2	2·2	0·5	0·5	.....	47·0	36·6	10·4	68·7	58·3	87·1
32·8	30·8	2·0	1·1	1·1	.....	17·8	16·4	1·4	82·4	79·1	94·9
33·4	30·1	3·3	0·5	0·5	.....	24·8	22·2	2·6	76·7	70·7	92·5
26·7	24·5	2·2	0·5	0·5	.....	14·9	12·9	2·0	88·4	84·5	97·3
2·5	*1·6*	*0·9*	*0·2*	*0·2*	.....	*3·5*	*2·7*	*0·8*	*24·1*	*17·7*	*32·3*
1·1	0·6	0·5	.....	.....	.....	0·1	0·1	.....	11·0	8·8	15·0
0·4	0·3	0·1	.....	.....	.....	31·4	27·9	3·5	31·8	30·5	35·8
0·9	0·7	0·2	.....	.....	.....	0·5	·5	.....	23·6	15·9	31·1
8·2	5·4	2·8	1·3	0·9	0·4	10·1	7·5	2·6	39·2	30·7	49·5
5·6	*3·1*	*2·5*	.....	.....	.....	*58·0*	*31·3*	*26·7*	*44·5*	*33·0*	*55·3*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*85·7*	*85·7*	.....	*96·0*	*95·4*	*100·0*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85·7	85·7	.....	96·0	95·4	100·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*16·6*	*16·6*	.....	*14·3*	.....	*100·0*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*25·0*	*25·0*	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*25·0*	*25·0*	.....	*33·3*	.....	*40·0*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXIX.—EDUCATION

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES ON CORRESPONDING TOTAL OF LITERATES IN SUBURBS.			PERCENTAGE ON CASTE TOTAL					
				ENGLISH.			BENGALI.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SUBURBS.									
HINDU	***74·2***	***75·7***	***63·0***	***28·6***	***28·2***	***0·4***	***79·2***	***70·6***	***8·6***
Baidya	0·5	0·5	0·4	43·6	42·2	1·4	100·0	90·1	9·9
Baiti				8·3	8·3		50·0	50·0	
Barui	0·1	0·1		39·6	38·8	0·8	78·1	68·5	9·6
Brahman	16·1	16·4	15·1				21·9	21·9	
Chamar	0·8	0·8	0·4	9·1	9·1		7·7	7·7	
Chhatri	1·5	1·6	0·4						
Chunari (Baiti)									
Dhai									
Dhoba	0·8	0·7	0·7	10·3	10·3		65·1	55·7	9·4
Dom	0·9	1·1					5·2	5·2	
Dulia									
Gandha Banik	1·4	1·5	0·5	44·7	44·7		99·5	95·5	4·0
Goala	3·8	4·1	1·3	17·2	17·2		56·8	54·9	1·9
Guria									
Halwai	0·1	0·1		27·7	27·5		16·6	16·6	
Hari				12·5	12·5		62·5	62·5	
Jugi	0·9	1·0	0·1	29·9	29·9		98·4	96·8	1·6
Kaibartha	9·9	10·3	7·2	17·5	17·5		97·3	89·0	8·3
Kaibartha (Chasi)									
Kaibartha (Jaliya)									
Kahar	0·6	0·6	0·5	10·0	10·0		12·5	12·5	
Kalu	0·4	0·4					72·4	72·4	
Kamar	0·8	0·8	0·4	23·1	23·1		88·9	84·2	4·7
Kansari							80·0	60·0	20·0
Kaora							100·0	88·9	11·1
Karan									
Kayastha	13·3	12·6	18·5	44·2	43·2	1·0	90·1	74·6	15·5
Khatri	0·5	0·5	0·4	2·6	2·6		13·0	13·0	
Kumhar	0·5	0·4	1·1	2·7	2·7		93·0	69·4	23·6
Kurmi	0·2	0·3	0·2	13·8	13·8		22·2	22·2	
Lalbegi							50·0	50·0	
Mal									
Malakar				27·2	27·2		81·8	81·8	
Malo or Mallah									
Moyra	0·6	0·6	0·3	20·0	20·0		68·7	65·0	3·7
Muchi	0·2	0·3		5·1	5·1		38·4	38·4	
Napit	1·9	2·0	1·6	23·8	23·8		80·9	75·8	5·1
Sadgop	3·8	4·0	2·2	36·0	35·8	0·2	99·6	92·7	6·9
Sankhari									
Sarnakar	0·3	0·3	0·6	7·8	7·8		50·9	45·1	5·8
Sonar									
Subarnabanik	0·9	0·9	0·8	54·4	53·6	0·8	100·0	89·6	10·4
Sunhri or Shaha	0·6	0·7	0·1	50·0	50·4		93·1	90·9	2·2
Sutradhar	0·3	0·2	0·6	4·5	4·5		79·5	65·9	13·6
Tambuli	0·3	0·3	0·1	21·0	21·4		92·1	84·2	7·9
Tanti	1·7	1·7	1·5	28·5	28·5		93·7	83·2	10·5
Tatwa									
Teli	1·9	1·9	1·2	21·5	21·5		80·3	75·0	5·3
Tiyar							100·0	100·0	
BRAHMO			***0·3***	***75·0***	***58·3***	***16·7***	***100·0***	***58·3***	***41·7***
SIKH							***12·5***	***12·5***	
JAIN									
BUDDHIST	***0·2***	***0·3***		***17·1***	***17·1***		***5·7***	***5·7***	
Bengali									
Burman									
Chinese	0·2	0·3		17·6	17·6		2·9	2·9	
Japanese									
Magh							100·0	100·0	
ZOROASTRIAN									
Parsi									
MUSALMAN	***21·9***	***21·5***	***24·8***	***12·0***	***11·7***	***0·3***	***66·5***	***59·9***	***6·6***
Moghal	0·6	0·5	0·8	39·7	39·7		26·9	20·5	6·4
Pathan	1·3	1·3	1·7	23·7	22·7	1·0	39·4	34·6	4·8
Saiad	1·3	1·2	2·1	22·9	22·3	0·6	33·5	30·7	2·8
Shekh	18·7	18·5	20·2	9·5	9·3	0·2	72·0	65·0	7·0
CHRISTIAN	***3·4***	***2·3***	***11·6***	(*a*) ***10·7*** (*b*) ***84·5***	***7·3*** ***50·6***	***3·4*** ***33·9***	***10·1***	***6·4***	***3·7***
British	1·5	1·0	5·0	(*a*) (*b*) 100·0	61·0	39·0			
Other European	0·1	0·1		(*a*) (*b*) 100·0	93·7	6·3			
Eurasian	1·1	0·6	4·5	(*a*) (*b*) 100·0	51·0	49·0			
Native	0·5	0·4	1·8	(*a*) 64·4 (*b*) 6·5	43·4 6·5	21·0	61·8	39·4	22·4

BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—*concluded.*

OF PERSONS LITERATES IN—									PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES AMONG—		
HINDI.			URIYA.			OTHER LANGUAGES.					
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15·9	*14·7*	*1·2*	*3·9*	*3·9*	..	*0·9*	*0·8*	*0·1*	*84·9*	*77·0*	*95·8*
... .	...	.. ..	.	..	... .	.	.	... ..	81·3	67·8	96·1
... .	.. .	.. ..	.	. .	. .	..	.	.....	100·0	100·0	100·0
41·7	41·7	. ...	8·3	8·3	.	.	...	... ..	90·9	86·5	100·0
15·5	14·6	0·9	3·9	3·8	0·1	2·4	2·1	0·3	63·1	50·5	81·1
78·0	71·9	6·1	..	..	. .	..	.. ...	... .	97·7	97·0	99·5
82·7	79·8	2·9	6·2	6·2	...	3·3	2·9	0·4	75·3	71·3	95·1
... ..	.. ..	.....	.. .	.. .	.	.. .	.....	. ....	. .	.. ...	.. ..
... ..	.....	.....	.	..	...	.	.. ...	... ..	...	.....	... .
28·3	26·4	1·9	6·6	6·6	.	.	.....	... .	92·2	89·0	97·6
85·0	85·0	....	0·7	0·7	.	9·0	9·0	.....	85·3	74·4	100·0
... .	... .	. ..	.	.	.	.	... ..	.....	100·0	. .	100·0
0·5	0·5	. ..	... .			.	. ...	.....	66·6	54·2	95·5
28·9	26·7	2·2	14·2	14·2			.....	.....	84·1	78·4	97·7
... .	. .	. .	. .		..		... ..	... ..	100·0	100·0	.....
83·3	83·3	.. .				.	.....	.....	89·4	87·0	100·0
25·0	25·0	.. .	12·5	12·5	. ..	.	...	. ...	90·8	82·2	100·0
1·6	1·6		.	.	...		.....	... .	80·7	72·0	99·0
2·3	2·1	0·2	0·3	0·3	.. ...	...	.....	.....	82·1	72·8	96·1
.....			..	.. .		.. ..	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	100·0
...			...		..	.. .	.....	.. .	100·0	100·0	100·0
73·7	62·5	11·2	13·7	13·7	. .	.	... ..	.. ....	92·2	91·0	96·2
18·9	18·9		8·6	8·6	....	.	..	.....	85·7	75·3	100·0
8·3	6·5	1·8	2·8	2·8	.....	. ...	.....	... ..	77·6	64·8	96·4
20·0	20·0	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.. ...	83·3	73·3	93·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	... ..	.....	.....	97·7	96·2	99·4
.....	... .	... ..	.....	... .	....	.. ..	.....	.. .	...	. ..	. ..
6·6	6·1	0·5	3·1	3·0	0·1	0·2	.. ...	0·2	60·3	41·3	85·1
57·1	48·0	9·1	29·8	29·8	.....	. ....	. ....	... .	74·6	71·0	88·1
6·9	5·5	1·4	... .	..	... .		... ..	.. ...	76·9	69·3	86·7
58·3	50·0	8·3	2·7	2·7	.....	16·7	16·7	.....	95·6	94·5	98·6
25·0	25·0	.....	25·0	25·0	.....	.. ...	.....	.. ...	94·8	94·2	100·0
.....	.. .	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	. .	... ..	.....
9·1	9·1	.....	...	.....	.....	9·1	9·1	.....	94·0	90·8	100·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	100·0
22·5	20·0	2·5	8·7	8·7	. . ..	.....	.....	. ....	88·0	80·3	97·4
61·5	61·5	.. ...	...	... ..	... ..	.....	... .	... ..	95·8	93·7	100·0
16·1	11·3	4·8	2·9	2·9	.....	... ..	... .	... ..	79·0	69·5	94·5
0·2	0·2	... ..	0·2	0·2	... ..	. . .	.....	.....	72·4	58·3	95·0
.....	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	... .	.....	...	.....	100·0	. .	100·0
31·4	17·7	13·7	15·6	15·6	.....	2·0	2·0	... ..	89·7	83·0	96·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	... ..	... ..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	90·6	79·4	98·4
4·5	4·5	. ..	2·3	2·3	.. ...	.. ..	.....	.....	85·0	81·2	98·4
16·0	6·9	9·1	4·5	4·5	.....	.....	.....	...	91·7	87·7	96·1
7·9	7·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	. ....	88·5	82·4	97·7
3·3	3·3	.....	2·5	2·5	.....	0·4	0·4	.....	86·7	81·4	96·1
.....	... .	.....	... ..	.....	... .	. ...	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	.....
17·3	15·0	2·3	2·3	2·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	83·2	75·2	96·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	. . .	.....	.....	.....	... ..	97·7	95·6	100·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	. ....	... ..	.....	*7·7*	. ..	*16·6*
75·0	*62·5*	*12·5*	.....	.....	.....	*12·5*	*12·5*	.....	*11·1*	*12·5*	....
.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	..	...	.....
.....	.... .	.... .	. ..	...	..	*94·2*	*91·4*	*2·8*	*46·1*	*46 8*	. .
.....	.. ...	...	... .	. ...	... .	.....	...	.....	.	.	. .
.....	.....	..	... ..	..	.....	97·0	94·1	2·9	46·0	46·7	.. .
.... .	.....	... .	.....	... ..	.	...	.. .	.. ...	50·0	50·0	..
.....	. ..	.. ...	. .	.....	.....	..	. .	. .....			
.....	. ....	.....	... ..	.....	.. ...						
100·0	*60·0*	*40·0*	.....	. ....	...	.... .	... ..	...	.. .	.. ..	.....
100·0	60·0	40·0	.....	.... .	.....	... ..	. ...	.....	.... .	.. ..	. ...
22·2	*17·7*	*4·5*	... ..	.... .	.....	*11·2*	*9·1*	*2·1*	*91·7*	*88·0*	*97·3*
21·8	19·2	2·6	.... .	... .	.	51·2	43·5	7·7	84·2	75·5	94·3
38·9	34·6	4·3	.... .	.		21·6	15·6	6·0	90·6	87·8	95·9
14·5	11·2	3·3	.... .	...		52·0	39·1	12·9	77·3	69·2	89·8
21·5	16·9	4·6	... .	.. .	. .	6·4	5·5	0·9	92·2	88·7	97·5
2·1	*1·3*	*0·8*	*1·5*	*1·1*	*0·4*	*1·7*	*0·6*	*1·1*	*21·0*	*17·6*	*25·6*
.....	.....	... ..	.....	... .	... ..	.... .	.. ...	.....	10·2	9·2	11·8
.....	.....	... ..	.....	.... .	.... .	.....	.....	.....	5·8	6·2	.....
.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	17·6	19·1	16·1
13·2	7·9	5·3	9·2	6·5	2·7	9·2	2·7	6·5	45·3	36 0	56·2

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGE.

I.—Certain differences of Procedure in 1891 and 1901.

In 1891, 59 languages were recorded in Calcutta as the spoken languages of its population. In the present census the number has been reduced to 57 thus:—

		1891.	1901.	Variation.
1. Asiatic	Within the Indian Empire	23	26	+ 3
	Outside „ „	14	15	+ 1
2. Non-Asiatic		22	16	— 6
Total ...		59	57	—2

There has thus been an increase of four languages in the Asiatic group and a decrease of six in the Non-Asiatic group. A detailed comparison of the language tables of the two censuses shows that while Cutchi was spoken in Calcutta in 1891 by 8 persons, it finds no place in the present returns; while such Indian languages as Arakanese, Goanese and Kaithi (a dialect of Hindi) have been returned in this census as spoken languages. Russian was entered as an Asiatic language at the last census; but it has, in this census, been entered as a Non-Asiatic language. Abyssinian, Gaelic, Irish, Maltese, Norwegian, Roumanian and Welsh, though returned as spoken languages in 1891, are absent in the present tables. This is due to the fact that English-knowing persons speaking these languages elected in the present census to declare English to be their mother-tongue.

II.—Proportion of the Population speaking different Languages.

Of the languages spoken in Calcutta, 41 are Asiatic and 16 Non-Asiatic. Of the Asiatic languages 26 are spoken within the limits of the Indian Empire and 15 outside of those limits. The mother-tongue of the bulk of the population is either Bengali or Hindustani. Throughout Calcutta and the Suburban Municipalities Bengali is spoken by nearly five lakhs of people and Hindustani by over 3½ lakhs. The three languages coming next in order are Uriya, spoken by 33,498, English by 28,979 and Urdu by 27,627 souls, constituting 3·5, 3·0 and 2·9 per cent. of the population respectively. Hindi and Urdu as spoken in Calcutta are essentially the same language. They often go by the common name of Hindustani. The former has a preponderance of Sanskrit words while the latter contains a considerable admixture of words derived from Arabic and Persian. In the previous census report they were treated as one language. The total number of persons whose mother-tongue is Hindustani may be put down at 381,397 or 40·2 per cent. of the total population. The following two tables show at a glance the figures of the censuses of 1901 and 1891 for the percentages of the population and of females speaking these languages in the town of Calcutta:—

I.

Name of language.	1901. Total population.	1901. Per cent. on total population.	1891. Total population.	1891. Per cent. on total population.
	847,796	...	681,560	...
Bengali	434,984	51·3	376,528	55·1
Hindustani	313,059	37·6	247,645	36·3
Uriya	30,630	3·6	23,899	3·5
English	28,526	3·4	23,215	3·4

II.

Name of language.	1901. Total females.	1901. Per cent. on total of each language.	1891. Total females.	1891. Per cent. on total of each language.
.	285,200	...	234,814	...
Bengali	171,192	39·3	153,043	40·7
Hindustani	96,118	28·0	66,034	26·7
Uriya	2,611	8·5	1,919	8 0
English	12,400	43·4	10,660	45·9

The actual number of persons speaking each of these main languages has thus increased along with the increase of the total population since 1891; but the percentage on the total population of the town has decreased for Bengali, increased for Hindustani and remained nearly constant for the other two. Some languages with unfamiliar names like Oraon, Khaskura, appear to have been included under Bengali in 1891: in the present census, the superior unpaid agency which was obtained for enumeration to whom the rules as to differentiation of languages in the Enumeration Schedules were carefully explained, has shown such languages separately. The increase in Hindustani-speaking people and the proportionate decrease in the Bengali-speaking element are, however, mainly to be accounted for by the immigration of Hindustani-speaking labourers, durwans and other menials, as well as of Marwaris and other Hindustani-speaking tradesmen in larger numbers in recent years owing to the development of trade and commerce. The percentage of Bengali-speaking females is only 39·3 as against 40·7 in 1891. The percentage of English-speaking females, too, has come down from 45·9 per cent. to 43·4 per cent. of the total of that class, while there is a higher percentage of females among the Hindustani-speaking communities than in 1891, namely, 26·7 per cent.

III.—Distribution of the Population speaking different Languages in the various Town Areas.

More than half the population in all the Wards of the old town area north of Machooa Bazar and Cotton Street, in Ward IX (Moochipara) and in Ward XI (Puddopuker), *i.e.*, in eight out of 18 Wards, is Bengali-speaking.

Bengali and Hindustani.

The same remark applies to all the Wards of the added area with the exception of Entally, Beniapuker and Watgunge as well as to the Suburban Municipalities. Although in Taltolla, Park Street, Beniapuker and Watgunge, Bengali-speaking persons are less than half of the total population of the Ward, they are more numerous than those speaking any other single language. Similarly, Burrabazar, Colootola, Waterloo Street, Collinga, Bamun Bustee and Hastings have each more than 50 per cent. of the population speaking Hindustani. In Bow Bazar, Fenwick Bazar, Watgunge, the Fort and the Port there is an absolute majority of Hindustani-speaking people, although, as compared with the number of persons speaking any other language, they do not, in any of these areas, come up to 50 per cent. of the total population. There are four Wards (XII, XV, XVII, XVIII), less than 25 per cent. of whose population speak Bengali, but only three, namely, Wards I, II and XI, with less than 25 per cent. of Hindustani-speaking persons. In the four Wards XVII, XI, VIII and XXV, *i.e.*, Bamun Bustee, Puddopuker, Colootola and Watgunge, the proportion of Uriya-speaking persons lies between 12 and 7 per cent. There is one Uriya out of every 500 residents in Park Street (XVI), Taltolla (XIV), and Hastings (XVIII). Beniapooker (XX) and Ekbalpore (XXIV) contain only one to two per cent. of them.

Other languages.

In the six northern Wards, the proportion of English-speaking persons is a negligible quantity. It is less than one per cent. in the suburbs. It is highest in the Fort with 33 per cent., in Park Street with 21 per cent., in Bow Bazar with 16 per cent., in Waterloo Street with 14 per cent., and in Bamun Bustee with 13 per cent. Persons speaking the languages classified as "other languages"

are found in considerable proportions in the following six Wards:—(1) Burrabazar 14 per cent., (2) Beniapuker 15 per cent., (3) Fort 13·5 per cent., (4) Taltolla 12 per cent., (5) Colootola 9·9 per cent., and (6) Garden Reach 9·9 per cent.

The Wards in which the four chief languages are spoken by the largest number of persons are shown below :—

Bengali.	*Hindi.*	*Uriya.*	*English.*
Moochipara.	Colootola.	Colootola.	Bow Bazar.
Balliaghata.	Jorabagan.	Watgunge.	Colootola.
Shampuker.	Bhawanipore.	Puddopuker.	Fenwick Bazar.
Ultadanga.	Bow Bazar.	Burtolla.	Taltolla.
Jorasanko.		Manicktolla.	
Burtolla.			
Manicktolla.			
Bhawanipore.			

The name Colootola occurs not only in three of the columns given above, but is also to be found high in the list for "other languages." This Ward, therefore, has a population of a character more mixed than that of any other ward in the town. Colootola is the oldest native inhabited part of the town; it was the seat of the Musalman Governor and their agents, and is the most central of all the town Wards.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXX.—POPULATION BY LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE.	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.				SUBURBS.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	***847,796***	***562,596***	***285,200***	***10,000***	***101,348***	***62,259***	***39,089***	***10,000***
(1) ASIATIC	***818,707***	***546,006***	***272,701***	***9,656·9***	***100,895***	***61,993***	***38,902***	***9,955·3***
(a) *Within the Indian Empire*	*814,997*	*543,187*	*275,810*	*9,613·1*	*100,826*	*61,929*	*38,897*	*9,948·5*
Arakanese	13	13	.....	0·1	... ..	.. .	..	.
Assamese	18	16	2	0·2	.	.	.	.
Bengali	434,984	263,792	171,192	5,130·9	59,436	33,196	26,240	5,864·5
Bhutia	3	3	.... .	...	.. .	.	.	.
Burmese	281	220	61	3·3	.. .	..	.	...
Canarese	5	5	... .	..	.. ...	..	... .	
Concanese	25	25	..	0·3	... .	.	.	.
Goanese	206	206		2·4	.	.	.	
Gujarati	2,026	1,410	616	24·0	74	74	..	7·4
Hindi	318,635	231,369	87,266	3,758·5	35,135	24,149	10,986	3,466·7
Kaithi	16	11	5	0·2	.. .	..	. .	
Karachi	2	2	....	... .	.	. .	...	
Khasia	11	9	2	0·1	. .	.	. .	
Kaskura	178	138	40	2·1	.	.. .	.. .	
Kuki	38	38	.....	0·4	. .	.	..	
Marathi	56	40	16	0·7	. .	. ..	.	
Marwari	115	39	76	1·3	. .	.	.	
Oraon	203	178	25	2·4	.. .	....	.. .	
Paharia	8	8	.. .	0·1	. .	....	.	
Punjabi	378	344	34	4·4	... .	..		.
Pushtu	168	164	4	2·0	41	41	.	4·0
Santali	4	3	1	.. .	13	13		1·3
Tamil	1,312	790	522	15·5	40	38	2	4·0
Telagu	1,258	773	485	14·8	16	11	5	1·6
Urdu	24,424	15,572	8,852	288·1	3,203	1,803	1,400	316·0
Uriya	30,630	28,019	2,611	361·2	2,868	2,004	264	282·9
(b) *Outside the Indian Empire*	*3,710*	*2,819*	*891*	*43·8*	*69*	*64*	*5*	*6·8*
Arabic	602	379	223	7·1	4	. .	4	0·3
Armenian	64	39	25	0·8	1	1		0·1
Chinese	1,693	1,519	174	20·0	63	62	1	6·3
Hebrew	529	270	259	6·3	. .	... .		
Japanese	66	27	39	0·8	..		.	.
Kabuli	13	13	.	0·1	. .	.	.	
Lacadive	22	22	. .	0·3	. ..	.		.
Malay	44	40	4	0·5	.. .		.	..
Maldive	16	14	2	0·2	..	.		
Nepalese	4	4	. .	...	1	1		0·1
Persian	610	445	165	7·2	. .			.
Phœnician	6	6		.		.		
Singalese	24	24	...	0·3	...			
Tibetan	15	15	.	0·1	.	.		
Turk	2	2	.. .	..	..	.	.	.
(2) NON-ASIATIC	***29,089***	***16,590***	***12,499***	***343·1***	***453***	***266***	***187***	***44·7***
Austrian	8	...	8	0·1	. .	.. .	. .	
Danish	7	7		0·1				
Dutch	4	3	1			..	.	
English	28,526	16,126	12,400	336·5	453	266	187	44·7
Fin	1	1	.	.	....	.		.
French	102	69	33	1·2				.
German	122	105	17	1·4			.	..
Greek	24	17	7	0·3	.			..
Hungarian	1	.	1			.		
Italian	85	76	9	1·0	.	..		
Polish	1	..	1	...	.			
Portuguese	178	168	10	2·1	...	.		..
Russian	13	3	10	0·1	. . .			..
Scotch	1	1				.		
Spanish	8	6	2	0·1	. .	..	...	.
Swedish	8	8	...	0·1	..	.	. .	

CHAPTER IX.

IMMIGRATION.

DIAGRAM No. 20 appended to this Report is one of the most satisfactory of the series, because it shows at a glance the proportion and character of the immigrant population. It establishes at once the theory that immigration is responsible for the preponderating proportions of the male element in the population and also that immigrants far outnumber the natives of the city. A glance at Table XI, on the other hand, gives one a most vivid impression of the extremely diverse character of the population. There are very few quarters of the globe, which do not contribute their quota to the metropolis of India.

(*a*) *Some characteristics of the immigrant population.*

If we divide the whole population of Calcutta and Suburbs under the two heads of "born in Calcutta" and "born outside Calcutta," those born in Calcutta (302,906) will be found to form only 31·9 per cent. of the total, while 68·1 per cent. or more than two-thirds are born outside of Calcutta and may be termed the immigrant population of the city. Among the city-born residents the proportion of females is 135,601 to 167,305 males or 810·5 to 1,000 males; but the disparity of the two sexes among the immigrants is very marked. There are only 188,688 females against 457,550 or 412·3 per 1,000 males. About 65·7 per cent. of the population of the town of Calcutta is immigrant, against 87·9 per cent. of the Suburban population. It is curious to note that while there are 386 female immigrants per 1,000 males in the town, there are so many as 592 females per 1,000 males in the Suburbs. This is probably due to the fact that the congested character of the greater part of the town area does not admit of much family life. Married people are often obliged to live in the Suburban areas where rent is lower, while large numbers of the labouring classes who reside in the town have to leave their women and children in their muffasil homes.

(*b*) *Amount of immigrant population from the various groups A, B, C, D—H of the Imperial Table XI.*

The great majority of immigrants (52·2 out of the 68·1 per cent.) comes from Bengal outside Calcutta (group A), and 14·8 from the rest of India, leaving only 1·1 per cent. or more, approximately 108 per 10,000 for all the other countries in the world. The immigrants from Europe (group D) are more than twice as numerous as those from countries in Asia beyond the Indian Empire. British-born residents number 5,910 against 953 from the rest of Europe, which is less than the number of the Irish (1,100), though greater than the number of the Scotch (859) in the town. A little more than a fifth part of the European population is female; but the proportion is one to four in the case of the English and less than one-fifth and one-seventh respectively in the case of the Scotch and Irish. The French and Germans are nearly equal in number (176 and 169), while the Austrians (108) are the only remaining European nation which is represented by more than 100 residents. About a sixth of each of the last three communities are females. America supplies nearly as many (190) inhabitants as Africa (101) and Australasia (87) taken together. Only 30 per cent. of the Americans are females, as against two-thirds of the Africans and two-fifths of the Australasians. Among the Asiatic countries which contribute to the population of Calcutta, China stands at the top. We have 1,775 Chinese (of whom less than one-twelfth are females) residing chiefly in the Bow Bazar and Waterloo Street sections; 331 Afgans, 264 Persians, 191 Arabians and 163 immigrants from the Straits Settlements follow with more than 100 residents of each. One-third of the Persians and one-sixteenth of the Arabians are females, while females among the others vary between 8 and 10 per cent. of the total number of each race.

We have seen that more than half the population was born in Bengal outside Calcutta. The total number is 495,380, of whom 15,035 or over 30·3 per cent. are females. There are 47 districts in Bengal. The district of 24-Parganas supplies 123,339 or a fourth part of the Bengal-born population, of whom more than two-fifths (43·7 per cent.) are females. The average female population of Calcutta and Suburbs is only 34·2 per cent. In 1881, 38·7 per cent. of the Calcutta population gave Calcutta or the 24-Parganas as their birth-place. In 1891 they formed 40 per cent. of the population, while now they are 44·7 per cent. The supply of immigrants from the 24-Parganas has, therefore, risen from 55,000 in 1891 to 123,000 at the present census. More and more men from the neighbouring villages are settling in Calcutta. This is partly due to the unhealthiness of the surrounding tracts and the benefits conferred by the much abused Calcutta Corporation. Their places are being filled by the immigrant recruits from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces who work in the numerous mills which have sprung up on the banks of the Hooghly. The district of Hooghly stands second with 52,309, Gaya, Patna, Midnapur and Cuttack have each supplied between 20 and 40,000 persons, while the following eight have yielded above 10,000 persons and less than 20,000 :—Burdwan 19,483, Saran 18,742, Shahabad 17,865, Dacca 15,707, Nadia 15,346, Howrah 14,440, Muzaffarpur 13,943 and Monghyr 10,432.

From the three great provinces of Northern India, the United Provinces, Rajputna and the Punjab the bulk of the population from group B is recruited India, outside Bengal. Of 140,555 persons from this group, 106,430 come from the United Provinces alone. Of these only 15·9 per cent. are females. Considerably more than half of them are recruited from the four districts of Benares (15,738), Azamgarh (14,911), Ghazipur (14,515), and Jaunpur (10,940), Rajputana supplies 14,947, but more than 13,000 of them are from the States of Jaipur and Bikaneer. Twenty-seven districts supply immigrants from the Punjab; but out of the 6,599 Punjabis, 3,036 come from Lahore and Delhi. Of the two sister provinces, Bombay sends 2,805 against 1,919 from Madras; but a larger number (1,539) comes from Madras city than from Bombay city (1,225).

(c) Character of the immigrant population of the Suburbs only.

The above remarks apply to the town and suburbs taken together. As regards the suburbs only, we find that 57·9 per cent. of the population is immigrant; 71·1 per cent. comes from Bengal, outside of Calcutta. The reason of this high percentage is, of course, that entries of birth in the 24-Parganas have been considered as cases of persons born outside of Calcutta ; 16·5 per cent. come from the other parts of the Indian Empire and only ·3 per cent. from the rest of the world, outside India. Ninety-two come from England, 48 from Scotland, 15 from America, 5 from Africa and 7 from Australasia. There are 65 Chinese, nearly all of whom hail from Canton. Hooghly district sends 5,100, Midnapur 3,969, Shahabad 2,775, Cuttack 2,471 and Gaya 2,212. Nadia, Pabna and Howrah send close on 2,000 each, Bombay city sends 15 and Madras city 38.

APPENDIX ON THE BIRTH-RATE OF CALCUTTA.

The age returns given in the schedules will appear, on the very face of them, far from exact. The entries for years which are multiples of ten are much greater than for those immediately above or below them. This is obviously due to want of accurate knowledge of age and consequent efforts at approximation. It is not, therefore, safe to draw any conclusions with regard to rates of birth and death from such data. The chances of error of this kind are, however, minimised in the case of infants and children and it is possible to derive some approximations from the figures at our disposal.

An English expert, Mr. Hardy, has calculated the birth-rate and death-rate for the larger provinces of India based on the proportions ascertained for the proclaimed clans of the North-Western Provinces, the statistics about which are regarded as being fairly accurate. According to him, if 100,000 males

be assumed to be born every year, for ten years, in succession, the numbers alive at the tenth year would be distributed as follows :—

	Age.	The number alive.
In a decade, out of 100,000 males born in the last year	0—1	76,830
Ditto ditto but one ...	1—2	67,442
Ditto ditto „ two ...	2—3	62,121
Ditto ditto „ three ...	3—4	58,711
Ditto ditto „ four ...	4—5	56,276
out of 500,000 born. Between five and ten years previous ...	5—10	261,042
Total boys under 10 ...		582,422

On the assumption, therefore, that the birth-rate has been constant for the last ten years (which is not, however, strictly correct it is found to be $\frac{100,000}{582,422}$=·171696 of the total male population under ten years of age. Let us now apply this to Calcutta.

The abstract of Table VII shows the following numbers for different ages of boys under ten years at the census of 1901:—

Age.	Male children.
0—1	7,114
1—2	4,985
2—3	6,408
3—4	6,333
4—5	6,654
5—10	31,717
Total boys under 10 years ...	63,211

If we suppose that Mr. Hardy's table could apply to Calcutta we may first proceed to discover the male birth-rate only by the method laid down by him.

There were 28,857 male children under ten years of age who were born outside of Calcutta.

Therefore number of males under 10	63,211
Deduct males born outside Calcutta	28,857
Males under 10 (born in Calcutta)	34,354

Male birth-rate = 34,354 × ·171696=5,898.

Observing that in India for 104 male children born the number of females born may be taken at 100.

$$\text{The female birth-rate} = 5,898 \times \frac{100}{104} = 5,672.$$

Total birth-rate ... = 11,570.

The chief source of error to which this is subject is that the calculation depends upon the supposition that the ratios obtaining among a certain clan in the North-Western Provinces will apply also to Calcutta.

Birth-rate from the Health Officer's Reports.

We have, however, from the Health Officer's reports the following numbers of births during the decade 1891 to 1900 :—

1891	12,477
1892	13,688
1893	13,492
1894	11,438
1895	10,945
1896	12,608
1897	12,584
1898	9,530
1899	11,004
1900	10,773
Total in ten years ...	117,539

This gives an average birth-rate of 11,754 per year, which is generally believed to be considerably below the actual birth-rate, on the ground that the registration of births (particularly in the native quarter) is too low. But on comparing this with the result we have obtained above, we observe a close agreement between the two. The difference (184) is only about 1 per cent. We may, therefore, as far as this investigation goes, say that birth registration has attained to a fair degree of accuracy in Calcutta. It has to be considered, however, that in comparing the statistics of the Health Department with the census statistics arrived at by taking the number of persons born in Calcutta within the last decade, there are several important factors which have not been taken into consideration. It has been remarked on the chapter on civil condition by age-periods that a study of the figures of Table VII leads to the conclusion that the infant mortality in the metropolis is high. There must besides always be a considerable number of children, who are taken to the muffasil in their childhood. These ought to be included in the figures of the Health Department, although they will not appear on the census returns. The result, therefore, which seemed at first sight to establish the accuracy of birth registration by the Health Department, really confirms the conclusion which has been held by Government officials for a long time, that birth registration in Calcutta is very defective.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXI.—Immigration per 10,000 of population.

Cities of Enumeration.	Born in India.			Born in Asia beyond India.		In other continents.	Percentage of Immigrants to total population.		
	In City where enumerated.	In Bengal.	In countries other than Bengal.	In contiguous countries.	In remote countries.		Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS.	3,191·3	5,219·3	1,480·8	25·2	7·0	76·4	68·1	48·2	19·9
TOWN OF CALCUTTA	*3,428·4*	*4,992·9*	*1,460·3*	*27·3*	*7·7*	*83·3*	*65·7*	*47·4*	*18·3*
SUBURBS	1,208·6	7,112·2	1,652·6	7·5	0·5	18·6	87·9	55·2	32·7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXII.—Variation in Immigration since 1891.

Cities.	Percentage of City born.		Percentage of increase among—	
	1901.	1891.	City born.	Total population.
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ...	*34·3*	*30·5*	*39·9*	*24·4*
SUBURBS	12·1	.....	.....	.....

be assumed to be born every year, for ten years, in succession, the numbers alive at the tenth year would be distributed as follows :—

	Age.	The number alive.
In a decade, out of 100,000 males born in the last year	0—1	76,830
Ditto ditto but one ...	1—2	67,442
Ditto ditto „ two ...	2—3	62,121
Ditto ditto „ three ...	3—4	58,711
Ditto ditto „ four ...	4—5	56,276
out of 500,000 born. Between five and ten years previous ...	5—10	261,042
Total boys under 10 ...		582,422

On the assumption, therefore, that the birth-rate has been constant for the last ten years (which is not, however, strictly correct it is found to be $\frac{100,000}{582,422}$=·171696 of the total male population under ten years of age. Let us now apply this to Calcutta.

The abstract of Table VII shows the following numbers for different ages of boys under ten years at the census of 1901:—

Age.	Male children.
0—1	7,114
1—2	4,985
2—3	6,408
3—4	6,333
4—5	6,654
5—10	31,717
Total boys under 10 years ...	63,211

If we suppose that Mr. Hardy's table could apply to Calcutta we may first proceed to discover the male birth-rate only by the method laid down by him.

There were 28,857 male children under ten years of age who were born outside of Calcutta.

Therefore number of males under 10	63,211
Deduct males born outside Calcutta	28,857
Males under 10 (born in Calcutta)	34,354

Male birth-rate = 34,354 × ·171696=5,898.

Observing that in India for 104 male children born the number of females born may be taken at 100.

$$\text{The female birth-rate} = 5,898 \times \frac{100}{104} = 5,672.$$

Total birth-rate ... = 11,570.

The chief source of error to which this is subject is that the calculation depends upon the supposition that the ratios obtaining among a certain clan in the North-Western Provinces will apply also to Calcutta.

Birth-rate from the Health Officer's Reports.

We have, however, from the Health Officer's reports the following numbers of births during the decade 1891 to 1900 :—

1891	12,477
1892	13,688
1893	13,492
1894	11,438
1895	10,945
1896	12,608
1897	12,584
1898	9,530
1899	11,004
1900	10,773
Total in ten years ...	117,539

This gives an average birth-rate of 11,754 per year, which is generally believed to be considerably below the actual birth-rate, on the ground that the registration of births (particularly in the native quarter) is too low. But on comparing this with the result we have obtained above, we observe a close agreement between the two. The difference (184) is only about 1 per cent. We may, therefore, as far as this investigation goes, say that birth registration has attained to a fair degree of accuracy in Calcutta. It has to be considered, however, that in comparing the statistics of the Health Department with the census statistics arrived at by taking the number of persons born in Calcutta within the last decade, there are several important factors which have not been taken into consideration. It has been remarked on the chapter on civil condition by age-periods that a study of the figures of Table VII leads to the conclusion that the infant mortality in the metropolis is high. There must besides always be a considerable number of children, who are taken to the muffasil in their childhood. These ought to be included in the figures of the Health Department, although they will not appear on the census returns. The result, therefore, which seemed at first sight to establish the accuracy of birth registration by the Health Department, really confirms the conclusion which has been held by Government officials for a long time, that birth registration in Calcutta is very defective.

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TOWN OF CALCUTTA	*3,428·4*	*4,992·9*	*1,460·3*	*27·3*	*7·7*	*83·3*	*65·7*	*47·4*	*18·3*
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SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXII.—Variation in Immigration since 1891.

Cities.	Percentage of City born.		Percentage of increase among—	
	1901.	1891.	City born.	Total population.
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ...	*34·3*	*30·5*	*39·9*	*24·4*
SUBURBS	12·1	.....	.....	.....

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES.

As the infirm were tabulated by age-periods, the same procedure has been adopted for the purpose of illustration as in the case of the discussion on the question of the civil condition of the population. We shall deal in this chapter first with the number of the various kinds of infirm persons in the town and suburbs by sexes and age-periods and then with the proportion of the afflicted in the various religions and castes.

I.—Infirm by sexes and age-periods and amount of increase since the last census (*vide* diagram No. 21 at the end of the report).

In Calcutta and Suburbs the total number of persons returned infirm is 1,916; 1,747 live in the town of Calcutta and 169 in the suburbs. Of the former, 474 have been returned as insane, 335 as deaf-mute, 696 as blind and 242 as afflicted with leprosy. Thus, in every 10,000 persons in the town, 21 are afflicted, six being of unsound mind: four deaf-mute, eight blind and three afflicted with leprosy. Every 10,000 persons in the suburbs have 17 afflicted, distributed as follows, 4 deaf-mutes and 8 blind persons as in the town, but only 3 lunatics and 2 lepers, so that the proportions of the last two kinds of afflicted persons are higher in the town area.

(*a*) *Insane.*—In the town of Calcutta the numbers of males and females returned as insane are 335 and 139 respectively against 318 and 115 in 1891. Both have, therefore, increased nearly equally. Male lunatics are nearly three times as many as female lunatics. The ratio of the numbers of male to female lunatics remains unchanged. No person under three years of age has been recorded insane. It is impossible to say, even at the age of four, whether a child is really insane or is merely somewhat slow of comprehension. The insane are mostly between 20 and 40 years of age. There are 287 insane persons between these ages and only 42 below the age of 20; but of these 22 are females. The number decreases with age after 40, the total above 40 being 145. That so few women above the age of 20 have been returned as lunatics is supposed to be due partly to the unwillingness of the family to disclose the defect to strangers.

(*b*) *Deaf-mutes.*—Of the 335 persons returned as deaf-mutes, 210 are males and only 125 females, against 107 and 99 respectively in 1891. None of these are younger than one year and in the first age-period (0—5) the males preponderate greatly, there being 7 males to one female. Above that age the deaf-mutes are distributed nearly equally among all the age-periods, though nearly half of them (164) are between the ages 5 and 30. Above 25 years of age female mutes are much fewer than male; but at 60 years of age and over we have 27 females against 20 males.

(*c*) *Blind.*—The largest number of persons returned as blind (259) is observable in the last age-period (60 and over); 144 of these are women and only 115 are men. The violent rise observable in the blind curve at this point leads one to the conclusion that, in spite of very clear instructions enumerators failed to discriminate between those blind from birth and those blind merely from age. From the age of 55 and upwards, blind women are more numerous than blind men. In the first age-periods there are 13 blind children. The blind curve rises and falls irregularly through the successive age-periods, reaching its highest point between 30—35 and between 40 and 45, at which two points the height is nearly the same. The number of total male blind is 396 and of female blind 300. In 1891 the numbers were less than half in each case, 171 and 141 respectively; but 542 blind persons were recorded in 1881.

(*d*) *Lepers.*—There is one leper to every 3,503 persons in the town of Calcutta. The male lepers (180) are three times as numerous as the female (62). There are none below five years of age and above that age the leper curve rises gradually, reaching its highest point at the age-periods, at which the total population of the town is most numerous. The number decreases after the age

of 45 though not regularly. In 1891 there were fewer lepers (173) than in 1881, when the number was returned as 387. The difference might be due wholly to defects in enumeration. It might be due in part at least to suppression of facts and partly also to the emigration of a portion of the leper population to their villages in dread of being recorded by the census enumerators as town lepers in a public document and of being pressed in consequence to reside in asylums and prevented from begging in the streets.

II.—Proportion of afflicted in the various Religions and Castes.

Nearly all the afflicted (1,735 out of 1,747) are confined to the three religions—Hindu, Musalman and Christian. The following tables show the numerical distribution of all kinds of the afflicted among the main religions and their percentages in comparison with the percentages of the three religions to the whole population:—

	Number of infirm.				
	Afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
Total	1,747	474	335	696	242
Hindu	830	240	174	308	108
Musalman	713	133	141	345	94
Christian	192	94	17	41	40

	Percentages.					
	Afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Whole population.
Hindu ...	47·5	50·7	51·9	44·2	44·6	65·1
Musalman ..	40·8	28·0	42·1	49·5	38·9	29·8
Christian ...	11	19·8	5·1	5·9	16·5	4·25

Considering that Hindus make up nearly two-thirds of the total population of the city, it is not surprising that they have the largest number of most kinds of afflicted. The blind, however, are an exception. Nearly half the whole number of blind persons are Muhammadans.

On comparing the proportions, it is easy to notice the great preponderance of the afflicted of every kind and particularly of the insane and the leper among the Christians in the town of Calcutta. While only 4·25 per cent. of the population is Christian, nearly a fifth part of the insane and a sixth part of the lepers are found among those who profess this religion. Although this might at first sight seem to throw suspicion on the accuracy of the figures, it should be remembered that conversion to Christianity on the appearance of symptoms of leprosy, blindness, etc., is of frequent occurrence. It is probable that Christians do not try to suppress and keep back information concerning the infirmities of the members of their family from the public through fear of exposure to nearly the same extent as Hindus and Muhammadans.

The number of afflicted of every kind is below the normal among Hindus; but the proportions of insanes and deaf-mutes are comparatively higher than those of the other two kinds. It should be remembered that the existence of blindness and leprosy sometimes causes social ostracism from the Hindu family. Although insanity has lately come to be recognised as almost as bad a hereditary impediment to marriage, as blindness or leprosy, neither this infirmity nor that of deafness brings such a penalty to the unfortunate sufferer.

We shall now proceed to consider the relative proportion of the afflicted among such castes as have them in the greatest proportions. The number of persons in the population containing one afflicted in caste is given below for each kind of the afflicted:—

Name of caste or class.	Insane, 1 person in	Name of caste or class.	Blind, 1 person in
Moghul	186	Moghul	130
Eurasian	295	Pathan	131
English	378	Native Christian ...	523
Pathan	405	Kaora	550
Kaora	413	Gandhabanik ...	631
Jugi	487	Jugi	731
Native Christian ...	593	Eurasian	762
Bagdi	1,026	Baisnab	782
Kayastha	1,119	Muchi	847
		Sutradhar	943
		Shekh	949
		Mehtar	965
		Bagdi	1,026

	Deaf-mute, 1 person in		Leper, 1 person in
Moghul	434	Eurasian	689
Pathan .. .	1,046	Hari	790
Kaora	1,100	Native Christian ...	889
Eurasian	1,316	Pathan	1,026
Hari	1,581	Mehtar	1,126
Shekh	1,859	Sutradhar	1,414
		Kaora	1,651

A glance will show that Moghuls have the largest number of insane, blind and deaf-mutes. Pathans, too, are very prominent in this respect, as their name occurs high in each of the above tables.

The Eurasian community takes the lead in having the largest proportion of lepers, while the other three kinds of afflicted are also found among them, in considerable proportions. Native Christians do not contain many deaf-mutes, but they are conspicuous in the other three lists. Englishmen and still more English women have a good number of insane persons in proportion to their total number (8 and 14 respectively among a population of 8,330).

Among the Hindu castes, Kaoras contain more afflicted persons of the first three kinds than any other caste. Jugis contain many mad and blind persons; while Haris stand foremost in respect of the proportion of lepers and are the second Hindu caste for deaf-mutes. Mehtars, Bagdis and Sutradhars also figure in two of the above lists.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXIII.—Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by Town Divisions.

District.	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ...	*5·9*	*4·5*	*3·7*	*4·3*	*7·03*	*10·5*	*3·2*	*2·1*
SUBURBS	2·7	2·5	3·8	4·3	6·9	10·2	2·2	1·02

CHAPTER XI.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE statistics of the occupations of the people are second in importance only to the actual enumeration of the people. The work involved in compiling these statistics is very great. Occupations have been classified into eight great sections. This procedure differs slightly from the arrangement in 1891, when the last two classes were combined under one head. The classes are divided into 24 orders. The orders are divided into 79 sub-orders, which are again split up into 520 groups. The proportions of the population (male and female) employed under the various orders are graphically exhibited for the town and suburbs in diagram No. 22. From the diagram it will be seen that the order employing the largest proportionate number of the people in the town area is that of "Personal, household and sanitary services." Next comes "Transport and Storage" and then "Commerce." The number of persons engaged in the "Supply of food, drink and stimulants" is nearly equal to that engaged in commercial pursuits. "Earth-workers and general labourers" occupy the next place followed at no great distance by "Workers in textile fabrics." The "Learned and artistic professions" employ the next considerable number of the population of the town. This order is followed at a short distance by "Building" and "Supplementary requirements." Next comes "Administration." The orders of "Metals and precious stones," "Leather" and "Wood, cane and leaves" which follow, take precedence of those engaged in "Agriculture." His Majesty's soldiers ("Defence") form but a small percentage of the population. There is considerable room for expansion apparently in the case of the following industries:—"Light, firing and forage," "Glass, earthen and stoneware," "Drugs and dyes," "Vehicles and Vessels" and "Provision and care of animals." "Sport" employs a very small percentage of the population.

Turning now to the suburban area, we find that the greatest number is engaged under the orders "Textile fabrics and dress," "Transport and Storage," "Food, drink and stimulants," and "Personal, Household, and Sanitary services." The only remaining considerable section of the people is that under the head of "Earthwork and general labour."

In the present census provision has been made for differentiating makers from sellers of articles, and persons engaged in hand industries have been distinguished from those employed in mills and factories. Male and female dependents have not been shown separately. For the purpose of comparison, certain adjustments of the figures of the last census have been made in accordance with the present classification. We shall now proceed to discuss in detail the numbers returned under the various classes, orders, and sub-orders as compared with the returns of the last census. We shall then deal with the distribution of the industrial, commercial, and professional population and with the occupations which employ a considerable section of the female population and shall conclude with a consideration of the distribution of the more important occupations—(*a*) among the adherents of the different religions, (*b*) among Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians.

A.—DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS.

I.—THE CLASSES.

The following are the figures for the eight great classes:—

Classes.	Workers.		Total workers and dependents.
	Male.	Female.	
A.—Government	19,606	221	41,392
B.—Pasture and agriculture ...	14,721	1,456	34,781
C.—Personal service	85,901	2[illegible]26	157,387
D.—Preparation and supply of material substances	165,966	17,281	326,922
E.—Commerce, transport and storage ...	133,048	2[illegible]94	220,906
F.—Professions	21,070	2,560	57,634
G.—Unskilled labour not agricultural ...	37,392	18,751	69,691
H.—Means of subsistence independent of occupation	13,176	7,992	40,431
Total ...	490,980	75,981	949,144

It will be observed that class D, which consists of persons whose business is to prepare and supply material substances, gives work to nearly one-third of the total number of workers in the town and suburbs. "Commerce" (E) and "Personal service"(C) together support 43·5 per cent. of the population. The smallest classes are (H and B) those with "Independent means" and those engaged in "Pasture and agriculture." The largest number of female workers is found in class C ("Personal service"). They are employed as "Cooks, domestic servants, &c." Females with independent means (class H) rank next in point of numbers. Educated women have for the last few years been employed as clerks in Government offices; but their total number is still not higher than 221. There are also very few women (1,456 only) in class B ("Pasture and agriculture").

II.—THE ORDERS.

We now come to the detailed discussion of the various orders and the percentage of increase or decrease within the last decade. The greatest number supported by any single order out of the 24 is 148,933 in order VI (class C) ("Personal, household and sanitary services"), against 105,530 in 1891 (an increase of 41·1 per cent.). The number of workers in this Order amounts to 81,704 males and 23,649 females. The next five orders, each supporting more than 50,000 persons, are:—

	Population.		Percentage of increase.
	In 1901.	In 1891.	
1. XIX.—Transport and storage ...	114,009	58,060	96·3
2. VII.—Preparation and sale of food, drink and stimulants ...	70,617	50,957	38·6
3. XVIII.—Commerce	89,845	58,832	52·7
4. XII.—Textile fabrics and dress ...	53,777	28,454	88·9
5. XX.—Learned and artistic professions	53,745	47,447	13·2

The actual number of workers employed in these five orders is also greater than that in any other order, excepting No. XXII ("Earthwork and general labour") which employs 32,075 males and 2,436 females. The following orders employ more than 20,000 workers:—

Order.	Number of workers.	
	Males.	Females.
1. XIX (Transport and storage)	80,274	606
2. XVIII (Commerce)	43,424	1,375
3. VII (Food, drink and stimulants) ...	34,316	6,383
4. XII (Textile fabrics and dress)	27,556	2,066
5. XX (Learned and artistic professions) ...	19,584	2,421

The orders which are of the least importance of all are—III ("Service of Native and Foreign States") supporting 40 workers; XXI ("Sport") (1,067); IV ("Provision and care of animals") (2,766), and XIV ("Glass, earthen and stoneware") (2,262). The first three have increased from 15, 375 and 1,195 in 1891; but the last has decreased from 2,945, *i.e.*, by 23·2 per cent.

Five out of the 24 orders show a decrease. The greatest decrease is in Order XXIII ("Indefinite and disreputable occupations") from 92,679 to 19,494 only (78·9 per cent.). This is almost entirely due to better enumeration, the number of those whose occupations are not clearly known being very much smaller than in 1891. The other four orders showing a decrease are:—

	Persons supported in—		Percentage of decrease.
	1891.	1901.	
XXII.—Earthwork and general labour ...	51,096	43,033	15·7
XIV.—Glass, earthen and stoneware ...	2,945	2,262	23·2
VIII.—Light, firing and forage ...	7,125	6,780	4·8
XI.—Supplementary requirements ...	34,556	33,888	1·9

The decrease under these heads is more apparent than real, being probably due to more careful enumeration.

The following five orders give the highest percentages of increase :—

	Persons supported in—		Percentage of increase.
	1891.	1901.	
XXI.—Sport	375	1,067	184·5
X.—Vehicles, vessels	1,183	2,869	144·5
IX.—Buildings	14,445	31,080	115·1
III.—Service of Native and Foreign States ...	15	40	167·7

The last increase is of course of little consequence and is purely accidental. The increase under the head " Buildings," though smaller in percentage, is the most marked in amount.

The only order in which female workers are more numerous than male is XXIII, to which disreputable occupations contribute the predominating portion. The number of males and females in this order are 1,193 and 14,822 respectively, the latter being about 12½ times as numerous as the former. The percentage of females is large in Order XXIV (" Persons of independent means ") (53 per cent.); also in VI (" Personal, household and sanitary service ") (28·9 per cent.); IX (" Building") (13·6 per cent.) which employs a large number of female day-labourers; and VII (" Food, drink, &c.") (13·6 per cent.) In the suburbs these percentages are even greater. Order XXIII has more than 40 times the number of males, Order XXIV, 123 per cent.; Order VI, 42 per cent., and Order VII, 40·1 per cent.

III. SUB-ORDERS.

We now proceed to examine in detail as briefly as possible the more important occupations and the amount of increase under the various sub-orders :—

(*a*) *Class A*—
Orders I to III.
Sub-orders I—VI.
Groups 1—22.

1. " Administration " comprises the Civil and Military services of Government, of Native States, and of Municipal and Local Bodies. At the Census of 1901 the residents of Calcutta had the honour of counting among them not only the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but the Chief Commissioner of Assam. There were 424 " Officers " and 6,245 " Clerks and Inspectors," against 6,353 " Clerks " in 1891 and 3,915 " Menials," including " Constables." " Clerks " had among them 49 of the fair sex; but no ladies have yet been entrusted with the higher work of " officers," nor have any been employed as writers by Municipal and Local Bodies. These latter are served by nearly half as many persons as the Government. They employ 384 " Inspecting and supervising officials," 1,161 " Clerks " and 2,834 " Menials " (other than " Scavengers " who have been reckoned elsewhere, *vide* sub-order 16). In 1891 the number of Municipal clerks, sircars, &c., was 1,159. The six thousand and odd Government clerks have more than twice as many dependents (13,757); but the 3,862 menials have only 1,778, or less than half. As a rule, the majority of workers in Calcutta with small incomes leave their families at their residences in the muffasil. There are 310 Officers and 2,753 non-commissioned Officers and privates in the army, and 1,256 Officers and men in the Navy and Marine services. In 1891, the total number of commissioned and non-commissioned Officers in the army was 2,604.

Orders IV and V.
Sub-orders 8—16.
Groups 25—124.

(*b*) Class B has two orders. " Provision and care of animals " accounts for 2,115 workers as compared with 681 in 1891. " Agriculture " accounts for 14,062 (of whom 12,242 are in the town), against 7,891 in 1891. Under the former, " Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers " show a remarkable growth from 177 workers in 1891 to 470 in 1901

In Calcutta and its suburbs " Agricultural labourers " form a very small fraction (170 or 1 worker in 82) of the whole order of agriculture. Landholders and tenants (8,543) form a large sub-order. More than one-fourth (1,171 out of 4,472) of the rent-receivers are females

In the sub-order of "Growers of special products" consisting of 3,208 workers, "Fruit and vegetable sellers" are 1,686 in number, and in that for "Agricultural training and forests" (2,068), the group "Clerks, bailiffs, &c.," returns the largest number of persons (1,738).

(*c*) Class C—"Personal service" has three sub-orders. Under the sub-order "Personal and Domestic services," the largest body is that of indoor servants, who have augmented from 26,440 males and 15,443 females in the town of Calcutta to 39,831 and 17,827. The second group is that of "Cooks," who have increased from 6,381 males and 1,212 females to 9,803 and 1,745. The next considerable body is that of "Door-keepers," who appear to have decreased from 7,227 to 6,755, because many of them have been returned as servants or watchmen at stores. Another group which shows a larger decrease is that of "Coachmen and grooms." If, however, we compare the respective numbers of "Hackney carriage drivers and stable-boys" at the two censuses, we find the figures as follows :—

Order VI.
Sub-orders 14—16.
Groups 60—74.

	1901.	1891.
Coachmen and grooms	3,869	12,507
Drivers and stable-boys	12,142	3,833
Total ...	16,011	16,340

It is probable, therefore, that in 1891 a very large number of drivers and stable-boys were improperly counted as coachmen and grooms. The slight decrease of 229 in the total may be easily ascribed to the increasing popularity of bicycles and tram-cars. We have more barbers now (4,044 males and 312 females in the town) than in 1891 (2,607 and 159 respectively). There has been an increase under the sub-order "Non-domestic entertainment." Hotels and lodging houses, which were unknown among the Hindu population three decades ago, have greatly multiplied since 1891, when there were 291 males and 2 female workers in the trade. We now have 746 and 170 respectively. There has also been an increase under "Sanitation." The breaking out of plague has obliged the Corporation to employ an additional body of "Sweepers and Scavengers" in spite of the increasing number of connected privies. Instead of 5,402 males and 1,332 female sweepers, &c., as in 1891, we have 7,575 and 2,260 of them.

(*d*) Class D is the class supported by industry, *i.e.*, of those who prepare and supply material substances. It comprises a large variety of occupations and employs more workers than any other. There has been an increase under "Animal food." "Milk, butter and ghee" give work to 3,316 males and 873 females, of whom the majority (3,069 males and 873 females) are "Milk-vendors." The numbers in 1891 were 2,457 and 214 respectively. "Butchers" too have increased from 1,484 to 1,696, "Fishermen" from 1,421 to 1,546, and "Fisherwomen" from 544 to 1,036. Coming now to "Vegetable food," we find that in 22 groups of occupations, "Dealers in grains," chiefly rice, form the largest section; of these we have 4,294 males and 695 females in the town, and 600 and 176 in the suburbs. "Makers and sellers of sweets" appear to have fallen in number from 4,546 to 4,114 (including 234 females), and the same is the case with "Workers in sugar and molasses," of whom there are only 146 instead of 210. This may be owing to a large number of this class being included in the group "Hawkers," who are much more numerous in the present returns. It is possible that the trade in molasses has passed more into the hands of general shop-keepers who deal in a variety of articles of food. There are 1,253 "Oil-sellers" in the town, including 95 females. Oil-mills provide work for 765 males and 18 females in the town and 287 and 80 in the suburbs. There are 1,436 "Bakers" in the town and only 53 in the suburbs, against 849 in the town in 1891. Two biscuit factories have recently sprung up, the number employed in which is 14. The industry of "Rice-pounders and huskers" employs females chiefly. Out of 604 workers in the town, only 122 are male and in the suburbs 3 out of 165. The sub-order "Drink, Condiments and Stimulants" supports 26,342 of the population, including 14,697 workers in the town and suburbs. The chief groups in this sub-order

Orders VII—XVII.
Sub-orders 17—53.
Groups 76—391.

are "Grocers," "General condiment dealers" and "Betel-leaf sellers and tobacconists," whose numbers are shown by the following figures:—

		Employing in the—	
		Town.	Suburbs.
Grocers and general condiment dealers.	Male ...	3,496	646
	Female ...	595	117
Betel-leaf, areca-nut and cardamom sellers.	Male ...	1,944	135
	Female ...	608	48
Tobacco and Snuff-sellers	Male ...	1,544	127
	Female ...	82	36

Five hundred and nineteen workers in the town and 238 in the suburbs are engaged in the toddy trade, and 735 and 45 respectively in the trade of selling wines and spirits. The next sub-order is "Lighting," employing 1,036 persons, including 403 in gas-works. Petroleum on account of its cheapness is gradually replacing vegetable oils, and accordingly dealers in the former have increased in number from 150 to 358, while the number of "Pressers and sellers of vegetable oils" has been reduced from 965 to 149. It should be mentioned, however, that considerable quantities of vegetable oils are being turned out by oil-mills (groups 89, 90), while, on the other hand, several up-country hawkers selling kerosine have been included in the general group of "Hawkers" (401). As regards fuel, "Hay, grass and fodder" employs 2,082 workers and "Firewood, Charcoal and cowdung" gives work to 1,122 persons. The coal trade has absorbed 1,266 workers, of whom 756 are in the town, against 268 in 1891. The number of workers supported by the order "Buildings" is exhibited by the following figures:—

	1891.	1901.	
Name of Sub-order.	In town.	In town.	In suburbs.
Artificers in building	8,258	17,455	2,144
Building materials	...	1,484	184

There are 2,562 female labourers among "Artificers," against 167 in 1891. "Brick and tile-makers" (606, including 39 females) are the largest group under "Building materials."

The sub-order of "Railways and Tramways (construction)" employs 42 superior officers and 332 subordinates. "Cart and carriage-makers" are 481 in number. "Painters of carriages" (431) are all male. One-fifth of the "Sellers of carts and carriages" is returned as female. There are more "Painters of boats and ships" (116) than any two of the other three groups. No females take any part in ship or boat-making.

There are 11 sub-orders in Order XI ("Supplementary requirements"). The numbers of workers in the town and suburbs in each, together with the number in the town in 1891, are given below in order of numerical strength:—

	In 1891.	In 1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Books and prints	8,582	9,596	319
Tools and machinery	38	2,979	488
Paper	1,396	1,657	109
Carving and engraving ...	119	976	65
Bangles, &c.	413	799	186
Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	100	533	51
Furniture	722	348	9
Music and musical instruments ...	116	252	41
Toys and curios	290	200	44
Arms and ammunition ...	309	152	434
Harness	153	121	3

Each of the sub-orders "Furniture," "Toys and Curios," "Harness" and "Arms and Ammunition" shows a decrease. The diminution in the number returned under "Arms and Ammunition" is probably owing to the foundation of a big factory at Cossipore, and to the increase in the number of large European firms which have individually taken the place of several petty native shops. All the others have developed considerably, but the expansion of the

sub-order of "Tools and machinery" is very marked. This order is composed chiefly of "Operatives in Engineering workshops" (1,398) and "Mechanics" (1,900) other than those employed in railways. The growth of the industries of "Carving and Engraving" and of "Clocks, Watches, &c.," is also very satisfactory.

The following table will show how all the other textiles and the dress industry have grown, though partly apparently at the expense of the "Wool and Fur" trade:—

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Dress	7,187	16,427	2,856
Jute, hemp, flax and coir, &c. ...	3,410	10,139	10,281
Cotton	1,140	2,331	954
Wool and fur	4,239	571	13
Silk	36	154	86

These figures show the great magnitude of the jute and cotton industries particularly in the suburbs. The former industry employs more workers in the suburban than in the town area, although the population of the town is nearly ten times that of the suburbs. The large number of female operatives in these industries is also worthy of notice. The jute-mills of the suburbs employ 8,108 persons, including 1,217 females, and those in the town have 8,562 workers, of whom 952 are females. Dealers in raw fabrics have 1,723 workers in the suburbs, of whom 152 are females, while 765 persons (mostly male) are engaged in the town area in the trade of raw fabrics. "Cotton spinning" is likewise a much more important industry in the suburbs (with 624 males and 205 females) than in the town (30 and 25 only). In the latter place, the hand industries of "Cotton dyeing and cotton weaving" support the largest number of workers (917 and 463 males and 108 and 61 females, respectively).

In the town, the largest section comes under the sub-order of "Dress, Tailors, Milliners, &c.," consisting of 7,446 persons (494 females). "Dealing in piece-goods" employs 7,131 workers, while "Making, selling and repairing of umbrellas" employs fewer than 839 workers, of whom 63 are employed in two umbrella factories. In the suburbs we have 2,366 persons employed as "Tailors," &c., and 397 as "Piece-goods dealers."

The order "Metals and Precious stones" (XIII) has four sub-orders employing the following numbers of workers:—

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Gold, silver and precious stones ...	4,761	6,862	734
Iron and steel	2,858	3,241	721
Tin, zinc, lead and quicksilver ...	2,098	2,133	281
Brass, copper and bell-metal ...	851	1,643	256

These have all prospered. The last has nearly doubled itself. That there are more workers "in Gold, &c." (4,629) than in "Iron and Hardware" (2,307) shows how backward the latter industry is in the town. There are 1,476 dealers in "Gold, Silver and precious stones." "Enamellers" are still a small body (75), but "Electroplaters" are more considerable (267).

"Sellers of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal" (815) are more numerous than makers (708). "Brass foundries" employ 114 operatives. Out of the 2,133 persons engaged in "Tin, Zinc, &c.," 1,673, or 78·4 per cent., are makers and the rest sellers.

Order No. XIV ("Glass, Earthen and Stoneware") has two sub-orders, the figures of which for 1891 and 1901 are given below:—

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Earthen and stoneware	781	746	132
Glass and chinaware	255	450	88

Those trading in "Glass and Chinaware" have increased; but the makers number only 58, while there are 392 sellers. In like manner more men are engaged in selling "Pottery" (387) than in making it (329), thus showing that the local demand for the article is, as in all similar cases, chiefly supplied by imports.

There are two sub-orders under Order XV ("Wood, cane and leaves, &c."), of which the figures for 1891 and 1901 are as follows:—

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Wood and bamboo	7,766	8,691	869
Canework, matting and leaves, &c. ...	545	1,655	268

There are 7,188 "Carpenters" in addition to 208 operatives in carpentry works in the former sub-order: in the latter, the chief occupation is that of making and selling "Baskets, Mats, &c.," which gives employment to 1,587 persons, of whom 38·8 per cent. are females.

Two sub-orders under Order XVI and one under XVII make up the remainder of Class D. The comparative figures for Order XVI ("Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c.") are as follows:—

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c. ...	809	1,114	338
Gums, wax, resins and similar forest produce	57	135	287

For order XVII ("Leather") the following are the figures:—

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Leather, horn and bones ...	11,760	13,506	459

"Drugs, &c., perfumes" employ 281 workers: "Miscellaneous dyes" 255: the occupation of "Chemist and Druggist" 172: "Soap factories" employ 19 operatives and three managers in the town and 244 operatives and two managers in the suburban area.

There are 10,437 "Shoe-makers" and 747 "Sellers of leather-goods" in the town. "Sellers of hides" number 1,464. We have 655 "Tanners" instead of 1,200 as in 1891, but this is probably owing to many of them being returned as "Makers of leather-goods."

Orders XVIII-XIX.
Sub-orders 54—62.
Groups 392—443.

(E). The next Class (E) is that relating to "Commerce, Transport and Storage." It is second in point of numbers, but perhaps the first in importance. The following are the comparative figures for various sub-orders of the commercial population:—

Order XVIII.—Commerce.	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Dealing unspecified	8,475	19,466	871
General merchandise	12,404	16,502	745
Middlemen, brokers and agents ...	4,273	6,271	567
Money and securities	225	2,570	333

The sub-order "Dealing unspecified" includes all persons who have returned themselves as (1) "Shop-keepers," (2) "In the service of shop-keepers and money-lenders," (3) Peddlers and hawkers." Of these the largest body is in the second consisting of 12,470 persons in the town area. There are 3,334 "Hawkers" and 3,662 "Unspecified and Miscellaneous shop-keepers." One thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven merchants have in their employ 14,535 assistants and menials.

Under the sub-order "Middlemen, &c.," we find 5,034 "Brokers and Agents." "Auctioneers, Auditors, Farmers of pounds, contractors and their clerks, &c.," make up the remainder (1,237).

The Order XIX—"Transport and Storage" absorbs 80,880 workers and altogether supports 114,009 persons. There are five sub-orders, of which the following are the comparative figures :—

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Water	22,931	39,022	1,066
Road	9,830	20,253	3,095
Storage and weighing	7,743	12,466	1,921
Railway	2,283	6,250	1,073
Messages	806	2,889	62

It will be seen that the number of workers in each sub-order has increased, "Transport of persons and things" has three branches, of which "Water Transport" gives work to the largest number, chief among whom are "Boatmen and bargemen" (24,627), those working in ships (8,877), and those employed in dockyards (3,990). The two great groups under "Road Transport" are "drivers, stable-boys, &c., not private servants" (12,142) and "Cart-owners, drivers, carting agents, &c." (6,370). There are also 1,342 "Palki-bearers."

Out of seven groups of occupations under the sub-order "Railway," 2,275 "Clerks" and 2,343 "Pointsmen, signallers," &c., form the great majority. Nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-three "Porters" and 1,106 "Ware-housemen" are the chief workers in the sub-order "Storage and Weighing." There are besides 906 "Weighmen and measurers" and 541 "Watchmen in Store-houses." The three divisions of the sub-order "Messages" are the "Post Office," with 109 superior officers and 1,731 subordinates, the "Telegraph" employing 45 superior and 981 subordinate workers, and the "Telephone," returned as employing only 3 superior officers and 20 subordinates.

Orders XX-XXI.
Sub-orders 63—73.
Groups 444—499.

(*f*) Under class F the Order XX ("Learned and Artistic Professions") has been divided into nine sub-orders, of which the following are the comparative figures :—

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Religion	4,183	5,614	402
Medicine	2,368	3,976	209
Literature	7,493	3,800	98
Education	2,360	3,115	154
Law	1,527	2,035	94
Music, acting and dancing, &c. ...	934	1,480	41
Engineering and survey	911	1,304	56
Pictorial art and sculpture	428	546	12
Natural science	35	135	...

All the sub-orders show an increase with the exception of "Literature," under which term a large number of persons called "Writers unspecified and private clerks" have been included. The next important group in the sub-order "Literature" is that of "Authors, Editors and Journalists" numbering 124 males and 4 females. Ten years ago there were 91 males and 5 females in this class.

"Priests and Ministers" (sub-order "Religion") are 4,070 in number. One hundred and twenty are recorded as females. Another considerable group with a large proportion of females is that of "Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, &c.," numbering 590, of whom 153, or about one-fourth, are females.

The next sub-order of importance is that of "Medicine." The females under this head amount to 30·4 per cent. There are 1,277 male and 123 female "Licensed practitioners." Four hundred and sixty-one persons (of whom 14 are females) practise without a diploma. Kavirajes are included in

the above and have not been shown separately as in 1891. The group of "Compounders and Nurses" has a large proportion of the fair sex, 678 females and 831 males.

The sub-order "Education" is headed by 64 administrative and inspecting officials (including 6 females); but the group "Principals, Professors, and Teachers" employs the great majority (2,345 males and 579 females). The number of female teachers in 1891 was 214, and of male teachers 2,142.

Under the sub-order "Law," 828 "Barristers and Pleaders" and 628 "Lawyers' clerks" have been retruned. There are also 173 "Attorneys" and 271 "Mukhtiars and Law Agents."

Along with the other professions "Music" is making satisfactory progress. The increase in this order amounts to 58·4 per cent. But instead of 318 "Music composers" in 1891 we had 77, who earned their livelihood by composing music. The increase is chiefly among "Actors, Singers, &c." (855 males and 131 females, against 483 males and 92 females in 1891), and also among "Band-masters" (263 against 41).

There are 593 "Civil Engineers," 453 "Draftsmen" and 175 "Clerks" under the sub-order of "Engineering and Survey."

In the sub-order "Pictorial Art and Sculpture" the most numerous classes of workers are "Painters" (393) and "Photographers" (111). In 1891 the number of the former was 235. The following are the figures for sub-orders under the Order "Sport" (XXI):—

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Games and exhibitions	151	403	15
Sport	38	122	19

Jockeys and others are reckoned at 50, bird-sellers at 41, and shikaries at 31.

Under the sub-order "Games and Exhibitions," we have 198 "Conjurors, fortune-tellers, &c.," of whom 16 are female. "Places of public entertainment" give work to 148 persons.

(G) Class G consists of unskilled-labourers who do not come under the head of "Agriculture." The two sub-orders are "Earthwork" and "General labour" which return the following figures:—

Order XXI.
Sub-orders 74-75.
Groups 500—504.

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
General labourer	35,397	33,043	4,673
Earthwork, &c.	808	1,468	177

There is a slight decrease in the sub-order "General labour" which may be ascribed to some different principle of classification in the two censuses. Of the three groups under "Earthwork, Road, Canal and Railway labourers" (1,177 in number) are the most important. The general labourers contain 2,361 women labourers in the town and 521 in the suburbs.

(H) *Class H.*—In this class we have those who do not work to earn their livelihood. They are divided into four sub-orders, of which the following are the comparative figures:—

Orders XXIII-XXIV.
Sub-orders 76—79.
Groups 505—520.

(i) Indefinite and disreputable occupations (XXIII).

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Order XXIII.	8,876	648	12
Sub-orders 76—77. Groups 505—507.	34,910	14,862	1,260

(ii) Independent (XXIV).

	Workers.		
	1891.	1901.	
Order XXIV.	In the town.	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Property and alms.	10,279	13,834	2,274
At the State expense.	4,687	4,964	194
Sub-orders 78-79.			

Under the head "Indefinite" we have those who have failed to register the distinctive nature of their occupations. The smallness of their number is a test of the care taken in the enumeration.

The "Disreputable" too have decreased; but it is doubtful whether this indicates any elevation in the standard of morality. What is more probable is that a number of them have tried to conceal their chief occupations by returning themselves as earning their livelihood from other sources of income, chiefly, maid servants and betel-leaf sellers. They are divided into two groups—(1) 4,369 prostitutes, who are of course entirely female, and (2) 493 procurers, &c., of whom only one is female.

B.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE (*A*) INDUSTRIAL, (*B*) COMMERCIAL, AND (*C*) PROFESSIONAL POPULATION.

Diagram No. 24 exhibits graphically the distribution of the population in the various wards of the city under the three heads of Commerce, Industry and professions. It will be observed that the middle column B, representing "Industry," is higher than columns A and C in all the wards excepting Ward XVI (Park Street), which is inhabited mainly by official and professional Europeans. The most conspicuous industrial centres are apparently Wards VIII, IX, VI, XIX, XX, XXII and XXV, and also the wards of the Fringe Area. The centres of commerce are shown to be Wards V, VI, VII, VIII and IX, the heart of the city, while the professional element is conspicuous in Ward XXII, the chief seat of the Indian lawyers in Calcutta, who are also found in considerable numbers in Wards I, III, IV, and IX. We shall now proceed to discuss the figures in more detail. (*a*) The industrial population (consisting of workers and their dependents) of the town of Calcutta amounts to 271,713, and in the suburbs to 55,209. The following six wards have the largest industrial population:—

	Industrial population.	Percentage to total of the ward.
Colootola	25,052	39·7
Moochipara	19,683	37·5
Jorasanko	18,826	35·5
Bhawanipore	15,429	31·1
Entally	15,370	39·7
Beniapuker	14,593	51·7

The suburbs have a larger proportion of industrial population, the average being 54·4 per cent. The figures are :—

Cossipore-Chitpur	21,301	52·2
Garden Reach	18,141	64·6
Manicktolla	15,767	48·6

The proportion of the industrial population is least in the canals (0·9 per cent.). In the town area it ranges between 58·4 per cent. (Manicktolla F.A.) and 9·8 (Park Street).

Ballygunge and Tollygunge (45·2 per cent.), Ultadanga I F.A. (42·8 per cent.), and Balliaghatta IX F.A. (40·2 per cent.) (all in the added area) have a large proportion of the population engaged in preparing material substances.

The following groups of occupation in the town area have more than 2,000 workers each :—

	In the town.	In the suburbs.
Masons and builders	12,302	1,160
Shoe, boot, and sandal-makers	10,437	270
Jute-mills	8,612	8,215
Tailors, milliners and dress-makers ...	7,446	2,366
Carpenters	7,118	684
Printing presses	5,923	256
Workers in gold, silver and precious stones ...	4,629	480
Book binders	3,102	48
Iron and hardware	2,307	370

The two industries of "Jute" and "Tailoring" employ a large percentage of the population in the suburban area. In that area, on the other hand, the shoe-making and bookbinding trades are insignificant.

The employés in "Arms and ammunition" factories are more numerous in the suburbs than in the town, for the simple reason that the chief factory is situated in the suburbs. "Butchers and slaughterers," "Oil-mill operatives," "Workers in machinery and in engineering workshops and lac factories" are proportionately more numerous in the suburbs.

It has been estimated that about 4·7 per cent. of the industries of the town consist of home-workers, and that the rest are engaged in factory industries. The distinction between factory-work and home-work is not very well defined. It is probable that the estimate for home-workers is far below the mark. The inquiry may be pursued more scientifically in the next census. The use of machinery in factories is only of comparatively recent growth in this country, carpenters, and brass and iron founders are nearly all hand workers, but if employed in what is called a *karkhana* have been returned as factory hands.

(*b*) In the town of Calcutta, 89,845 persons (or 10·5 per cent. of the population of the town) are supported by commerce, while the suburbs return 4,905 persons, or only 4·8 per cent. It will thus be seen that the percentage of the commercial population is comparatively much lower in the suburban area. The following eight wards of the town have the largest population of this kind, each containing more than 5,000:—

	Number supported by commerce.	Percentage on total of ward.
Jorabagan	10,143	20·7
Burrabazar	8,219	25·9
Jorasanko	8,044	15·1
Colootola	6,136	9·7
Moochipara	6,070	11·6
Burtolla	5,837	16·1
Puddopuker	5,023	17·8
Koomartooly	5,001	14·2

The order of the first eight wards in respect of the proportion of the commercial population to the total population of the ward is, however, slightly different, the order being as follows:—Burrabazar, Jorabagan, Puddopuker, Burtolla, Koomartooly, Sukea's Street, Moochipara and Shampuker. These wards have each more than 11 per cent. of their population supported by commerce. In the added area the average percentage is only 5·9. The highest is that of Balliaghatta IV F.A. (9·5 per cent.), and the lowest is Ekbalpore (3·5 per cent.).

(*c*) Fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-five persons in town (or 6 3 per cent.) and 2,730 in the suburbs are supported by the professions. This class of the population is most numerous in Bhawanipore, though the proportion is greatest in Burtolla. The following wards have more than 3,000 each of a professional population:—

Bhawanipore	5,409	10·8
Moochipara	4,712	9·0
Burtolla	4,392	11·9
Shampuker	3,752	9·7
Jorasanko	3,395	6·4
Jorabagan	3,179	6·4
Colootola	3,035	4·8

There are 11 wards in which the proportion is greater than the average professional population 6·3:—Burtola (11·9), Bhawanipore (10·8), Shampuker (9·7), Sukea's Street (9·3), Koomartooly (9·1), Moochipara (9·0), Puddopuker (7·3), Ballygunge and Tollygunge (6·6), Alipore (6·5), Jorasanko (6·4), Jorabagan (6·4). The Suburban Municipalities have comparatively a very small percentage of professional population, the highest being 3·0 in Manicktolla and lowest (1·9) only in Garden Reach. The average percentage is only 2·7 per cent.

C.—WE SHALL NEXT CONSIDER IN DETAIL THE VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS WHICH EMPLOY A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION OF THE FEMALE POPULATION (*VIDE* DIAGRAM No. 19).

The occupation of indoor servants accounts for the largest number of females and five occupations present more than 1,000 female workers each in the following order:—

		Female workers.	Percentage of females to males.
1.	Indoor servants	17,827	44·7
2.	Sweepers and scavengers	2,260	29·8
3.	Cooks	1,745	17·8
4.	Rent-receivers	1,134	26·5
5.	Washerwomen	1,043	20·4

Ten occupations contain less than 1,000 and more than 600 female workers each. The order is as follows:—

1.	Jute mills operatives and subordinates ...	952	12·5
2.	Vegetable and fruit-sellers	888	33·8
3.	Cow and buffalo-keepers, milk and butter-sellers	873	28·4
4.	Fish-dealers	809	65·4
5.	Grain and pulse-dealers	695	16·1
6.	Compounders, nurses, &c.	678	81·6
7.	Baskets, mats, fans, &c., makers and sellers ...	608	31·2
9.	Rice-pounders and huskers	604	95·1
10.	Sweetmeat-makers and sellers	604	66·0

There are four occupations with less than 600 and more than 200:—

1.	Principals, Professors and Teachers ...	579	24·7
2.	Tailors, milliners, &c.	496	7·1
3.	Shop-keepers (unspecified)	356	13·3
4.	Fisherwomen and fish-curers	227	73·2

The only occupation in which female workers outnumber males with the exception of Order XXIII is that of "Rice-pounders and huskers." Nearly five times as many women as men are employed under this head. Five out of the remaining 18 occupations mentioned above have a percentage of women equal to more than half the number of males:—

(1) "Compounders, Nurses, &c.," (2) "Fishermen and Fish-curers," (3) "Sweetmeat-makers and sellers," (4) "Fish-dealers," and (5) "Basket, &c., makers and sellers."

D.—DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS AMONG THE ADHERENTS OF THE DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

IMPERIAL TABLE XV, PART II.

In the eight primary *classes* into which occupations are divided, the number of adherents of each of the main religions of the town and suburbs is as follows:—

	Total.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Christian.	Others.
A.—Government	41,392	27,737	5,443	7,874	338
B.—Pasture and Agriculture ...	34,781	28,059	5,931	529	262
C. –Personal services ...	157,387	107,471	45,954	2,928	1,034
D.—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	326,922	200,955	118,239	4,724	3,014
E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage	220,906	134,027	73,210	10,199	3,470
F.—Professions	57,634	41,625	8,397	6,834	778
G.—Unskilled labour not agricultural	69,691	50,615	18,842	111	123
H.—Independent means ...	40,431	24,999	10,610	4,280	542

It will be observed at a glance that nearly the entire non-agricultural labouring population consists of Hindus and Muhammadans; that Christians are conspicuous for the paucity of their number in class B, and that although the Muhammadan community comes next to the Hindus in point of numbers, the ratio of Muhammadans to the total of persons pursuing occupations connected with the classes A. Government, B. Pasture and Agriculture, and F. Professions, is extremely small.

The percentage of the adherents of each of these religions on the total population and on the total of each class of occupations is exhibited below:—

		Percentage.			
		Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Christian.	Others.
	On total population	65	30	4	1
On class of occupation.	A.—Government	67	13·1	19	0·8
	B.—Pasture and Agriculture ...	80.7	17·0	1·6	0·7
	C.—Personal services	68·2	29·9	1·8	0·1
	D.—Preparation and supply of material substances	61·4	36·1	1·4	1·1
	E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage	60·6	33·1	4·6	1·7
	F.—Professions	72·2	15·4	11·8	0·6
	G.—Unskilled labour not agricultural ...	72·6	27·0	0·2	0·2
	H.—Independent means	61·8	26·2	10·5	1·5

It will be seen that except in the classes D. Preparation and supply of material substances, E. Commerce Transport and Storage, and H. Independent means in which they fall below their proper share, proportionately to their number, Hindus more than hold their own place in the occupation classes, their largest percentages being in class B. Pasture and Agriculture (80·7), class F. Professions (72·2), class G. Non-agricultural unskilled labour (70·3), while in the rest of the classes, their proportion is larger than their numerical ratio to the total population. Muhammadans are more largely represented than in the numerical ratio of their numbers to the total population, only in the two classes D (Preparation and supply of material substances, 36·1 per cent.) and E. (Commerce, Transport and Storage, 33·1 per cent,) Christians cover more than 19 per cent. of the people in Government service, more than 11 per cent. of the professional men, and more than 10 per cent. of those who have independent means, although, in accordance with their numerical ratio, they should have no more than 4 per cent. of the Government appointments, or of the other two occupations. While Hindus preponderate in menial labour, and Muhammadans very nearly hold their own place, Christians appear to avoid this class of work, preferring and obtaining, on account of the high percentage of literates amongst them, employment in other lines. The idea, however, which commonly prevails as to Christians carrying the palm in commercial pursuits, seems to be erroneous, for as regards numerical strength, they seem to be just able to hold their own place.

Coming now to *orders*, we find that in the town of Calcutta, Christians represent 20·6 per cent. of the learned and artistic professions, that is, about five times the amount due to them in proportion to their numerical ratio on the total population, and Hindus form only about 69·3 per cent., just a little more than is their due, while the Muhammadans form only 15·7 per cent., or just about half as much as they should It will, therefore, be observed that the common notion that Hindus flock inordinately to these professions for a career is not borne out by the figures. The only other orders in which the Christians are more largely represented than in the ratio of their population are I. *Administration*, of which, however, they form only 9 per cent. (the high percentage of Christians in the class Government being due to their preponderance in the order Defence), XXIV. *Independent means* of which they form about 8·6 per-cent., X. *Vehicles and Vessels* in which their number makes up about 6 per cent. of the total population engaged therein. The Christian population barely, however, holds its own ground in the sub-orders XVIII. *Commerce*, XVI. *Drugs*, *Gums*, *&c.*, and XI. Supplementary Requirements.

Hindus form the largest proportion (88·9 per cent.) of sub-order XXIII, *Indefinite and Disreputable*, to which Musalmans contribute only 10·2 per cent. and Christians barely 0·3 per cent.; 87·2 per cent. of the population engaged in business connected with *metals and precious stones* (sub-order XIII) are Hindu and 11·4 per cent. only Muhammadan. The other sub-orders in which Hindus are represented in a ratio larger than 65 per cent. are:—XIV. *Glass*, *Earthen and Stoneware*, 79·6 per cent.; VII. *Food*, *Drink and Stimulants*, 79·5 per cent.; XVII. *Leather*, 79·2 per cent.; VI. *Personal*, *Household and Sanitary Services*, 71·9 per cent.; XVIII. *Commerce*, 78·5 per cent.; XX. *Learned and Artistic Professions*, 69·3 per cent.; XXII. *Earthwork and General Labour*, 68·2 per cent., and VIII. *Lighting*, *Firing*, and *Forage*, 67·7 per cent. In all other sub-orders they are represented to a smaller extent than is warranted by their

numerical strength in the total population of the town. They are least represented in IX. *Buildings*, 32·6 per cent., XI. *Supplementary Requirements*, 41·9 per cent.; XII. *Textile Fabrics and Dress*, 46·5 cent.; X. *Vehicles and Vessels*; 47·8 per cent., V. *Agriculture*. 49·5 per cent.; and IV. *Provisions and Care of Animals*. The smallness of Hindus in orders IV, V. and XII is one of those facts that remind us of the gradual replacement of the old order of things by a new, as, traditionally, we should expect to see Hindus preponderating in these orders. As for the Musalmans, their proportion is largest in *sub order* IX. *Buildings*, of which they form 67 per cent., *i.e.*, more than double the ratio we should expect.

The next *order* of occupation Musalmans fancy most is XI. *Supplementary Requirements*, of the adherents of which they form no less than 53·4 per cent. They also largely follow the occupations connected with XII. *Textile Fabrics and Dr ss*, 51·2 per cent., the *darzis* being almost exclusively Muhammadan; XVI. *Drugs, Gums, &c.*, 48 6 per cent.; X. *Vehicles* and *Vessels*, 44·2 per cent. In the following orders they hold more than their own share:—IV. *Provision and Care of Animals* (44 per cent.), XXV. *Independent* 31·7 per cent.), XXII. *Earthwork and General Labour* 31·6 per cent.), XV. *Wood, Cane and Leaves* (30·5 per cent.), VIII. *Lighting, Firing and Forage* (30·4 per cent.), while in the rest of the occupation orders they fall below 30 per cent., being least in orders XXIII, *Indefinite and Disreputable* (10·2 per cent.), XIII. *Metals and Precious Stones* (11·4 per cent.), XVIII. *Commerce, &c.* (16 per cent.), *Agriculture* (16·1 per cent.), and XX. *Learned and Artistic Profession* (15 7 per cent). It is their want of education that is responsible for their backward condition in the last named order.

A detailed discussion of all the sub-orders or groups would be too tedious in this place. Those desirous of studying the numbers and proportions of the adherents of the different religions in the various groups of occupations are referred to the table of occupations by religion. It will suffice for our purpose here to point out the following salient features of that table.

Sub-order 14. Personal and Domestic Services, as we have already seen, claim far and away the largest population, no other sub order approaching even half its number. It supports a population close upon a lakh in the town alone. *Water*, sub-order 60, next in point of numbers, however, only approximates 40,000 souls, while *General Labour*, in spite of Calcutta being the largest of all Indian towns in regard to the supply of work for labourers is only third in rank in numerical strength with a little over 30,000 persons in it. The ratio of the followers of the three main religions in these large sub-orders and in the seven following, in which the numbers supported diminish from a little over 20,000 through 19,000, 18,800, 17,400, 16,500 16,400 to nearly 15,000 in the order in which they are placed, is as follows:—

			Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Christian.
1.	Sub-order 14.	Personal and domestic services	70·2	27·7	1·4
2.	„ 60.	Water	36·1	59·5	3·8
3.	„ 75.	General Labour	67·0	32·7	...
4.	„ 59.	Road	46·7	52·9	0·3
5.	„ 56.	Dealings unspecified, chiefly shop-keepers.	76·4	20·9	0·5
6.	„ 18.	Supply of vegetable food ...	81·1	17·8	0·3
7.	„ 2[illegible].	Artificers in building ...	27·8	71·9	0·2
8.	„ 55.	General merchandize ...	86·2	8·9	9·3
9.	„ 42.	Dress	42·0	54·6	1·6
10.	„ 77.	Disreputable	89·1	10·1	0 2

Although in discussing another table we have already shown that caste avocations have largely given way in the town to enlightenment by education—very few castes and fewer persons indeed following their traditional occupations—Cass occupations appear to have sprung up by which particular occupations only are sought for by persons of particular religious persuasions. For instance, Hindus appear to avoid occupations as *building artificers*, as ship's crew, boatmen and other workers in *water*, as watchmen, syces, drivers, etc., and as dress-makers, while they prefer being general merchants and traders, shop-keepers, menial servants, and general labourers. Musalmans, on the other hand, have a very strong preference for the occupation of building artificer; nearly 72 per cent. of whom in the town being of that religious persuasion. They

also seem to like, though not to nearly the same extent, work as lascars and boatmen, tailors, carriage-drivers, etc., and more than maintain their numerical ratio as general labourers, but they appear to dislike shop-keeping or vending vegetable food. The pretty general notion that domestic servants are largely recruited from amongst the followers of the Prophet appears to be erroneous. Madrasi cooks, particularly Christian Madrasis, Hindu Jaiswars and Kaoras, appear to have largely ousted them from what is believed to have been at one time the monopoly of domestic service in European, Eurasian and other Christian families.

Excepting pursuits connected with general merchandise, none of the ten large sub-orders noted above appears to be congenial to the Calcutta Christians. Christians do not even hold their own ground in pursuits on water which employ only 3·8 per cent. of the Christian population, although their ratio to the total population is 4 per cent. The Muhammadans chiefly of Chittagong, Arrakan and other parts of East Bengal, make up the great part of the population engaged in this work. In spite of the extraordinary development in the last decade of millinery, drapery and tailoring business and the utilisation of Christian females as assistants in nearly all the European shops, the Christian population in business connected with Dress, represents only 1·4 per cent. of the total number so employed.

Turning now to the rest of the occupation sub-orders, we notice that the maximum number of Christians (64 per cent.) is as a matter of course in the Army; very few of whom are, however, Eurasians. Christians form 26·1 per cent. of the total number engaged in educational work, *i.e.*, they are six times as numerous as they would be by the rule of numerical proportion. It should be remembered, however, that literacy amongst Christians is as high as 82·3 per cent. of their total number; that they are therefore entitled to the largest share of educational appointments. Nearly 15 per cent. of the population who earn a living by or in connection with medicine are Christians; and in the following sub-orders, they are largely in excess of their numerical ratio:—*61 Message* (telegraph and telephone 13·9 per cent.), *59 Railway* 12·5 per cent., *1 Civil service of the State* 10·9 per cent., *55 General Merchandize* over 9 per cent., *98 and 99 Property and alms and at the State expense*, above 8 per cent. each, *36 Tools and Machinery* 8 per cent., *63 Religion* 7·1 per cent., *54 Money and Securities* 6·7 per cent., *66 Law* 6 per cent. But in the following sub-orders, they barely hold their own place, viz., *57 Barbers*, *65 Literature*, *53 Drugs, Dyes*, etc., and *28 Books and Prints*. In the remaining *sub-orders* the Christian population falls far short of their numerical ratio.

As regards the 560 groups of occupations, it is necessary to examine a few only:—

	Groups.	Percentages on total actual workers			
		Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Christian.	Others.
2.	Officers of Government	48·8	5·4	43·8	2·0
3.	Clerks, Inspectors, etc.	75·8	8·7	14·6	0·9
36.	Rent-receivers	80·7	17·0	1·3	1·0
37.	Rent-payers	71·5	27·7	0·8	...
76.	Butchers and slaughterers ...	17·9	81·4	0·4	0·2
78.	Cow and buffalo-keepers and milk and butter-sellers	96·3	3·5	0·2	...
163.	Masons and builders	17·1	82·7	0·1	...
317.	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones	88·3	9·8	0·5	1·4
318.	Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones	92·9	4·5	0·7	1·9
322.	Brass, copper and bell-metal workers ...	95·5	4·4	...	0·1
323.	Brass, copper and bell-metal sellers ...	92·8	7·2	...	...
328.	Workers in iron and hardware ...	88·7	10·7	0·6	...
329.	Sellers of iron and hardware ...	85·3	12 2	2·5	...
332.	Makers of glass and Chinaware other than bangles	48·2	48·2	1·8	1·8
333.	Sellers of glass and Chinaware other than bangles	67·8	30·8	0·6	0·8
504.	General labour	67·0	32·8	...	...
506.	Prostitutes	88 9	10·3	0·2	0·5

The table gives the percentages of actual workers in 17 selected groups of occupation in the town of Calcutta.

It will be seen at a glance that the Christian population takes the lead in the matter of superior Government posts with nearly 44 per cent., Hindus rank third with 48·8 per cent. which is much below their numerical ratio (65 per cent.), the Muhammadans last with only 5·4 per cent. (*i.e.*, about 25 per cent. less than their numerical ratio), while the adherents of the other religions, *i.e.*, Jews, Brahmos, etc., cover a much larger ground (2 per cent.) than their numerical ratio (1 per cent.) could demand. This was to be expected from our remarks on the educational figures of the present Census. It will be remembered that while Christians have 82·3 per cent. of their males as literate, Brahmos 66 per cent., Jews 65·7 per cent., Buddhists 41·3 per cent., the percentage of Hindu literates is only 35·5 per cent., while that of Muhammadans is only 16·3 per cent.

As regards the inferior clerical appointments under Government, however, the Hindus hold more than their own share with 75·8 per cent., while Christians, still holding more than three times their number of appointments due to their numerical strength, fall to 14·6 per cent. only, while the Musalmans rise to no higher figure than 8·7 per cent. of the total workers.

Hindus nearly monopolise the trade in milk and butter, but Muhammadans yield 17·9 and 0·4 per cent. of the occupation of butchers and slaughterers to the Hindus and Christians respectively. Even as masons and builders, Hindus have displaced Musalmans to the extent of 17 per cent. It is difficult to understand, except on the assumption that the industry has ceased to be sufficiently paying, why the making of Glass and Chinaware, other than bangles, has largely passed away from the hands of Christians (and Jews) into those of Hindus and Musalmans who now divide the business between them in equal proportion, although as sellers of these wares, Hindus with 67·8 per cent. have advanced upon the Musalmans 30·8 per cent. and Christians 0·6 per cent. to a very substantial extent. Native Christians do not appear to take up industries connected with iron and hardware, brass, copper and bell-metal, although of the sellers of hardware, Christians form 2·5 per cent. Christians are also conspicuous by their absence as day-labourers. Broadly speaking, it may be said that, except as regards work requiring the exercise of the pen, the Christian community is not conspicuous in the pursuit of the occupations embodied in the table while Muhammadans hold just the opposite position, shining least in occupations demanding the exercise of the pen.

E.—OCCUPATIONS OF EUROPEANS, EURASIANS AND NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

Diagram No. 27 exhibits the proportional distribution by race of the Christian population under the main heads of occupation.

The following table shows their number and percentages in the chief *classes*, *orders* and *sub-orders* in which the proportion of Christians is comparatively higher than that of the followers of other religions :—

	European.	Eurasian.	Native Christian.
A—Government	4,426	2,930	418
E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage ...	3,396	5,284	2,382
F.—Profession	2,250	1,891	2,613
A.—Government	56·9	37·6	5·5
(British-born subjects) ...	46·0	.....	.....
Order I.—Administration ...	38·1	51·7	10·2
II.—Defence	73·9	25·7	1·3
Sub-order 1.—Civil Service ...	41·1	46·4	12·5
2.—Service of Local and Municipal bodies	5·7	78·8	15·5
4.—Army	91·4	7·1	1·5
5.—Navy	33·6	65·3	1·1
E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage ...	30·7	47·7	21·6
XVIII.—Commerce	40·2	34·3	25·5
XIX.—Transport and Storage ...	23·6	57·7	18·7
F.—Profession	33 3	27·9	38·8
XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions	33·3	27·9	38·8

The largest European element is in the Navy, being 91·4 per cent. of the total Christian workers. More than half of the total Christian workers in the service of Government are Europeans. It is worthy of note that of the Europeans who fill 56·9 per cent. of Government appointments, no less than

46 per cent. are British born, leaving only 10 per cent. of the appointments to Europeans, &c., who are not British-born subjects. Europeans form 73 per cent. of the workers in Order "Defence," being 38·1 per cent. in Order "Administration." The Eurasian community holds more than 50 per cent. of the Christian appointments under Order "Administration," 78·8 per cent. of posts under "Local and Municipal bodies" and 65·5 per cent. of those in the "Navy." While 40 per cent. of the Christian workers under Order "Commerce" are Europeans and 34·3 per cent. only Eurasians, in the Order "Transport and Storage," the Eurasians occupy the commanding percentage of 57·7, Europeans dwindling down to 23·6 per cent. It is remarkable that in the "Professions," the Native Christians with 38·8 per cent. beat the Europeans with 33·3 per cent., as well as the Eurasians who form no more than 27·9 per cent. of the total Christian workers in the town; but that in no other occupation of the table do they approach the Europeans or the Eurasians, although in "Commerce, Transport and Storage," and in the "Service of Local and Municipal bodies" their percentage is fairly respectable. It is unnecessary for us to follow the percentages further down to the other *orders*, *sub-orders* and *groups* of occupations, as the diagrams practically exhibit all the more important features of their occupations, and we have already dealt with those occupations that deserve special notice. For those desirous to go into the minute details, a study of the clear and elaborate table on the subject, which will be found in Part III of this Report, is recommended.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXIV—GENERAL

TOWN OF

ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH ORDER AND SUB-ORDER OF	
		Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—ADMINISTRATION	.....	*3·9*	*1·7*	*42·1*	*57·9*
	1. Civil Service of the State ...	3·1	1·2	37·9	62·1
	1A. Civil Service of the Native States.	0	0	67·5	32·5
	2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.	0·8	0·5	57·2	42·8
	3. Village service	0	0·0	69·2	30·8
II.—DEFENCE	.....	*0·6*	*0·5*	*81·3*	*18·7*
	4. Army	0·5	0·4	78·6	21·4
	5. Navy and Marine	0·1	0·1	90·1	9·9
III.—SERVICE OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN STATES.	.....	*0*	*0*	*77·5*	*22·5*
	6. Civil Officers	0	0	77·5	22·5
	7. Military Officers	0	0	0	0
IV.—PROVISION AND CARE OF ANIMALS.	.....	*0·3*	*0·2*	*56·0*	*44·0*
	8. Stock breeding and dealing ...	0·2	0·1	55·4	44·6
	9. Training and care of animals ...	0·1	0·1	56·8	43·2
V.—AGRICULTURE	.....	*3·3*	*1·4*	*43·8*	*56·2*
	10. Land-holders and tenants ...	2·5	0·9	37·1	62·9
	11. Agricultural labourers	0	0	60·0	40·0
	12. Growers of special products ..	0·3	0·2	83·2	16·8
	13. Agricultural training and supervision, and forests.	0·5	0·3	49·6	50·4
VI.—PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY SERVICES.	.....	*17·6*	*12·3*	*70·4*	*29·7*
	14. Personal and domestic services ...	15·4	11·2	72·2	27·8
	15. Non-domestic entertainment ..	0·2	0·1	52·1	47·9
	16. Sanitation	1·9	1 0	61·3	38·7
VII.—FOOD, DRINK AND STIMULANTS	.....	*8·3*	*4·8*	*57·6*	*42·4*
	17. Provision of Animal food ...	1·9	1·0	53·0	47·0
	18. Ditto Vegetable food ..	3·6	2·2	60 9	39·1
	19. Ditto Drink condiments and stimulants.	2·8	1·6	56·5	43·5
VIII.—LIGHT, FIRING AND FORAGE ...	.....	*0·8*	*0·5*	*64·1*	*35·9*
	20. Lighting	0·2	0·2	87·8	12·2
	21. Fuel and forage	0·6	0·3	65·7	34·3
IX.—BUILDINGS	.....	*3·7*	*2·2*	*60·2*	*39·1*
	22. Building materials	0·6	0·4	68·9	31·1
	23. Artificers in building	3·1	1·8	60·3	39·7
X.—VEHICLES AND VESSELS ...	.....	*4·3*	*0·2*	56·7	43·3
	24. Railway and tramway plant ...	0·1	0	48·8	51·2
	25. Carts and carriages, etc. ...	0·2	0·2	58·8	41·2
	26. Ships and boats	0·1	0	59·2	40·8
XI.—SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS.	.....	*4·0*	*2·0*	*52·1*	*47·9*
	27. Paper	0·4	0·2	46·2	53·8
	28. Books and prints	2·1	1·0	52·4	47·6
	29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments.	0·2	0	39·6	60·4
	30. Carving and engraving	0·3	0·1	45·8	54·2
	31. Toys and curiosities	0·0	0·0	50 0	50·0
	32. Music and musical instruments	0·1	0·0	44·1	55·9
	33. Bangles, necklaces, beads, sacred threads, etc.	0·2	0·1	54·3	45 7
	34. Furniture	0·1	0·0	50·0	50·0
	35. Harness	0·0	0·0	72·1	27·9
	36. Tools and machinery	0·6	0·3	63·3	36·7
	37. Arms and ammunition	0·0	0	41·6	58·4
XII.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS ...	.....	*6·4*	*3·4*	*55·1*	*44·9*
	38. Wool and fur	0·1	0·1	70·3	29·7
	39. Silk	0	0	32·1	67·9
	40. Cotton	0·5	0·2	63 0	37·0
	41. Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. ...	1·8	1·2	66·9	33·1
	42. Dress	4·0	1·9	48·8	51·2
XIII.—METALS AND PRECIOUS STONES	.....	*3·6*	*1·6*	*45·4*	*54·6*
	43. Gold, silver and precious stones ...	1·8	0·8	43·4	56·6
	44. Brass, copper and bell-metal; .	0·5	0·2	41·5	58·5
	45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead ...	0·6	0·3	45·6	54·4
	46. Iron and steel	0·7	0·3	53·2	46 8

DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION.

CALCUTTA.		SUBURBS.					
PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH ORDER AND SUB-ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.
In cities.	In cities.	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.	In cities.	In cities.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2·8	***137·6***	***1·7***	***0·9***	***49·4***	***50·6***	***1·4***	***102·4***
2·0	163·2	1·0	0·5	46·5	53·5	0·8	115·1
0	48·0	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....	0·0
0·8	74·6	0·7	0·4	53·3	46·7	0·6	87·5
0	44·5	0	0				.. ..
0·9	***22·9***	***0·1***		***32·5***	***67·5***	***0***	***207·7***
0·7	27·2	0·1	.. ...	28·0	72·0	0	257·1
0·2	10·9	0	.....	100·0	0·0	.....	0·0
0	***29·0***	...	.....	.....	.. . .	... ..	.....
0	29·0	. ..	. ....	.....	.. ...	...	. ...
.....	.....	....	.....	... .	... ..	...	... .
0·3	***78·6***	***0·8***	***0·5***	***73·2***	***26·8***	***1·0***	***36·7***
0·2	80·5	0·7	0·5	76·8	23·2	0·9	30·1
0·1	76·1	0·1	0	42·8	57·2	0·1	133·4
2·4	***128·5***	***3·2***	***1·7***	***55·9***	***44·1***	***3·1***	***78·8***
1·5	169·3	1·8	0·7	42·3	57·7	1·3	136·2
0	·7	0	0	83·4	16·6	0	20·0
0·5	20·1	1·1	0·9	80·3	19·7	1·6	24·5
0·4	101·6	0·3	0·1	41·9	58·1	0·2	138·6
20·7	***41·3***	***8·3***	***5·9***	***70·6***	***29·4***	***10·2***	***41·5***
18·6	38·5	7·4	5·3	71·1	28·9	9·1	40·5
0·2	91·7	0·1	0·1	46·1	53·9	0·2	116·9
1·9	63 1	0·8	0·5	70·4	29·6	0·9	42·1
8·0	***73·5***	***11·2***	***6·1***	***54·4***	***45·6***	***10·5***	***83·9***
1·7	88·5	3·2	1·7	53·3	46·7	3·0	88·2
3·7	64·1	4·8	2·8	57·7	42·3	4·7	73·3
2·6	76·9	3·2	1·6	50·7	49·3	2·8	97·2
0·9	***55·9***	***1·6***	***1·2***	***70·7***	***29·3***	***1·9***	***41·4***
0·2	13·8	0·3	0·2	54·3	45·7	0·2	84·1
0·7	52 0	1·3	1·0	74·6	25·4	1·7	34·1
3·7	***64·1***	***4·3***	***2·3***	***53·8***	***46·2***	***3·9***	***85·8***
0·3	45·1	0·3	0·2	61·9	38·1	0·3	61·4
3·4	65·6	4·0	2·1	53·2	46·8	3·6	87·9
0·3	***76·4***	***0·4***	***0·1***	***36·7***	***63·3***	***0·2***	***172·0***
0·1	103·8	0·2	0	37·8	62·2	0·1	164·4
0·2	70 3	0·2	0	30·3	69·7	0·1	229·8
0	68·7	0	0	60·0	40·0	0	66·7
3·5	***91·7***	***3·8***	***1·7***	***45·2***	***54·8***	***3·0***	***121·3***
0·3	116·2	0·2	0·1	44·6	55·4	0·2	123·8
1·9	90 7	0·9	0·3	36·3	63·7	0·5	175·5
0·2	152 6	0·1	0·1	40·1	59·9	0·1	149·0
0·2	117·7	0·1	0·1	46·7	53·3	0·1	113·8
0·0	100·0	0·1	0	42·7	57·3	0·1	134·1
0·0	126·5	0·1	0	43·6	56·4	0·1	129·2
0·2	83·9	0·4	0·2	49·1	50·9	0·4	103·7
0·1	100·0	0	0	100·0	0·0	0	0
·0	33·8	0	0	17·6	82·4	0	466·7
0·6	68·0	1·1	0·5	45·9	54·2	0·8	118·0
0	140·1	0·8	0·4	53·2	46·8	0·7	88·0
5·8	***81·5***	***24·7***	***19·1***	***56·8***	***43·2***	***24·2***	***75·8***
0·2	42·2	0	0	65·0	35·0	0	53·8
0	211·0	0·2	0·1	56·9	43·1	0·2	74·5
0·5	58·6	1·4	0·9	67·7	32·3	1·6	49·1
1·9	49·2	14·3	10·3	70·7	29·3	17·5	41·2
3·2	104·8	8·8	2·8	32·1	67·9	4·9	210·6
2·8	***120·2***	***4·2***	***1·9***	***47·1***	***52·9***	***3·4***	***112·3***
1·4	130·4	1·8	0·7	41·2	58·8	1·2	142·6
0·3	143·5	0·4	0·2	57·7	42·3	0·4	73·0
0·5	118·9	0·6	0·3	43·5	56·5	0·5	129·8
0·6	87·7	1·4	0·7	52·9	47·1	1·3	88·7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXIV—GENERAL

TOWN OF

ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH ORDER AND SUB-ORDER OF	
		Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
XIV.—GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONEWARE.	.....	***0·3***	***0·1***	***52·8***	***47·2***
	47. Glass and Chinaware	0·1	0·0	46·9	53·1
	48. Earthen and stoneware ..	0·2	0·1	57 3	42·7
XV.—WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.	.....	***1·9***	***1·3***	***62·3***	***37·5***
	49. Wood and bamboos	1·6	1·2	61·6	38·4
	50. Canework, matting and leaves, etc.	0·3	0·1	68·2	31·8
XVI.—DRUGS, GUMS, DYES, ETC. ...	.....	***0·3***	***0·1***	***44·4***	***55·6***
	51. Gums, wax, resins and similar forest produce.	0·0	0	65·4	34·6
	52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, etc. ...	0·3	0·1	42·9	57·1
XVII.—LEATHER	.....	***2·4***	***1·5***	***65·7***	***34·3***
	53. Leather, horn and bones, etc. ...	2·4	1·5	65·7	34·3
XVIII.—COMMERCE	.....	***10·6***	***5·2***	***49·8***	***50·2***
	54. Money and securities	0·7	0·3	46·1	53·9
	55. General merchandise	4·6	1·9	42·6	57·4
	56. Dealing, unspecified	3·6	2 3	63·4	36·6
	57. Middlemen, brokers and agents	1·7	0·7	42 0	58·0
XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE ...	.....	***13·5***	***9·5***	***70·9***	***29·1***
	58. Railway	1·5	0·8	48·8	57·2
	59. Road	3·6	2·3	66·2	33·8
	60. Water	5·8	4·6	79·4	20·6
	61. Messages	0·8	0·3	44·3	55·7
	62. Storage and weighing	1·8	1·5	83·5	16·5
XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSION.	.....	***6·3***	***2·5***	***40·9***	***59·1***
	63. Religion	1·4	0·7	48·4	51·6
	64. Education	0·9	0·3	41·7	58·3
	65. Literature	1·0	0·4	43·2	56·8
	66. Law	0·9	0·2	25 3	74·7
	67. Medicine	1·2	0·5	39·3	60·7
	68. Engineering and survey ...	0·5	0·2	34·0	66·0
	69. Natural science	0	0	46·1	53·9
	70. Pictorial art and sculpture ...	0·1	0·1	45·5	54·5
	71. Music, acting and dancing, etc.	0.3	0·1	59·8	40·2
XXI.—SPORT	...	***0·1***	***0***	***49·2***	***50·8***
	72. Sport	0	0	35·8	64·2
	73. Games and exhibitions	0·1	0	55·4	44·6
XXII.—EARTHWORK AND GENERAL LABOUR.	.....	***5·1***	***4·0***	***80 2***	***19·8***
	74. Earthwork, etc.	0·2	0·1	78·2	21·8
	75. General labour	4·9	3·9	80·3	19·7
XXIII.—INDEFINITE AND DISREPUTABLE OCCUPATIONS.	.....	***2·3***	***1·8***	***82·1***	***17·9***
	76. Indefinite	0·1	0·1	59·3	40·7
	77. Disreputable	2·2	1·7	83·5	16·5
XXIV.—INDEPENDENT...	.....	***4·2***	***2·1***	***51·3***	***48·7***
	78. Property and alms	2·9	1·5	53.5	46·5
	79. At the State expense	1·3	0·6	46·4	53·6

DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION—*concluded.*

CALCUTTA.		SUBURBS.					
PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH ORDER AND SUB-ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.
In cities.	In cities.	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.	In cities.	In cities.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0·3	***89·1***	***0·5***	***0·2***	***44·9***	***55·1***	***0·4***	***122·3***
0·1	113·4	0·2	0·1	43·5	56·5	0·2	129·5
0·2	74·5	0·3	0·1	45·9	54·1	0·2	117·5
2·0	***59·7***	***2·1***	***1·1***	***54·7***	***45·3***	***1·9***	***82·7***
1·7	62·3	1·7	0·8	52·1	47·9	1·4	92·1
0·3	46·4	0·4	0·3	65·5	34·5	0·5	52·6
0·2	***124·9***	***1·0***	***0·6***	***60·3***	***39·7***	***1·1***	***65·7***
0	52·9	0·5	0·3	55·8	44·2	0·5	79·1
0·2	132·6	0·5	0·3	64·7	35·3	0·6	54·4
2·6	***52·0***	***0·8***	***0·4***	***55·4***	***44·6***	***0·8***	***80·3***
2·6	52·0	0·8	0·4	55·4	44·6	0·8	80·3
8·8	***100·5***	***4·8***	***2·4***	***49·8***	***50·2***	***4·2***	***100·5***
0·5	116·8	0·5	0·3	47·5	52·5	0·5	110·2
5·2	134·5	2·0	0·7	37·4	62·6	1·3	167·2
3·8	57·5	1·3	0·9	67·1	32·9	1·5	48·9
1·3	137·9	1·0	0·5	53·3	46·7	0·9	87·6
15·9	***40·9***	***12·0***	***7·2***	***59·4***	***40·6***	***12·3***	***68·3***
1·2	105·6	1·9	1·1	55·8	44·2	1·8	78·9
4·0	51·1	5·3	3·1	57·8	42·2	5·3	73·0
7·7	25·8	1·8	1·0	60·2	39·8	1·9	66·4
0·5	125·4	0·2	0·1	31·9	68·1	0·1	212·9
2·5	19·7	2·8	1·9	62·6	37·4	3·2	51·3
4·3	***144·2***	***2·7***	***1·1***	***39·5***	***60·5***	***1·8***	***156·1***
1·1	106·3	0·9	0·4	44·9	55·1	0·7	122·6
0·6	139·8	0·4	0·2	40·7	59·3	0·3	145·4
0·7	131·2	0·3	0·1	36·9	63·1	0·2	170·4
0·4	294·2	0·3	0·1	34·8	65·2	0·2	187·2
0·8	154·2	0·6	0·2	31·7	68·3	0·3	215·3
0·3	191·5	0·1	0·1	43·7	56·3	0·1	128·5
0	117·0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·1	119·5	0	0	66·7	33·3	0	50·0
0·3	67·1	0·1	0	35·0	65·0	0	187·8
0·1	***103·2***	***0·1***	***0***	***36·9***	***63·1***	***0***	***170·6***
0	178·6	0	0	57·5	42·5	0	73·6
0·1	80·3	0	0	25·4	74·6	0	293·4
6·8	***24·7***	***6·6***	***4·8***	***72·5***	***27·5***	***8·2***	***37·9***
0·2	27·8	0·2	0·2	75·6	24·4	0·3	32·2
6·6	24·5	6·4	4·6	72·4	27·6	7·9	38·1
3·2	***21·7***	***1·4***	***1·9***	***86·3***	***13·7***	***2·2***	***16·0***
0·1	68·3	0	0	66·7	33·3	0	50·0
3·1	19·7	1·4	1·2	86·4	13·6	2·2	15·7
3·8	***94·7***	***3·7***	***2·4***	***64·7***	***35·3***	***4·3***	***54·5***
2·7	86·8	3·1	2·2	72·0	28·0	4·0	38·8
0·9	115·5	0·6	0·2	29·6	70·4	0·3	238·1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXV.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL POPULATION BY TOWN DIVISIONS.

TOWN DIVISIONS.	Population supported by industry.	Percentage of industrial population to total population.	PERCENTAGE ON INDUSTRIAL POPULATION OF—		Ward No.
			Actual worker.	Dependents.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS	***326,922***	***34·4***	***56·1***	***43·9***	
Town of Calcutta	***271,713***	***32·0***	***56·3***	***43·7***	
CALCUTTA PROPER	*269,379*	*33·3*	*55·5*	*43·6*	
OLD TOWN AREA	*164,006*	*30·2*	*35·9*	*24·4*	
Ward 1, Shampooker	12,284	32·0	2·4	2·1	1
,, 2, Koomartolly	6,634	21·9	1·4	1·1	2
,, 3, Bartolla	8,719	23 7	1·7	1·5	3
,, 4, Sookea's Street	10,231	33·7	1 8	1 9	4
,, 5, Jorabagan	12,450	25·4	2·9	1·6	5
,, 6, Jorasanko	18,826	35·5	3·7	3·3	6
,, 7, Burra Bazar	9,116	28·8	2 2	1 2	7
,, 8, Colootola	25,052	39·7	6·0	3·2	8
,, 9, Moocheepara	19,683	37·5	4·1	3·2	9
,, 10, Bow Bazar	7,452	27·4	1·8	0·9	10
,, 11, Puddopooker	8,203	29·2	1·6	1·4	11
,, 12, Waterloo Street	946	14·8	0·3	0·1	12
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	9,562	30·6	2·6	0·9	13
,, 14, Taltolla	9,472	29·4	2·1	1·3	14
,, 15, Colinga	3,585	21·4	0·9	0·5	15
,, 16, Park Street	598	9·8	0·1	0·1	16
,, 17, Bamun Bustee	675	12·2	0·2	·0	17
,, 18, Hastings	518	11·6	0·1	0·1	18
ADDED AREA	*105,373*	*39·9*	*19·6*	*19·2*	
Ward 19, Entally	15,370	39·7	3·2	2·5	19
,, 20, Baniapooker	14,593	51·7	2·6	2·8	20
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge	12,294	45·2	1·8	2·7	21
,, 22, Bhowanipore	15,429	31·1	2·5	3·1	22
,, 23, Alipore	5,455	30·7	0·9	1·0	23
,, 24, Ekbalpore	6,661	30·8	1·5	1·3	24
,, 25, Watgunge	13,193	34·8	2·8	2·0	25
,, 1, Ooltadangah	3,643	42·8	0·7	0·5	1
,, 3, Maniktolla	7,881	58·4	1·4	1·5	3
,, 4, Balliaghatta	6,137	52·5	1·2	1·1	4
,, 9, Balliaghatta	4,717	40·2	1·0	0·7	9
FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN	***412***	***8·9***	***0·1***	***0·1***	
WATER AREA	*1,922*	*5 6*	*0 7*	.....	
PORT	***1,881***	***6·3***	***0·7***	. ..	
CANALS	***41***	***0·9***	.....	... ..	
SUBURBS	***55,209***	***54·4***	***54·6***	***45·4***	
Cossipore-Chitpur	21,301	52·2	23·1	15·4	
Maniktollah	15,767	48·6	15·4	13·2	
Garden Reach	18,141	64·3	16·1	16·8	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXVI.—Distribution of the Industrial population by Domestic and Factory Industries.

Group.	Name of Industries.	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.					SUBURBS.				
		Owners, managers and superior staffs.	Workmen and other subordinates.	Total actual workers.	Per 1,000 on actual workers of—		Owners, managers and superior staffs.	Workmen and other subordinates.	Total actual workers.	Per 1,000 on actual workers of—	
					Home workers.	Factory workers.				Home workers.	Factory workers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	TOTAL	***768***	***91,398***	***92,166***	***46·6***	***953·4***	***218***	***19,315***	***19,533***	***25·4***	***974·6***
76	Butchers and slaughterers	. ....	1,696	1,696	18·6	.....	.. ...	396	396	20·5	. ...
77	Cheese makers and sellers	.. ...	51	51	0·5	. ..	.....	6	6	0·3	.
79	Fishermen and fish curers	....	537	537	5·9	. ..	.....	134	134	6·9	.. ...
82	Ghee preparers and sellers	. . .	266	266	2·9	.... .	.... .	2	2	0·1	.....
83	Collectors of edible birds' nests ..	. .	3	3	0·0		... ..	.....	.....	.....	...
85 & 86	Biscuit factories	4	10	14	.. ...	0·1	...	.....	.. ...	. ...	...
87 & 88	Flour mills	17	204	221	.....	2·2	3	25	28	....	1·2
89 & 90	Oil mills	32	819	851	....	8·9	2	367	369	. ....	19·0
91 & 92	Rice mills	1	18	19	. .	0·2	52	68	100	.. ...	3·5
93 & 94	Sugar factories ..	2	.	2	. . .	0·0	1	91	92	. ....	4·1
95	Bakers	.... .	1,436	1,436	.. ...	15·7	. . .	53	53	. . .	2·7
96	Flour grinders	.....	354	354	.. ..	3·9	. . .	20	20	... ..	1·0
98	Grain parchers	.... .	819	819	8·9	. .	.. .	197	197	10·2	. ...
99	Makers of sugar, molasses, and *gur* by hand	.....	59	59	0·6	.....	.....	17	17	0·8	. . .
100	Oil pressers	....	143	143	.....	1·5	. . .	2	2	.... .	0·1
102	Rice pounders and huskers	.....	726	726	7·9	.. ...	...	168	168	8·6	....
103	Sweetmeat makers	.....	963	963	10·5	.....	.. .	60	60	3·1	. .
107 & 108	Ærated water factories	6	98	104	.....	1·1	.....	5	5	.... .	0·2
111 & 112	Distilleries	2	15	17	... ..	0·1	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.
115 & 116	Ice factories	2	168	170	.....	1·8	....	17	17	. . .	0·8
121 & 122	Water-works	13	167	180	.. ...	1·8	5	6	11	.....	0·3
124(*a*) & 124(*b*)	Chatney mills	1	15	16	. . .	0·1	...	.. ...	.....	. . .	.....
129	Tobacco and snuff manufacturers	. ....	10	10	0·1	0·3	.....	2	2	0·1	. . .
131	Toddy drawers	. . .	33	33	0·3	.... .	. .	19	19	0·9	. . .
133	Wine and spirit distillers	.. ...	.. ..	.....	. ....	.. .	. . .	1	1	..	0·0
136 & 137	Gas-works	40	240	280	. . .	2·6	...	123	123	. ...	6·3
137A	Persons occupied with electric lighting	... .	23	23	.....	0·2	...	.... .	.	..	. . .
143	Pressers of vegetable oil for lighting	....	33	33	. ...	0·3	.. ...	12	12	.. ...	0·6
145	Match, candle, torch, lamp, lantern, makers and sellers	....	69	69	0·7	.....	. ...	13	13	0·6	. . .
146	Collieries	18	.... .	18	.....	.. .	...	.....	.. ...	. . .	. . .
151 & 152	Brick and tile factories	6	188	194	. . .	2·1	8	36	44	. . .	1·8
151A & 152A	Surki mills	42	132	174	...	1·4	2	28	30	. . .	1·2
153 & 154	Stone and marble works	49	72	121	.. .	0·8	.....	6	6	.	0·3
155	Brick and tile makers	..	541	541	.. .	5·9	.. .	65	65	..	3·3
157	Lime, chunam and shell burners	. . .	33	33	0·3	.....	... ..	5	5	0·3	....
163	Masons and builders	. . .	12,302	12,302	. ...	135·9	.. .	1,160	1,160	. .	59·1
164	Painters, plumbers and glaziers	...	908	908	. . .	9·9	. ..	98	98	.. ...	5·1
166	Stone and marble workers	... .	441	441	. . .	4·8	.....	18	18	. .	0·9
167 & 168	Railway and Tramway factories	40	275	315	. ...	3·0	2	57	59	. ...	2·9
169 & 170	Coach building factories	5	51	56	.. .	0·6	.....	3	3	..	0·1
171	Cart and carriage makers	..	446	446	.. ...	4·8	.....	35	35	.	1·8
173	Painters of carriages	.....	423	423	.. .	4·6	. ...	8	8	. . .	0·5
174	Palki, dandi, rickshaw makers and sellers	...	61	61	. ...	0·6	. ....	1	1	. ....	0·0
175	Shipwrights, boat-builders, etc.	...	43	43	. .	0·4	. ....	6	6	.	0·3
176	Sail makers	.	54	54	.	0·5	.. . .	....	. ....	. . .	.
178	Ship and boat painters	. . .	98	98	. ...	1·1	... .	18	18	. .	0·9
179 & 180	Paper mills	1	88	89	.... .	0·9	.....	2	2	...	0·1
181	Paper makers and sellers and palm-leaf binders	.	259	259	2·8	.....	.... .	16	16	0·8	.. ..
183 & 184	Printing presses	199	5,728	5,927	.... .	63·8	10	246	256	. . .	12·7
185	Hand press proprietors, lithographers and printers	. . .	49	49	. .	0·5	.....	1	1	. ...	0·0
6	Book binders		3,102	3,102	. .	34·1	. ....	48	48	. .	2·4
190	Watch and clock makers	. . .	385	385	.....	4·2	... ..	38	38	.. .	1·8
193	Other scientific instrument makers, menders, and sellers	..	29	29	... .	0·3	...	.....	. . .	..	...
194	Wood and ebony carvers	...	126	126	.. .	1·4	. . .	3	3	.. ...	0·1
195	Ivory carvers	.....	34	34	. ....	0·4	.... .	3	3	. ..	0·1
196	Cotton-stamp makers and sellers	... .	4	4	. . ..	0·0	.	.....	.. .	.	...
197	Turners and lacquerers	.. .	384	384	.....	4·2	.....	46	46	. ..	2·4
198	Die-sinkers and seal, etc., engravers	... ..	319	319	. .	3·5	.	4	4	.....	0·2
199	Type founders	... .	72	72	. .....	0·8	. ..	7	7	. . .	0·4
200	Mica, flint and talc workers and sellers	. . .	33	33	0·3	.. . .	...	..	... ..	..	.
201	Mosaic and alabaster workers and sellers	. .	4	4	. .	0·0	.... .	2	2	....	0·1
202	Toy, kite, and cage makers and sellers	. ....	142	142	. ..	1·5	.....	41	41	... .	1·9
203	Hukka-stem makers and sellers	. . .	48	48	0·5	.... .	.....	3	3	0·1	.. .
204	Papier-mache workers and sellers	. . .	6	6	.. .	0·0	.....	. .	. .	.. ...	... .
206	Music and musical instrument makers		151	151	. .	1·6	.. .	11	11	.	0·6
208	Makers of bangles other than glass	. . .	13	13	.. ...	0·1	..	4	4	. ...	0·2
210	Makers of glass bangles	. .	21	21	.	0·2	.. ...	....	..	.. .	.
212	Imitation and pewter jewellery makers	. .	8	8	0·0		.	3	3	0·1	.. ..
214	Rosary, bead and necklace makers	. .	150	150	1·6	...	. .	14	14	0·7	. ...
216	Flower garland makers and sellers	.. .	213	213	2·3	. .		77	77	3·9	..
217	Makers and sellers of spangles, lingams and sacred threads	. .	38	38	0·5	...	.....	2	2	0·1	
220	Furniture makers, hand industry		83	83	.. ..	0·9	. . .	....	....	.	. . .
222	Harness (not leather) makers and sellers	..	4	4	. ....	0·0		.....	. ..	...	. ...
223	Saddle cloth makers, embroiderers and sellers	.... .	2	2	0·0	.....	.	. .	.....	.....	.....
224	Whip, goad and walking stick, etc., makers	.....	99	99	. . .	1·1	. .	. ..	..	. ....	.....
225 & 226	Machinery and Engineering workshops	41	1,084	1,125	..	11·9	1	317	318	... .	16·4
226A	Greaser	... ..	41	41	.....	0·4	.....	. .	.. ...	....	.....
227	Knife and tool makers	.....	6	6	. .	0·0	....	.	. .	. .	.....
229	Knife and tool grinders	....	25	25	0·2	...	.. ..	2	2	0·1	...
230	Plough and agricultural implement makers	.....	2	2	.....	0·0	.	.. ...	..	..	. .
232	Mechanics other than railway mechanics	... ..	1,738	1,738	..	19·1	. .	162	162		8·3
234	Sugar press makers and their agents	.. ...	1	1		0·0	...	5	5	. ...	0·2
235 & 236	Arms and ammunition factories	17	23	40	...	0·2	9	380	389	. .	19·6
237 & 238	Arsenals	1	3	4	. ..	0·0	30	....	30	... ..	. . .
243	Gun makers, menders and sellers	...	46	46	.... .	0·5	... ..	6	6	.....	0·3
244	Ammunition, gunpowder, and fine-work makers	..	7	7	...	0·9	.....	.... .	... .	. ...	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXVII.—Distribution of the Industrial population by Domestic and Factory Industries—*concluded.*

Group.	Name of Industries.	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.					SUBURBS.				
		Owners, managers and superior staffs.	Workmen and other subordinates.	Total actual workers.	Per 1,000 on actual workers of—		Owners, managers and superior staffs.	Workmen and other subordinates.	Total actual workers.	Per 1,000 on actual workers of—	
					Home workers.	Factory workers.				Home workers.	Factory workers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
246	Makers of swords, spears and other weapons	.....	22	22	.....	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
248	Carpet weavers	.....	23	23	0·2	.....	.....	1	1	0·0	.....
249	Shawl weavers	.....	11	11	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	Felt and pashm workers	.....	51	51	0·6	.....	.....	10	10	0·6	.....
252	Wool carders	.....	1	1	0·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
253	Wool dyers	.....	6	6	0·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
256	Silk filatures	.....	13	13	0·1	.....	.....	14	14	0·7	.....
257 & 258	Silk mills	8	22	30	0·3	.....	.....	72	72	3·6	.....
260	Silk carders, spinners and weavers, makers of silk braid and thread	.....	9	9	0·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
262	Silk dyers	.....	9	9	0·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
267 & 268	Cotton spinning, weaving, and other mills	5	55	60	.....	0·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
271	Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners	.....	239	239	.....	2·6	.....	24	24	.....	1·2
272	Cotton weavers : hand industry	.....	524	524	5·7	.....	.....	43	43	.....	2·0
273	Cotton carpet and rug makers	.....	10	10	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters	.....	109	109	.....	1·2	.....	5	5	.....	0·2
277	Calenderers, fullers and printers	.....	46	46	.....	0·5	.....	2	2	.....	0·1
278	Cotton dyers	.....	1,025	1,025	.....	11·2	.....	15	15	.....	0·8
279	Tape makers	.....	29	29	0·4	.....	.....	9	9	0·4	.....
283 & 284	Jute presses	20	139	159	.....	1·5	4	43	47	.....	2·0
285 & 286	Jute mills	59	8,562	8,612	.....	93·9	53	8,162	8,215	.....	425·5
287 & 288	Rope works	30	24	54	.....	0·2	1	148	149	.....	7·6
290	Rope sacking and net makers	.....	241	241	2·6	.....	.....	70	70	3·6	.....
292	Fibre matting and bag makers	.....	43	43	.....	0·4	.....	20	20	.....	1·0
298 & 299	Umbrella factories	2	61	63	.....	0·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300A	Umbrella menders and repairers	.....	193	193	.....	2·1	.....	14	14	.....	0·7
300B	Umbrella makers	.....	111	111	1·2	.....	.....	27	27	1·1	.....
301	Embroiderers and lace and muslin makers	.....	264	264	2·8	.....	.....	8	8	0·4	.....
302	Hat, cap, and turban makers, binders and sellers	.....	608	608	6·6	.....	.....	3	3	0·1	.....
303	Hosiers and haberdashers	.....	47	47	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
305	Makers of shoes (not leather)	.....	7	7	0·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
306	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	.....	7,446	7,446	.....	81·7	.....	2,366	2,366	.....	122·3
307 & 308	Mints	16	177	193	.....	1·9	.....	19	19	.....	0·9
312	Goldsmiths' dust-washers	.....	73	73	0·8	.....	.....	29	29	1·3	.....
313	Enamellers	.....	75	75	.....	0·8	.....	1	1	.....	0·0
314	Electro-platers	.....	267	267	.....	2·9	.....	13	13	.....	0·6
316	Gold and silver wire drawers and braid-makers	.....	63	63	.....	0·7	.....	18	18	.....	0·8
317	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones	.....	4,629	4,629	.....	50·8	.....	480	480	.....	24·8
320 & 321	Brass foundries	6	114	120	.....	1·2	.....	10	10	.....	0·6
322	Brass, copper and bell metal workers	.....	708	708	.....	7·7	.....	166	166	.....	8·4
324	Workers in tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead	.....	1,673	1,673	.....	18·3	.....	235	235	.....	12·2
326 & 327	Iron foundries	10	332	342	.....	3·6	2	155	157	.....	7·9
328	Workers in iron and hardware	.....	2,307	2,307	.....	25·3	.....	370	370	.....	18·7
332	Makers of glass and chinaware other than bangles	.....	58	58	.....	0·6	.....	1	1	.....	0·0
336	Potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers	.....	324	324	3·8	.....	.....	92	92	4·2	.....
336A	Idol makers, painters of idols and earthen dolls	.....	5	5	0·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
338	Grindstone and millstone makers and menders	.....	2	2	.....	0·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
340 & 341	Carpentry works	16	208	224	.....	2·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
242 & 343	Saw-mills	17	75	95	.....	0·8	2	36	38	.....	1·8
344	Carpenters	.....	7,188	7,188	.....	75·8	.....	684	684	.....	35·4
346	Woodcutters and sawyers	.....	355	355	.....	3·9	.....	19	19	.....	0·9
347	Baskets, mats, fans, screens, brooms, etc., makers and sellers	.....	1,587	1,587	17·4	.....	.....	253	253	13·1	.....
348	Comb and tooth stick makers and sellers	.....	13	13	.....	0·1	.....	10	10	.....	0·6
349	Leaf-plate makers and sellers	.....	55	55	0·6	.....	.....	5	5	0·3	.....
352 & 353	Lac factories	1	24	25	.....	0·2	1	270	271	.....	13·9
354	Camphor, gum and India-rubber collectors	.....	1	1	0·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
358	Lac collectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	0·1
360	Wax, honey and forest produce collectors and sellers	.....	35	35	0·4	.....	.....	1	1	0·0	.....
361 & 362	Chemical factories	8	10	18	.....	0·1	1	.....	1	.....	0·0
363 & 364	Soap factories	3	19	22	.....	0·2	2	244	246	.....	12·6
367 & 368	Dye works	13	66	79	.....	0·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
373	Antimony preparers and sellers	.....	23	23	.....	0·2	.....	1	1	.....	0·0
375	Ink makers and sellers	.....	46	46	.....	0·5	.....	6	6	.....	0·3
376	Perfume, incense and sandal wood preparers	.....	38	38	.....	0·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
380 & 381	Bone mills	8	36	44	.....	0·3	.....	42	42	.....	2·0
384 & 385	Tanneries and leather factories	16	350	366	.....	3·8	47	31	78	.....	1·6
386	Leather dyers	.....	65	65	.....	0·7	.....	2	2	.....	0·1
387	Shoe, boot and and sandal makers	.....	10,137	10,437	.....	114·5	.....	270	270	.....	13·9
388	Tanners and currers	.....	289	289	.....	3·1	.....	1	1	.....	0·0
389A	Turpentine makers	.....	16	16	.....	0·1	.....	1	1	.....	0·0
390A	Horn workers and sellers	.....	78	78	.....	0·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
391	Water-bag, well-bag, basket and ghee pot makers	.....	11	11	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note.—In calculating columns 7 and 12 workmen and subordinates only are taken into account.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXVII.—Distribution of the Commercial population by Town divisions.

Town Division.	Population supported by Commerce.	Percentage of Commercial population to Town population.	Percentage on Commercial population of—		Ward No.
			Actual workers.	Dependents.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS	***94,750***	***9·9***	***49·8***	***50·2***	
TOWN OF CALCUTTA	***89,845***	***10·5***	***49·8***	***50·2***	
CALCUTTA PROPER	89,453	11·5	49·5	50·2	
Old Town Area	73,327	13·5	41·8	39·8	
Ward 1, Shampooker	4,295	11·2	1·9	2·9	1
„ 2, Koomartolly	5,001	14·2	2·6	2·9	2
„ 3, Burtolla	5,837	16·1	2·4	4·0	3
„ 4, Sookea's Street	4,131	13·5	2·4	2·5	4
„ 5, Jorabagan	10,143	20·7	6·7	4·5	5
„ 6, Jorasanko	8,044	15·1	4·2	4·8	6
„ 7. Burra Bazar	8,219	25·9	6·3	2·8	7
„ 8, Colootola	6,136	9·7	3·8	3·1	8
„ 9, Moocheepara	6,070	11·6	2·9	3·8	9
„ 10, Bow-Bazar	2,831	10·4	1·7	1·6	10
„ 11. Puddopooker	5,023	17·8	1·9	3·7	11
„ 12, Waterloo Street	531	8·3	0·4	0·2	12
„ 13, Fenwick Bazar	2,774	8·8	2·3	0·9	13
„ 14, Taltolla	2,313	7·1	1·1	1·4	14
„ 15, Collinga	850	5·0	0·5	0·4	15
„ 16, Park Street	604	9·8	0·4	0·2	16
„ 17, Bamun Bustee	431	7·8	0·3	0·1	17
„ 18, Hastings	94	2·0	.....	. .	18
Added Area	16,126	5·9	7·7	10·4	
Ward 19, Entally	1,995	5·1	1·0	1·2	19
„ 20, Bamapooker	1,810	6·4	0·7	1·3	20
„ 21, Ballygunge and Tollygunge	1,165	4·3	0·6	0·9	21
„ 22, Bhowanipore	3,844	7·7	1·6	2·6	22
„ 23, Alipore	775	4·4	0·4	0·5	23
„ 24, Ekbalpore	775	3·5	0·4	0·5	24
„ 25, Watgunge	2,357	6·2	1·3	1·4	25
„ 1, Ooltadangah	589	6·9	0·3	0·3	1
„ 3, Manicktollah	844	6·0	0·4	0·5	3
„ 4, Ballighatta	1,115	9·5	0·4	0·8	4
„ 9, Ballughatta	857	7·2	0·6	0·4	9
FORT WILLIAM	***108***	***2·3***	***0·1***	. .	
PORT	***274***	***0·9***	***0·2***	.....	
CANALS	***10***	***0·2***	.....	.... .	
SUBURBS	***4,905***	***4·8***	***49·8***	***50·2***	
Cossipore-Chitpur	2,201	5·4	23·0	21·9	
Manicktollah	1,855	5·6	17·7	20·1	
Garden Reach	849	3·0	9·1	8·2	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXVIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROFESSIONAL POPULATION BY TOWN DIVISIONS.

TOWN DIVISION.	Population supported by profession.	Percentage of professional population to Town population.	PERCENTAGE ON PROFESSIONAL POPULATION OF—		Ward No.
			Actual workers.	Dependents.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS	***56,475***	***5·9***	***40·9***	***59·1***	
TOWN OF CALCUTTA	***53,745***	***6·3***	***40·9***	***59·1***	
OLD TOWN AREA	38,273	7·0	29·8	41·4	
Ward 1, Shampooker	3,752	9·7	2·1	4·8	1
,, 2, Koomartolly	2,737	9·1	2·2	3·1	2
,, 3, Burtolla	4,392	11·9	2·5	5·6	3
,, 4, Sookea's Street	2,823	9·3	1·9	3·3	4
,, 5, Joraibagan	3,179	6·4	3·2	2·7	5
,, 6, Jorasanko	3,395	6·4	2·5	3·7	6
,, 7, Burra Bazar	1,278	4·0	1·4	0·9	7
,, 8, Coloolola	3 035	4·8	3·2	2·5	8
,, 9, Moocheepara	4,712	9·0	3·3	5·4	9
,, 10, Bow Bazar	1,470	5·4	1·3	1·5	10
,, 11, Poddopooker	2,065	7·3	1·3	2·7	11
,, 12, Waterloo Street	260	4·1	0·3	0·1	12
,, 13, Fenwick Bazar	1,449	4·6	1·5	1·3	13
,, 14, Taltolla	1,932	5·9	1·5	2·1	14
,, 15, Colinga	1,046	6·2	0·9	1·0	15
,, 16, Park Street	313	5·1	0·3	0·3	16
,, 17, Bamun Bustee	262	4·7	0·3	0·2	17
,, 18, Hastings	173	3·8	0·1	0·2	18
ADDED AREA	*15,044*	*5·6*	*10·4*	*17·7*	
Ward 19, Entally	1,623	4·2	1·4	1·6	19
,, 20, Baniapooker	1,343	4·7	0·9	1·7	20
,, 21, Ballygunge and Tallygunge	1,816	6·6	1·1	2·2	21
,, 22, Bhowanipore	5,409	10·8	3·5	6·6	22
,, 23, Alipore	1,162	6·5	0·8	1·4	23
,, 24, Ekbalpore	1,089	5·0	0·7	1·4	24
,, 25, Watgunge	1,126	2·9	0·9	1·2	25
,, 1, Doltadangah	209	2·4	0·1	0·2	1
,, 3, Manicktollah	355	2·5	0·3	0·4	3
,, 4, Ballaghatta	521	4·4	0·2	0·7	4
,, 9, Ballaghatta	391	3·2	0·4	0·3	9
FORT WILLIAM	***94***	***2·0***	***0·1***	.....	
PORT	***331***	***1·1***	***0·6***	.....	
CANALS	***3***	***0·1***	.....	.....	
SUBURBS	***2,730***	***2·7***	***39·0***	***61·0***	
Cossipore-Chitpore	1,215	2·9	15·9	28·6	
Manicktollah	975	3·0	15·1	20·6	
Garden-Reach	540	1·9	8·0	11·8	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XXXIX.—Occupation by orders, 1901 and 1891.

Order.	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Percentage of variation (+) or (−)
1	2	3	4
I.—Administration	33,744	24,350	+ 28·0
II.—Defence	5,806	3,200	+ 81·4
III.—Service of Native and Foreign States	40	15	+ 166·7
IV.—Provision and care of animals	2,766	1,195	+ 131·5
V.—Agriculture	27,988	19,149	+ 46·1
VI.—Personal, household and sanitary services	148,933	105,530	+ 41·1
VII.—Food, drink and stimulants	70,617	50,957	+ 38·6
VIII.—Light, firing and forage	6,777	7,125	− 4·8
IX.—Buildings	31,083	14,445	+ 115·1
X.—Vehicles and vessels	2,869	1,183	+ 142·5
XI.—Supplementary requirements	33 888	34,556	− 1·9
XII.—Textile fabrics and dress	53,777	28,454	+ 88·9
XIII.—Metals and precious stones	30,573	21,028	+ 45·4
XIV.—Glass, earthen and stoneware	2,262	2,945	− 23·2
XV.—Wood, cane and leaves, etc.,	16,531	14,455	+ 14·3
XVI.—Drugs gums, dyes, etc.,	2,791	2,038	+ 36·1
XVII.—Leather, etc.	20,545	15,830	+ 29·9
XVIII.—Commerce	89,845	58,832	+ 52·7
XIX.—Transport and storage	114,009	58,060	+ 96·3
XX.—Learned and artistic professions	53,745	47,447	+ 13·2
XXI.—Sport	1,067	375	+ 184·5
XXII.—Earth-work and general labour	43,033	51,096	− 15·7
XXIII.—Indefinite and disreputable occupations	18,490	92,679	− 80·0
XXIV.—Independent	136,617	25 618	+ 42·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XL.—Selected occupations, 1901 and 1891.

Serial No.	Occupations.	Town of Calcutta.			Suburbs.		
		Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Percentage of variation (+) or (−)	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Percentage of variation (+) or (−)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Officers of Government, and their families	1,856	985	+ 88·3	88	.....	.....
3	Clerks, Inspectors, etc., and their families	19,476	16,367	+ 18·9	524	.....	.....
5	Inspecting and supervising officials	895	643	+ 39·1	31	.....	.....
6	Clerical establishment	2,563	1,718	+ 49·1	170	.....	.....
36	Rent receivers	17,384	12,901	+ 34·7	894	.....	.....
56	Agents and managers of landed estates (not planters).	921	2,003	+ 93·3	8	.....	.....
57	Clerks, bailiffs, petty rent collectors, etc.	2,951	.....		306	.....	.....
433	Post office: Officers and superior staff	373	1,670	+ 142·5	22	.....	.....
434	Post office: Clerks, messengers and other subordinates.	3,678	.....		147	.....	.....
435	Telegraph: Officers and superior staff	188	438	+ 446·3	.....	.....	.....
436	Telegraph: Clerks, signallers, messengers and other subordinates.	2,205	.....		25	.....	.....
451	Administrative and Inspecting officials (Education).	288	(a)6	+ 4,700·0	.....	.....	.....
452	Principals, professors, and teachers	6,922	5,585	+ 23·9	374	.....	.....
454	Authors, editors, journalists, etc.	415	244	+ 70·1	2	.....	.....
459	Barristers, advocates, and pleaders	4,153	261	+ 1489	80	.....	.....
460	Solicitors and attorneys	703	187	+ 275	.....	.....	.....
461	Law agents, mukhtiars, etc.	984	3,623	− 72·8	56	.....	.....
467	Practitioners with diploma, license or certificate (medical).	4,938	4,273	+ 15·5	363	...	.....
468	Practitioners without diploma (medical)	1,448	.....	.....	193	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLI.—Occupations of Females by orders.

Order.	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.			SUBURBS.		
	Number of actual workers.		Percentage of females to males.	Number of actual workers.		Percentage of females to males.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Administration	13,984	213	1·5	843	8	0·9
II.—Defence	4,722	..	...	26	.....	.....
III.—Service of Native and Foreign States	31	...	.....	...	.....	.....
IV.—Provision and care of animals	1,491	57	3·8	564	3	0·5
V.—Agriculture	10,922	1,322	12 1	1,744	74	4·2
VI.—Personal, household and sanitary services	81,704	23,649	28·9	4,197	1 777	42·3
VII.—Food, drink and stimulants	34,316	6,383	13 6	4,491	1,766	40 1
VIII.—Light firing and forage	3,975	370	9·3	1,049	112	10·6
IX.—Building	16,545	2,394	14·5	2,060	265	12·8
X.—Vehicles and vessels	1,536	30	1 8	127	16	12 6
XI.—Supplementary requirements	17,268	405	2 3	1,659	90	5·4
XII.—Textile fabrics and dress	27,556	2,066	7·4	12,370	1,820	14 7
XIII.—Metals and precious stones	13,680	199	1·4	1,970	22	1·1
XIV.—Glass, earthen and stoneware	1,061	135	12 7	177	42	23 7
XV.—Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	9,659	687	7·1	1,067	70	6 5
XVI.—Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	1,175	74	6·3	538	87	16·1
XVII.—Leather, etc.	13,279	227	1·7	448	21	4·7
XVIII.—Commerce	43,424	1,375	3 1	2,367	79	3·3
XIX.—Transport and storage	80,574	606	0 7	6,983	234	3 3
XX.—Learned and artistic profession	19,584	2,421	12 3	955	111	11·6
XXI.—Sport	498	27	5 4	53	1	3 0
XXII.—Earthwork and general labour	32,075	2,436	7·5	4,307	543	12 6
XXIII.—Indefinite and disreputable occupations	979	11,531	1,184 2	31	1,241	4,003 2
XXIV.—Independent	12,171	6,629	54 4	1,105	1,363	123·3

(a) Sub-Inspectors of Schools and Inspecting Pandits must have been omitted from this group and shown in the group that follows in 1891.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLII.—(Occupations of females by selected sub-orders and groups.)

SUB-ORDER AND GROUP.	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.			SUBURBS.		
	Number of actual Workers.		Percentage of female to male.	Number of actual Workers.		Percentage of female to male.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Civil Service of the State	***10,026***	***102***	***1·0***	***457***	.....	.....
3. Clerks, Inspectors and their families	6,037	49	0·8	157	.....	.....
X.—Landholders and Tenants	***6,545***	***1,247***	***19·1***	***691***	***60***	***8·6***
36. Rent receivers	4,280	1,134	26·5	192	37	19·2
37. Rent payers	2,265	113	4·9	499	23	4·6
XI.—Agricultural Labourers	***141***	***9***	***6·3***	***13***	***7***	***53·8***
38. Farm servants	11	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
39. Field labourers	130	9	6·9	9	7	77·8
XII.—Growers of special products	***2,299***	***66***	***2·8***	***909***	***6***	***0·6***
53. Miscellaneous	1,032	55	5·3	401	3	0·7
XIV.—Personal and domestic services	***73,269***	***21,219***	***28·9***	***3,777***	***1,567***	***41·4***
61. Cooks	9,803	1,745	17·8	258	39	15·1
64. Indoor servants	39,831	17,827	44·7	1,705	1,301	76·3
65. Washermen	5,100	1,043	20·4	818	182	22·2
68. Miscellaneous and unspecified	2,005	107	5·3	46	.....	.....
XV.—Non-domestic entertainment	***773***	***170***	***21·9***	***45***	***20***	***44·5***
69. Hotel, lodging-house, bar or refreshment-room keepers	710	144	20·3	44	2	4·5
70. Rest-house, serai, bath-house, etc. owners and managers	36	26	72·2	1	18	1,800·0
71. Club secretaries, managers, stewards, etc.	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVI.—Sanitation	***7,662***	***2,260***	***29·5***	***375***	***190***	***50·7***
72. Sanitary officers of Government and establishments	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73. Sanitary Inspectors, local and municipal	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74. Sweepers and scavengers	7,575	2,260	29·8	373	190	50·9
XVII.—Provision of animal food	***6,738***	***2,062***	***30·5***	***1,218***	***537***	***44·1***
76. Butchers and slaughterers	1,577	119	7·5	308	88	28·5
77. Cheese makers and sellers	49	2	4·1	6	.....	.....
78. Cow and buffalo keepers and milk and butter sellers	3,069	873	28·4	497	137	27·5
79. Fishermen and fish curers	310	227	73·2	73	61	83·5
80. Fish dealers	1,236	809	65·4	321	250	7·8
81. Fowl and egg dealers	235	10	4·2	11	1	9·1
XVIII.—Provision of vegetable food	***15,701***	***3,146***	***20·0***	***1,853***	***914***	***49·0***
85. Biscuit factories: owners, managers, and superior staff	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86. Biscuit factories: operatives and other subordinates	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87. Flour mills: owners, managers, and superior staff	14	3	21·4	3	.....	.....
88. Flour mills: operatives and other subordinates	199	5	2·5	25	.....	.....
89. Oil mills: owners, managers, and superior staff	31	1	3·2	2	.....	.....
90. Oil mills: operatives and other subordinates	734	185	25·2	287	80	27·8
91. Rice mills: owners, managers, and superior staff	1	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
92. Rice mills: operatives and other subordinates	17	1	5·8	62	6	9·7
93. Sugar factories: owners, managers, and superior staff	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
94. Sugar factories: operatives and other subordinates	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
96. Flour grinders	210	144	68·5	3	17	566·7
97. Grain and pulse dealers	4,294	695	16·1	600	176	29·4
98. Grain parchers	621	198	31·9	73	124	169·8
99. Makers of sugar, molasses, and *gur* by hand	53	6	11·3	14	3	21·4
100. Oil pressers	122	21	17·2	2	.....	.....
101. Oil sellers	1,158	95	8·2	60	17	28·3
102. Rice pounders and huskers	122	604	495·1	3	165	5,500·0
103. Sweetmeat makers	915	48	5·2	52	8	15·3
104. Sweetmeat sellers	2,965	186	6·2	161	24	14·3
105. Vegetable and fruit sellers	2,629	888	33·8	320	290	90·6
106. Miscellaneous	121	22	18·2	10	1	10·0
XIX.—Provision of drink, condiments, and stimulants	***11,877***	***1,175***	***9·0***	***1,330***	***315***	***23·6***
116. Ice factories: workmen and other subordinates	165	3	1·8	16	1	6·2
123. Cardamom, betel-leaf, and areca-nut sellers	1,944	608	31·2	135	148	109·6
135. Miscellaneous	575	19	3·3	59	4	6·7
XX.—Lighting	***825***	***41***	***4·9***	***166***	***4***	***2·4***
137. Gas works: operatives and other subordinates	231	9	3·9	122	1	0·8
142. Petroleum dealers	312	26	8·3	18	2	11·2
143. Pressers of vegetable oil for lighting	116	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
144. Sellers of vegetable oil for lighting	32	1	3·1	12	.....	.....
145. Match, candle, torch, lamp, and lantern makers and sellers	64	5	7·8	12	1	8·3
XXI.—Fuel and Forage	***3,150***	***329***	***10·4***	***883***	***108***	***12·2***
148. Coal dealers, brokers, company managers, etc.	662	76	11·5	457	53	11·6
149. Hay, grass, and fodder sellers	1,684	119	7·1	259	20	7·7
150. Firewood, charcoal, and cowdung sellers	756	134	17·0	167	35	20·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLII.—(OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SELECTED SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS)—*continued.*

SUB-ORDER AND GROUP.	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.			SUBURBS.		
	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Percentage of female to male.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Percentage of female to male.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—Building materials	***1,394***	***90***	***6·4***	***177***	***7***	***3·9***
152. Brick and tile factories : operatives and other subordinates	187	1	0·5	36	.....	.....
152A. Surki mills : operatives and other subordinates	129	3	2·3	28	.....	.....
153. Stone and marble works : owners, managers and superior staff	41	8	19·5	.....	.....	.....
154. Stone and marble works : labourers and other subordinates	66	6	9·1	6	.....	.....
XXIII.—Artificers in building	***15,151***	***2,304***	***15·2***	***1,883***	***258***	***13·7***
164. Painters, plumbers, and glaziers	908	.....	.....	98	.....	.....
XXVII.—Paper	***1,539***	***118***	***7·6***	***103***	***6***	***5·3***
180. Paper mills : operatives and other subordinates	53	35	66·0	2	.....	.....
182. Stationers	1,264	45	3·6	85	6	7·0
XXVIII.—Books and Prints	***9,515***	***81***	***0·8***	***316***	***3***	***0·9***
183. Printing presses : owners, managers, and superior staff	192	7	3·6	10	.....	.....
184. Printing presses : workmen and other subordinates	5,671	57	1·0	245	1	0·4
185. Hand-press proprietors, lithographers, and painters	46	3	6·5	1	.....	.....
186. Book-binders	3,094	8	0·2	48	.....	.....
187. Book sellers, book agents, and publishers	387	3	0·7	11	2	18·2
188. Newspaper proprietors, managers, and sellers	39	3	7·6	1	.....	.....
XXIX.—Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments	***592***	***1***	***0·1***	***51***	.....	.....
191. Watch and clock sellers and opticians	176	1	0·5	13	.....	.....
XXX.—Carving and Engraving	***958***	***18***	***1·8***	***65***	.....	.....
194. Wood and ebony carvers	126	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
195. Ivory carvers	33	1	3·0	3	.....	.....
197. Turners and lacquerers	384	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
XXXI.—Toys and Curiosities	***173***	***27***	***15·6***	***37***	***7***	***18·9***
202. Toy, kite, and cage makers and sellers	115	27	23·4	34	7	20·5
203. Hukka stem makers and sellers	48	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
204. Papier-mache workers and sellers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205. Curiosity dealers	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXII.—Music and Musical Instruments	***246***	***6***	***2·4***	***36***	***5***	***13·9***
206. Music and musical instrument makers	150	1	0·7	11	.....	.....
207. Music and musical instrument sellers	96	5	5·2	25	5	20·0
XXXIII.—Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred Threads, etc.	***690***	***109***	***15·8***	***127***	***59***	***46·4***
208. Makers of bangles other than glass	11	2	18·2	.....	4	.....
209. Sellers of bangles, other than glass	20	2	10·0	.....	1	.....
210. Makers of glass bangles	20	1	5·0	.....	.....	.....
211. Sellers of glass bangles	192	48	24·4	56	28	50·0
212. Imitation and pewter jewellery makers	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
213. Sellers of imitation pewter jewellery	70	2	2·8	1	.....	.....
214. Rosary, bead and necklace makers	131	19	14·5	10	4	40·0
215. Rosary, bead and necklace sellers	20	2	10·0	.....	.....	.....
216. Flower garland makers and sellers	192	21	10·9	55	22	40·0
217. Makers and sellers of spangles, lingams, and sacred threads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXVI.—Tools and Machinery	***2,953***	***26***	***0·8***	***479***	***9***	***1·8***
227. Knife and tool makers	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
228. Knife and tool sellers	41	3	7·3	1	.....	.....
229. Knife and tool grinders	25	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
XXXVIII.—Wool and Fur	***561***	***10***	***1·7***	***13***	.....	.....
248. Carpet weavers	22	1	4·5	1	.....	.....
249. Shawl weavers	281	1	0·3	2	.....	.....
250. Felt and pashm workers	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
252. Wool carders	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
253. Wool dyers	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXIX.—Silk	***153***	***21***	***15·7***	***70***	***16***	***22·9***
262. Silk dyers	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XL.—Cotton	***2,066***	***265***	***12·8***	***705***	***249***	***35·3***
268. Cotton-spinning, weaving and other mills operatives and other subordinates	30	25	83·4	624	205	32·8
271. Cotton cleaners, pressers, and ginners	228	11	4·8	8	16	200·0
272. Cotton weavers : hand industry	463	61	13·1	39	4	10·2
273. Cotton carpet and rug makers	7	3	42·8	.....	.....	.....
275. Cotton spinners, sizers, and yarn beaters	104	5	4·8	5	.....	.....
276. Cotton yarn and thread sellers	88	6	6·8	2	.....	.....
278. Cotton dyers	917	108	11·8	15	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLIIc—(OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SELECTED SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS)—*concluded.*

SUB-ORDER AND GROUP.	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.			SUBURBS.		
	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Percentage of female to male.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Percentage of female to male.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XLI.—Jute, Hemp, Flax Coir, etc.	***9,146***	***993***	***10·8***	***8,804***	***1,477***	***16·7***
284. Jute presses: operatives and other subordinates	136	3	2·2	43	.....	.....
285. Jute mills: owners, managers, and superior staff	50	...	...	32	21	65·6
286. Jute mills: operatives and other subordinates	7,610	952	12·5	6,891	1,271	18·4
287. Rope works: owners, managers and superior staff	26	4	15·4	1	.....	...
288. Rope works: operatives and other subordinates	24		...	131	17	12·9
XLII.—Dress	***15,650***	***777***	***4·9***	***2,778***	***78***	***2·7***
301. Embroiderers and lace and muslin makers	243	21	8·6	8	.....	.....
306. Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	6,952	494	7·1	2,314	52	2·2
XLIII.—Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones	***6,821***	***41***	***0·6***	***734***	.....	.....
312. Goldsmiths' dust washers	66	7	10·6	29	...	...
XLV.—Tin, Zinc, Quick-silver, and Lead	***2,084***	***49***	***2·4***	***280***	***1***	***0·3***
324. Workers in tin, zinc, quick-silver, and lead	1,638	35	2·1	234	1	0·4
XLVIII.—Earthen and Stone Ware	***635***	***111***	***17·4***	***111***	***20***	***18·0***
336. Potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers	266	58	21·8	78	14	17·9
L.—Canework, Matting, and Leaves, etc.	***1,034***	***621***	***60·0***	***03***	***65***	***32·0***
347. Baskets, mats, fans, screens, brooms, etc., makers and sellers	971	616	63·4	195	58	29·7
348. Comb and tooth-stick makers and sellers	12	1	8·3	5	5	100·0
349. Leaf plate makers and sellers	51	4	7·8	3	2	66·7
LIII.—Leather, Horn, and Bones	***13,279***	***227***	***1·7***	***438***	***21***	***4·7***
381. Bone mills: operatives and other subordinates	36	...	...	34	8	23·5
386. Leather dyers	58	7	12·1	2	...	...
387. Shoe, boot, and Sandal makers	10,302	135	1·3	257	13	5·1
LVI.—Dealing unspecified	***18,685***	***781***	***4·1***	***842***	***29***	***3·4***
398. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified	2,675	356	13·3	235	1	0·4
399. Shopkeepers, clerks, salesmen, etc.	4,572	54	1·2	210	1	0·5
LXI.—Messages	***2,872***	***17***	***0·6***	***62***	.....	.....
433. Post office: officers and superior staff	167	2	1·9	8	...	.....
434. Post office: clerks, messengers, runners, and other subordinates	1,716	15	0·8	47	...	.....
435. Telegraph: officers and superior staff	45	.....	...	...	...	...
436. Telegraph: clerks, signallers, messengers, and other subordinates	981	...	...	7	.....	.....
LXIII.—Religion	***5,222***	***392***	***7·5***	***334***	***68***	***20·3***
445. Catechists, readers, church and mission service, etc.	214	94	43·9	4	1	25·0
446. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, etc.	437	153	35·0	31	28	90·3
LXIV.—Education	***2,517***	***598***	***23·7***	***146***	***8***	***5·4***
451. Administrative and inspecting officials	58	6	10·3	...	...	...
452. Principals, professors, and teachers	2,345	579	24·7	142	8	5·6
453. Clerks and servants connected with education	114	13	11·4	3	...	...
LXV.—Literature	***3,722***	***78***	***2·1***	***96***	***2***	***2·1***
455. Reporters, shorthand writers, etc.	39	8	20·5	...	...	...
456. Writers (unspecified) and private clerks	3,540	64	1·7	93	2	2·1
LXVII.—Medicine	***2,767***	***1,209***	***43·7***	***180***	***29***	***16·1***
467. Practitioners with diploma, license, or certificate	1,277	123	9·6	97	1	1·0
468. Practitioners without diploma	447	14	3·1	52	1	1·9
473. Compounders, matrons, nurses and hospital, asylum, and dispensary service	831	678	81·6	27	14	51·8
LXX.—Pictorial Art and Sculpture	***542***		***0·7***	***12***	...	...
483. Painters, superintendents of schools of art, etc.	393			8	...	
485. Photographers	107	4	3·7	2	...	
LXXI.—Music, Acting, Dancing, etc.	***1,341***	***139***	***10·3***	***37***	***4***	***10·8***
487. Music composers and teachers	72	5	6·9	1	...	
489. Piano tuners	151	...	...	...	...	
490. Actors, singers, and dancers and their accompanists	855	131	15·3	32	3	9·3
LXXIII.—Games and Exhibitions	***377***	***26***	***6·9***	***14***	***1***	***7·1***
495. Persons engaged in service of places of public entertainment	128	4	3·1	1	...	.....
499. Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers, etc.	18	...	...		...	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLIII.—Combined occupations.

Group of Occupations.	Town of Calcutta. Percentage returned under each group of occupation.			Suburbs. Percentage returned under each group of occupation.		
	Rent-receivers.	Rent-payers.	Field-labourers and farm servants.	Rent-receivers.	Rent-payers.	Field-labourers and farm servants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Officers, Government	1·7	.....	.....	2·2	.....	.....
Clerks, Government	5·1	..	.....	0·9	.....	.....
Clerks, not Government	10·4	..	.....	6·5	.....	.....
Police constables, messengers, and peons	.....	1·7	.....	.....	0·6	.....
Village chaukidars	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle-breeders and cow-keepers	.....	1·6	10·0	.....	2·5	.....
Estate agents and managers	1·5	.....	.....	0·9	.....	.....
Barbers	.....	1·7	.....	.....	0·8	.....
Washermen	.....	1·4	.....	.....	0·6	.....
Scavengers	.....	1·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishermen and fish-sellers	.....	0·6	.....	.....	0·6	.....
Grain-dealers	0·3	0·9	3·4	0·9	0·2	.....
Rice-pounders	.....	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil-pressers	.....	·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	.....	1·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weavers	.....	0·6	.....	.....	0·2	.....
Leather workers	.....	1·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths	.....	0·3	.....	.....	0·4	.....
Potters	.....	0·2	.....	.....	1·5	.....
Carpenters	.....	2·6	.....	.....	0·4	.....
Basket-makers	.....	0·1	3·4	.....	.....	.....
General merchants	6·2	.....	.....	5·7	.....	.....
Money-lenders	2·3	1·3	.....	3·1	1·3	.....
Merchants	4·0	.....	.....	3·5	.....	.....
Shopkeepers	.....	8·2	.....	.....	5·6	.....
Contractors	1·1	.....	.....	2·7	.....	.....
Priests	1·3	.....	.....	1·3	.....	.....
School-masters	1·6	0·3	.....	2·6	0·2	.....
Pleaders and mukhtiars	2·9	.....	.....	3·4	.....	.....
Medical practitioners	2·0	.....	.....	1·7	.....	.....
Musicians	.....	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
General labourers	.....	15·7	16·6	.....	20·5	30·0
Labourers in mill	.....	5·6	2·0	.....	9·7	30·0
House-owners	4·9	.....	.....	3·9	.....	.....
Boatmen	.....	4·6	.....	.....	6·7	.....
Others	54·7	47·8	64·6	60·7	48·2	40·0
"Others" comprises the following :—						
Palki-bearers	.....	1·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruit and vegetable growers and sellers	.....	1·1	4·6	.....	8·1	5·0
Zamindar's clerks	.....	0·0	.....	.....	0·7	.....
Cooks	.....	2·0	.....	.....	0·7	.....
Indoor servants	.....	13·6	.....	.....	8·6	.....
Water-carriers	.....	1·3	2·0	.....	1·3	.....
Rest-house, *serai*, etc.: Owners, managers, and superior staff	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghee and milk dealers	.....	2·0	.....	.....	0·9	.....
Biscuit factories: Owners, managers, and superior staff	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakers	.....	0·9	.....	.....	0·2	.....
Sellers and makers of sugar, molasses, and *gur* by hand	.....	0·8	.....	.....	1·3	.....
Tobacco-sellers	.....	0·8	.....	.....	0·5	.....
Toddy-	.....	0·7	5·3	.....	2·3	5·0
Coal-de	0·6	.....	.....	1·8	.....	.....
Brick a superior staff	0·1	.....	.....	1·8	.....	.....
Masons and mason's coolies	.....	1·8	6·7	.....	0·9	.....
Hay and grass-cutters and sellers	.....	0·6	2·7	.....	0·5	.....
Fire-wood, charcoal, and cowdung sellers	.....	1·1	3·4	.....	0·2	.....
Thatchers	.....	1·1	11·3	.....	3·2	10·0
Printing press: Owners, managers, and superior staff	0·6	.....	.....	1·8	.....	.....
Book-sellers, book agents, etc.	0·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newspaper proprietors, etc.	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knife and tool grinders	.....	0·6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Workers in cotton (yarn-beaters, etc.)	.....	0·3	.....	.....	0·2	.....
Dealers in raw fibres (jute, hemp, etc.)	0·2	.....	.....	0·9	.....	.....
Piece-goods dealers	1·9	.....	.....	1·3	.....	.....
Dealers in gold, silver, and precious stones	0·4	.....	.....	0·4	.....	.....
Carpentry work: Owners, managers, and superior staff	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dealers in timber and bamboo	0·3	.....	.....	0·9	.....	.....
Wood-cutters and sawyers	.....	0·9	2·0	.....	0·2	.....
Mat, fans, screen, broom, etc., makers and sellers	.....	0·4	6·0	.....	1·1	.....
Chemical factory: Owners, managers, and superior staff	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap factory: Owners, managers, and superior staff	0·1	.....	.....	0·4	.....	.....
Chemists and druggists	0·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shop-keeper's clerks	.....	1·5	.....	.....	0·5	.....
Ice-hawkers	.....	1·1	3·4	.....	0·5	.....
Cloth hawkers	.....	1·1	.....	.....	0·2	.....
Oil hawkers	.....	1·3	.....	.....	0·3	.....
Brokers	2·8	.....	.....	3·0	.....	.....
Cart-drivers	.....	3·2	12·6	.....	2·6	10·0
Authors	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barristers, Advocates, Solicitors, Attorneys	0·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters	.....	0·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock and other shareholders	13·5	1·5	.....	12·2	0·2	.....
Scholarship-holders	.....	0·5	.....	.....	0·2	.....
Rent-receivers that have no subsidiary occupations	30·8	.....	.....	36·2	.....	.....
Rent-payers that have no subsidiary occupations	.....	4·6	.....	.....	10·3	.....
Field-labourers that have no subsidiary occupations	.....	.....	4·6	.....	.....	10·0

CHAPTER XII.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN SELECTED CASTES IN RELATION TO THEIR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.

TABLE XVI records the traditional occupations of 51 castes and the numbers of their workers in 36 selected occupations. It has two subsidiary tables dealing with percentages—one gives the proportion of the workers of any caste in any occupation to the total number of workers in the 51 castes, and the other to their proportion to the whole number of actual workers in that caste. A diagram is appended to this chapter showing graphically the proportion of actual workers in 32 selected castes following their traditional occupation to those following other occupations. The diagram brings out the very interesting fact that although the higher castes of the Hindus have cast off very largely their traditional occupations, the lower castes have not done so to nearly the same extent. Although some Dhobas have risen in Government service and one-fourth of the whole caste has left its traditional occupation, the mass of Dhobas still wash clothes. The Malo is usually a boatman like his ancestor. Only two-fifths of the Kahars carry palanquins. Bengali Muchis still make boots and shoes; but Behari Chamars are beginning to take to other occupations. A comparatively small number of Kumars are potters. The Lalbegi is not wholly occupied with his traditional calling: Kaiburtas, Tantis and Telis have very largely given it up. Subarnabanics have taken very largely to money-lending and banking. Chattris still supply recruits to the police force. The majority of the Kayasthas have laid aside the pen and taken to trade and service. The majority of the Vaidyas have abandoned the healing art. Many of them are now to be found in Government and mercantile offices and as teachers in schools. Only one among eight Brahmans treads in the footsteps of his ancestor.

At the end of the chapter will be found a tabular statement of the chief castes which have less than 50 per cent. of their workers, following the traditional occupation of the caste. Let us first take up the case of castes having more than 50 per cent. of their members following the traditional occupation of the caste.

I.—CASTES WITH MORE THAN 50 PER CENT. OF THE MEMBERS FOLLOWING THE TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION OF THE CASTE.

There are three castes every member of which in the town of Calcutta follows his respective traditional occupation; but it will be seen that their numbers are small. There are three Chunaris or makers and sellers of lime, 42 Dhais or Musalman midwives, and 11 Musalman Hajams or barbers. In the suburbs there are 16 Lalbegis and Tatwas (Tanti) who all pursue their traditional occupation. The following four castes have more than 80 per cent. of workers engaged in their traditional means of livelihood:—(1) Dhoba 5,363 out of 6,128 workers (or 87·5 per cent.), (2) Nikari-Musalman, fisherman, 24 out of 28 workers (or 85·7 per cent.), (3) Mallah or Malo-Fisherman and Boatman (Hindu) 3,223 out of 3,813 workers (or 84·6 per cent.), (4) Lalbegi (Musalman) sweeper and scavenger 228 out of 270 workers (or 84·4 per cent.).

Nine other of the selected castes have more than 50 per cent. of their numbers following caste occupation, (1) Muchee (cobbler and boot and shoe-maker) 4,261 out of 6,211 workers (or 68·6 per cent.). Five hundred and six of them are day-labourers. Four hundred and forty are in occupations other than the 36 selected in the table, 217 are mill-operatives, 115 vicemen and 105 are employed as cooks, undoubtedly in non-Hindu families.

(1) Lalbegi (Hindu) sweeper and scavenger, 1,096 out of 1,771 workers (or 61·4 per cent.), (2) Lalbegi (Musalman) 228 out of 270 workers (or 84·4 per cent.), (3) Dom (basket-maker, sweeper and scavenger) 3,623 out of 6,115 workers (or 59·2 per cent.), 968 out of the remaining 2,492 workers have other occupations and 769 are menial servants, (4) Kahar (indoor servants and palki-bearer) 8,983 out of 15,220 workers (or 59 per cent.), 1,407 are coolies,

1,322 general traders and 675 vicemen, &c., (5) Tiyar (fisherman and boatman) 413 out of 704 workers (or 58·7 per cent.), (6) Hari (Dom) (sweeper and scavenger) 529 out of 915 workers (or 57·8 per cent.), (7) Sonar (Behari) (goldsmith) 571 out of 1,012 workers (or 56·4 per cent.), (8) Guria (confectioners and sweetmeat-makers) 11 out of 20 workers (or 55 per cent.), and (9) Baiti (mat-maker and drum-beater) 3 out of 6 (or 50 per cent.).

In the suburbs the following castes have more than 50 per cent. of workers employed in their caste occupations:—

Name of caste.	Workers in caste occupation.	Per cent.	Remarks.
Dhoba ...	811	84·2	49 coolies. 29 vicemen.
Hari ...	43	69·3	
Dom ...	433	68·4	65 menials. 56 coolies.
Lalbegi (Hindu)...	36	67·9	
Tiyar ...	141	64·1	
Kaivartha (Jelia)	38	60·3	
Halwai ...	61	59·2	18 general traders.

Castes having less than 50 per cent. of their members following the traditional occupation of the caste may be most conveniently dealt with in a tabular statement.

II.—Tabular Statement of castes which have less than 50 per cent. of their members following the traditional occupation of the caste, together with a statement of the numbers employed in other occupations.

(*a*) *Town Area.*

There are 44,253 Brahman workers in the town of Calcutta, of whom 10,798 (or 13 per cent.) pursue the traditional occupation of the caste, *i.e.*, are either priests, holy preceptors, pandits or cooks. Five thousand seven hundred and thirteen (or 7 per cent.) are menial servants, 3,469 (or 4 per cent.) general merchants, and 3,423 (or 4 per cent.) merchants' clerks. There is no occupation out of the 37 selected in which they are not employed. The least number (10) are employed as station-masters.

1. Brahmans—44,253 workers.

Ten thousand one hundred and twenty-five, or 30·4 per cent., out of 33,283 Kayastha workers do clerical work, their traditional occupation. Their next great occupations are those of menial services and commerce which employ 4,609 and 4,368 respectively. There are 2,426 day-labourers, 1,854 skilled labourers and 2,426 zamindars. The occupations employing the smallest number of Kayasthas are as follows:—

2. Kayasthas—10,125 workers.

Editors or Press-clerks (4), and Station Masters (11).

Kaivarthas are cultivators by traditional occupation. Only 692 members of the caste are employed as such. Five thousand two hundred and fifty-six Kaivarthas are menial servants, 3,524 are skilled labourers, 2,913 are coolies and day-labourers, 2,386 are prostitutes and 2,082 are traders. As many as 5,655 pursue other occupations.

3. Kaivartha including Chasee —25,514 workers.

Six thousand six hundred and twenty-six Chamars are engaged in their caste trade in shoes and leather, 3,829 as menials, and 2,363 as coolies. It is surprising that 317 of them are cooks; but another low caste, the Kaora, returns 216 members professing the culinary art.

4. Chamar—16,917 workers.

The next caste with a large number of workers is the Goala, which shows 3,148 persons who trade in milk. A much larger number (5,865) are menial servants, 2,714 are coolies and 1,193 general traders.

5. Goala—16,912 workers.

A very small proportion (735 out of 11,810)(6·2 per cent.) of the Tanti or weaver caste earn their livelihood by their traditional occupation, a clear proof of the influence of Manchester. But it may be mentioned that this number (735) does not represent the total number employed in the cotton and silk industries; these numbers are 2,331 and 154 respectively. One thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine Tantis are menials, 1,185 vicemen and skilled labourers, and 1,010 general traders, while 2,211 are in other occupations.

6. Tanti—11,810 workers.

Two thousand and ninety-five Subarnabanics continue in their occupation of goldsmith, but the occupation employing the next largest number of workers is that of prostitutes whose number is 1,884. Other occupations employing 1,324.

7. Subarnabanic—10,710 workers.

Telis are pressers and sellers of oil; but not more than 916 (or less than 10 per cent.) of them are engaged in that occupation in the town of Calcutta. Their chief occupations are those of general traders (2,707), menial servants (1,625), and coolies and day-labourers (1,040).

8. Teli—9,594 workers.

The Napit caste has 8,049 workers. The main occupations are (1) hair-cutting (the traditional work) employing 3,151, and (2) menial service employing 1,414 workers.

9. Napit—8,049 workers.

There are 7,459 Sodgop workers whose traditional work is cultivation which engages 266 persons. One thousand nine-hundred and thirty-five are menial servants and 1,192 general traders.

10. Sadgops—7,459 workers.

(*b*) *Suburbs.*

Castes in the suburbs having more than 100 workers but less than half the total number of workers engaged in the traditional occupation of the caste.

Name of caste.	Number of members.	Number following caste occupation.	Remarks.
Brahman ...	1,004	28	460 menials, 366 general traders, 246 mill operatives, 189 coolies, 108 vicemen, 330 in other occupations.
Kayastha ...	721	29·9	360 menials, 222 coolies, 213 general traders, 205 mill operatives.
Goala ...	551	26·4	
Kaivartha ...	407	7·2	
Chamar ...	344	9·7	
Napit ...	330	42·9	
Kahar ...	307	39·3	
Chhatri ...	208	28·8	
Subarnabanic ...	171	15·8	
Muchee ...	167	30·4	
Sutradhar ...	146	49·0	
Gondhabanic ...	134	37·7	
Sarnakar ...	121	49·6	

III.—IT MAY BE INTERESTING TO COMPARE THE RELATIVE NUMBERS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MORE PROMINENT CASTES ENGAGED IN SUCH OCCUPATIONS AS IMPLY A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF RESPECTABILITY. FOR THIS PURPOSE 38 CASTES HAVE BEEN SELECTED. THEY ARE SUCH CASTES AS SHOW APPRECIABLE NUMBERS UNDER THE 16 GROUPS OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

Persons employed as officers of Government have increased from 985 to 1,856 or 88 per cent. There are 174 in the town who are of 16 different castes; 51 of them are Kayasthas, 50 Brahmans, 20 Vaidyas and 15 Subarnabanics. We find one officer in every 364 Vaidyas, 1,407 Kayasthas, 1,772 Brahmans and 1,902 Subarnabanics.

1. Group 2. Officers of Government.

The number of Government clerks is 4,555. They are found among all the castes in Table XVA, excepting Doms, Halwais, Harris, Jalia-Kaivarthas and Muchees, but chiefly among Brahmans (2,117), Kayasthas (718), Subarnabanic (430), Tantis

2. Group 3. Government clerks.

(220), Vaidyas (209), Kaivarthas (196), and Sadgops (138). The supported population has increased by 18·9 per cent.

3. Group 5. Officers under municipal and local bodies.

Two hundred and seven persons are found distributed among 12 of the selected castes serving in superior posts in municipal and local bodies. Of these 96 are Kayasthas, 55 are Brahmans, 12 Vaidyas and 9 Telis. There is one Kayastha in every 747, one Brahman in every 1,611, and one Vaidya in every 608.

4. Group 6 Clerks under municipal and local bodies.

Clerks under municipal and local bodies in the selected castes are 648 in number, including 280 Brahmans and 198 Kayasthas. Twenty-five are recruited from among Sadgops and 20 each from Vaidyas, Subarnabanics and Tantis.

5. Group 36. 3,594 rent-receivers.

Each of the selected castes has some rent-receivers except the Jalia Kaivartha, as shown below. Brahmans and Kayasthas have nearly two-thirds of them :—

Name of caste.	Number of rent-receivers.	One person in
Brahman	1,176	76
Kayastha	1,094	66
Subarnabanic	276	91
Teli	143	104
Tanti	137	151
Sadgope	135	87
Vaidya	119	61
Kaivartha	100	362

6. Group 56. 290 agents and managers of landed estates.

One hundred and thirty Kayasthas, 91 Brahmans, 12 Gondhabanics, 10 Kaivarthas, 8 Vaidyas and 8 Sadgops nearly exhaust the managers of landed estates returned from the town.

7. Groups 433, 435. 72 and 14 Superior Staff: Post Office and Telegraph.

In the superior staff of the Post Office there are 25 Brahmans, 15 Kayasthas, 15 Subarnabanics, 5 Tantis and 4 Vaidays. Of the 14 superior officers in the Telegraph Department 4 are Brahmans, 5 Kayasthas, and 2 Subarnabanics.

8. Group 451. 40 Educational Inspectors and administrative officers.

Forty of the educational Inspectors and superior administrative officers are Brahmans, 6 are Kayasthas and 6 are Subarnabanics.

9. Group 452. 1,465 Principals, Professors and Teachers.

The following eight castes are not represented in this group. Chamar, Chhatri, Dhoba, Hari Jugi, Muchee, Sonar and Tiyar. The castes mentioned below have ten workers or more each in the group:—

		One person in			One person in
Kayastha ...	654	109	Subarnabanic ...	33	763
Brahman ...	382	232	Kaivartha ...	19	1,907
Vaidya ...	248	29	Sadgop ...	15	784
Tanti ...	34	608	Napit ...	10	1,216

10. Group 454. 79 authors, editors and journalists.

Kayasthas take the lead with 30 workers. Brahmans have 24, Vaidyas 6, and Telis and Tantis 3 each.

11. Group 459. 601 Barristers and Pleaders.

Here too Kayathas furnish the highest number as shown below :—

		One person in			One person in
Kayastha ...	296	242	Subarnabanic	32	787
Brahman ...	187	474	Tanti ...	13	4,589
Vaidya ...	43	169	Sadgope ...	8	1,469

12. Groups 460, 461. 102 and 199 Solicitors and Attorneys, law-agents and muktears.

Brahmans, Kayasthas, and Vaidyas have nearly all the workers among both, as the following figures show :—

	Solicitors, &c.	Law-agents, &c.
Brahmans	40	65
Kayastha	39	95
Vaidya	9	11
Kaivartha	...	9

13. Group 467. 277 Medical practitioners with diploma. Group 468 Medical practitioners without diploma.

Medicine is the traditional occupation of the Vaidyas. This caste, therefore, takes the lead both in respect of actual numbers as well as proportion to the total number of the caste.

	Practitioners with diploma.	One person in	Practitioners without diploma.	One person in
Vaidya	277	25	125	55
Brahmans	180	458	30	2,751
Kayastha	138	486	38	2,880
Teli	82	181	12	...
Subarnabanic	38	663	10	...
Kaivartha	38	954	12	...
Suri	30	234	10	...
Sadgop	25	470	8	...
Napit	...	...	13	...

We shall conclude this chapter with two tabular statements giving a statement of the more important occupations of castes whose members exceed 6,000 in number, and of the number of workers of the various castes preponderating among those who follow the 36 selected occupations.

IV.—TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF WORKERS FOLLOWING THE TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION OF THE CASTE IN THE CASE OF CASTES HAVING A TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS EXCEEDING 6,000, TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OE WORKERS ENGAGED IN THE OTHER MORE IMPORTANT OCCUPATIONS.

The following castes have more than 6,000 workers each. The number of workers engaged in their traditional occuptions is first stated and afterwards that of those engaged in the other more important occupations:—

1. *Chhatri*—(Soldier, cultivator, durwan and peon) 2,629 out of 5,761 workers (or 45·6 per cent.) follow their traditional occupation, 1,015 are menial servants, 508 day-labourers and 505 vicemen.

2. *Gandhabanic*—(Drug and spice sellers and grocer) 1,358 out of 2,358 (or 25·9 per cent.) follow their traditional occupation, general traders 1,021, menial servants 672, and 826 in other occupations.

3. *Kurmi*—(Gardener) 173 out of 4,936, or not more than 3·5 per cent.; 1,534 are employed as menial servants, 1,330 are day-labourers, and 489 general traders.

4. *Kamar*—(Blacksmith and goldsmith) 1,515 out of 4,319, or 35 per cent. Of other occupations, the chief are those of vicemen (932) and menial servants (545).

5. *Moyra*—(Confectioner) 1,541 out of 4,327, or 35 per cent.; 650 are menial servants, 528 general traders, and 527 day-labourers.

6. *Sunri or Shaha*—(Wine-seller) 638 out of 3,933, or 16·2 per cent. There are 1,884 prostitutes, 1,279 merchants' clerks, 896 menial servants, 409 capitalists, and 1,324 engaged in other occupations.

7. *Khatri*—(Trader) 688 out of 3,531 or 19·5 per cent.; 539 are menial servants, 485 day-labourers, and 808 are engaged in other occupations.

8. *Tambuli*—(Betel-leaf grower and seller) 234 out of 3,132, or 7·5 per cent.; 654 are general traders, 362 menial servants, and 1,175 are engaged in other occupations.

9. *Sutradhar*—(Carpenter) 1,348 out of 3,070, or 43·9 per cent.

10. *Baidya*—(Physician) 402 out of 2,574, or 15·6 per cent. There are 229 Government clerks, 200 merchants' clerks, 248 teachers, and 612 pursuing other occupations.

11. *Kalu*—(Oil-presser or dealer) 525 out of 2,189, or 24 per cent.; 386 are general traders, 287 menials, and 281 mill and factory operatives.

12. *Kaora*—(Pig-rearer, pig and poultry dealer) 274 out of 2,130, or 12·9 per cent.; 308 are vicemen, 216 cooks, and 769 pursue other occupations.

13. *Kansari*—(Brazier, brass and copper articles dealer and maker) 534 out of 1,597, or 33 per cent.; 374 are vicemen.

14. *Juji*—(Weaver and cloth dealer) 300 out of 1,579, or 19 per cent.; 295 are vicemen and 354 in other occupations.

15. *Sarnakar* (*Bengali*)—(Goldsmith) 579 out of 1,409, or 41·1 per cent.

16. *Barui*—(Betel-leaf grower and seller) 464 out of 1,389, or 33·4 per cent.; 192 are menials, 172 vicemen and 242 in other occupations.

17. *Kumar*—(Potter and idol-maker) 448 out of 1,348, or 32 per cent.; 109 are day-labourers and 491 in other occupations.

18. *Malakar*—(Flower garland and pith articles maker and seller) 296 out of 1,108, or 26·8 per cent.; 178 are menials and 266 in other occupations.

19. *Halwai* (*Hindusthani*)—(Confectioner and sweetmeat-maker) 414 out of 1,098, or 37·6 per cent.; 183 are general traders and 129 menials.

20. *Dulia*—(Palki-bearer) 42 out of 735, or 5·7 per cent.; 148 are menial servants, 177 vicemen and 96 prostitutes.

21. *Sankari*—(Workers in shells) 88 out of 426, or 20·6 per cent.; 70 are menials and 143 in other occupations.

22. *Kaivartha* (*Jalia*)—(Fisherman and boatman) 186 out of 387, or 48 per cent.; 133 are in other occupations.

23. *Jolah* (*Musalman*)—(Weaver and cloth-dealer) 39 out of 120, or 32·5 per cent.; 24 are vicemen, &c., and 40 coolies.

24. *Tatwa*—(Weaver and cloth-dealer) 3 out of 13 workers.

25. *Karan*—(Writer and clerk) only 2 workers out of 7.

26. *Mal*—(Snake-charmer). There are 2 of them; but they are both menial servants.

V.—Tabular statement of the number of workers of the various castes preponderating among those who follow the 36 selected occupations.

Selected occupation.		No. of workers in the caste employed.
1. *Government clerks and officers.*—		6,492
Brahman	...	2,167
Kayastha	...	769
Subarnabanic	...	445
Baidya	...	229
Tanti	...	226
2. *Zamindars' clerks*—		
Brahman	...	378
Sadgop	...	61
Kaivartha	...	51
Suri	...	34
3. *XIX & XX—Private clerks and clerks under local bodies, municipalities and Port Commissioners*—		
Brahman	...	1,523
Kaivartha	...	352
Subarnabanic	...	293
Sadgop	...	229
4. *XVIII.—Merchants' clerks*—		
Brahman	...	3,424
Subarnabanic	...	1,279
Sadgop	...	357
Suri	...	326
Tanti	...	410
5. *XVII.—Shop-keepers' clerks*—		
Brahman	...	991
Teli	...	294
Sadgop	...	291
Kaivartha	...	233
6. *XVIII.—General merchants and traders*—		
Kayastha	...	4,368
Brahman	...	3,469
Teli	...	2,707
Kaivartha	...	2,085
Kahar	...	1,322
Sadgop		1,192
Goala	...	1,193
Gandhabanic	...	1,021
Tanti	...	1,020
7. *I.—Government peons, constable, messengers, &c.*—		
Brahman	...	931
Kahar	..	166
Kayastha	...	120
Goala	...	118
Kaivartha	...	101
8. *XIX—Postal peons*—		
Kahar	...	116
Brahman	...	90
Kayastha	...	79
Kurmi	...	18
Napit ...	...	16
9. *XIX.—Telegraph peons*—		
Brahman	...	47
Kayastha	...	39
Kahar		28
Goala	...	10
Kaivartha	...	7
10. *XX.—Medical practitioners*—		
Baidya	...	402
Brahman	..	210
Kayastha	...	176
Teli	...	94
Kaivartha	..	50
11. *XX.—Lawyers*—		
Kayastha	...	335
Brahman	...	207
Baidya	...	52
Subarnabanic	...	34
Tanti	...	17
12. *XX.—Muktears*—		
Kayastha	...	95
Brahman	..	65
Baidya	...	11
Kaivartha	...	9
Suri	...	3
13. *XX.—Muktears or pleaders' agents*—		
Brahman	...	44
Kayastha	...	39
Tanti	...	13
Subarnabanic	...	6
Napit	...	4
14. *VI.—Cooks*—		
Kayastha	...	405
Chamar	...	317
Kaora	...	216
Muchee	...	105
15. *XVIII.—Bill sarkars or bill collectors*—		
Brahman	...	212
Kaivartha	...	69
Subarnabanic	...	34
Teli	...	24
16. *VI.—Menial servants*—		
Goala	...	5,865
Brahman	...	5,713
Kaivartha	...	5,256
Kayastha	...	4,609
Chamar	...	3,829
Tanti	...	1,999
Sadgop	...	1,935
Teli	...	1,625
Kurmi	...	1,534
Napit	...	1,414
Chhatri	...	1,015
17. *XX.—Teachers, pandits and private tutors*—		
Kayastha	...	654
Brahman	...	302
Baidya	...	248
Tanti	...	34
Subarnabanic	...	33
18. *XIX.—Railway or Telegraph signallers*—		
Brahman	...	60
Kayastha	...	60
Baidya	...	12
19. *XIX.—Booking and other Railway clerks*—		
Brahman	...	516
Baidya	...	66
Sadgop	...	45
Tanti	...	43

Selected occupation.		No. of workers in the caste employed.
20. *XIX.—Station-masters—*		
Kayastha	...	11
Brahman	...	10
Napit	...	3
Teli	...	3
21. *XIX—Post-masters and Telegraph-masters—*		
Brahman	...	30
Kayastha	...	20
Subarnabanic	...	17
Tanti	...	6
Baidya	...	5
22. *XIX.—Railway guards and Railway Engineers—*		
Brahman	...	127
Kayastha	...	33
Khatri	...	23
Subarnabanic	...	14
Baidya	...	10
23. *VII, XVI.—Vicemen, mechanics and other skilled labourers—*		
Kaivartha	...	3,324
Kayastha	...	1,854
Tanti	...	1,185
Goala	...	942
Kamar	...	952
Brahman	...	814
Kahar	...	675
Napit	...	668
Teli	...	533
Sadgop	...	464
24. *XX.—Engineers or overseers—*		
Kayastha	...	50
Brahman	...	45
Tanti	...	26
Suri	...	16
Baidya	...	14
25. *XX.—Surveyors or estimators—*		
Kayastha	...	27
Subarnabanic	...	26
Brahman	...	19
Tanti	...	14
Baidya	...	8

Selected occupation.		No. of workers in the caste employed.
26. *XVIII.—Contractors, &c.—*		
Kayastha	...	272
Brahman	...	173
Sadgop	...	50
Subarnabanic	...	48
Khatri	...	28
Kaivartha	...	26
Teli	...	23
27. *XXIV.—Capitalist—*		
Kayastha	...	635
Brahman	...	579
Subarnabanic	...	409
Kaivartha	...	252
Tanti	...	209
Teli	...	144
Goala	...	138
28. *VIII, XVIII.—Brokers—*		
Brahman	...	743
Kayastha	...	385
Kaivartha	...	227
Subarnabanic	...	222
Khatri	...	130
Suri	...	119
29. *V.—Naibs, gomosthas and rent-collectors, &c.*		
Brahman	...	299
Kurmi	...	43
Gandhabanic	...	29
Baidya	...	26
Kaivartha	...	26
30. *XI, XX.—Editors of newspapers or press-clerks—*		
Brahman	...	67
Subarnabanic	...	33
Baidya	...	13
Napit	...	11
31. *XI.—Compositors or pressmen—*		
Kayastha	...	631
Brahman	...	544
Tanti	...	215
Sadgop	...	193
Kaivartha	...	190
Subarnabanic	...	185

Selected occupation.		No. of workers in the caste employed.
32. *V.—Zamindars—*		
Brahman	...	1,176
Kayastha	...	1,094
Subarnabanic	...	278
Teli	...	143
Tanti	...	137
Sadgop	...	135
Baidya	...	119
Kaivartha	...	100
33. *V.—Agriculturists—*		
Kayastha	...	219
Brahman	...	163
Kalu	...	91
Tanti	...	89
Goala	...	69
34. *XXII.—Coolies and day-labourers—*		
Kaivartha	...	2,913
Goala	...	2,714
Kayastha	...	2,426
Chamar	...	2,363
Brahman	...	1,445
Kalu	...	1,407
Kurmi	...	1,330
Teli	...	1,040
Tanti	...	957
35. *VII, XVI.—Operatives in Mills and factories.*		
Tanti	...	868
Kaivartha	...	715
Chamar	...	620
Kayastha	...	410
Goala	...	391
Teli	...	303
Kamar	...	281
Kalu	...	258
Brahman	...	249
36. *XXIII.—Prostitutes—*		
Kaivartha	...	2,386
Subarnabanic	...	1,884
Kayastha	...	1,469
Brahman	...	1,048
Sadgop	...	841
Tanti	...	814
Goala	...	681

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLIV.

SUBURBS.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLIV.—

PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL

CASTE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	Total actual workers.	Traditional occupation.	Government clerks and officers.	Zamindars' clerks.	Private clerks, clerks of local bodies, Municipal and Port Commissioners.	Merchants' clerks.	Shopkeepers' clerks.	General merchants and traders.	Government peons, constables, messengers, etc.	Postal peons.	Telegraph peons.	Medical practitioners.	Lawyers.	Mukhtears.	Mukhtears' or pleaders' agents.	Cooks.	Bill sircars or bill collectors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Baidya	Physician	195	0·9	·8	...	·5	...	...	1·3	2·6	...	...		10·0	25·0	...	...	...
Barui	Betel-leaf grower and seller	80	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	2·7	...	9·4	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman	Priest, holy preceptor, pandit and cook.	3,583	14·2	70·0	64·5	35·1	51·4	26·8	11·8	52·1	2·7	50·0	33·9	26·7	12·5	...	...	38·6
Chamar	Shoe-makers and sellers, leather and hide worker.	3,558	4·9		...	...	...	...	1·9	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·4	...
Chhatri	Soldier, cultivator, durwan, and peon.	721	2·9	...	...	1·1	·6	...	1·8	·5	.	...	3·8	...	..	...	...	...
Chunari (Baiti) ...	Lime seller and burner ...	...	..	..	...	...	..	.	..	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dhoba	Washerman	953	11·5	...	...	·5	·6	·6	·3	...	...	.	1·9	.	.	...	...	...
Dom	Basket-maker and scavenger	633	6·1	...	...	.	.	.	·4	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gandhabanik ...	Drug-seller, spice-seller and grocer.	355	1·9	..	1·3	2·1	·6	4·9	·8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1·9
Goala	Milkman	2,085	7·9	1·5	...	4·1	1·6	3·7	2·6	13·0	8·1	...	1·9	...	...	...	...	...
Halwai	Confectioner	103	0·8	...	..	...	...	...	·6	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1
Hari (Dom) ...	Sweeper	62	0·6	...	.	...	...	..	·0	.	...			...	...	...	...	...
Jolaha (Musalman)	Weaver	...	..		...	...	..			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juzi	Weaver and cloth dealer ...	424	0·3	1·5	...	...	·3	1·8	1·8	1·0	...	.	...	.	...	...	2·8	1·1
Kaibartha ...	} Cultivator ...	5,633	5·8	3·1	6·6	13·6	9·3	10·4	27·6	·5	.	...	9·4	3·3	12·5	50·0	2·8	17·5
Kaibartha (Chasi)																		
Kaibartha (Jeliya)	Fisherman and boatman .	63	0·5	...	...	...	. .	..		1·6	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Kahar	Indoor servants and palki-bearer.	780	4·3	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	·5	10·8		...	...	...	...	27·7	2·1
Kalu	Oil-presser and seller ...	226	0·9	.	...	·5	·3	1·2	1·6	·5	.	...	...	..	...	...	. .	...
Kamar	Blacksmith and goldsmith ...	256	1·1	1·5	1·3	·5	1·9	·6	·9	·5	...	...	1·9	...	...	..	2·8	1·1
Kansari	Brazier, brass and copper articles dealer and maker.	18	...		...	...	. .	·6	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kaora	Pig-rearers, drummers, pig and pork dealers.	212	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	·9	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	...
Kayastha ...	Writing work, as Government zamindar, municipal officer, assistant and clerk.	2,408	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	5·7	2·7	...	15·0	46·7	37·5	...	2·8	1·1
Khatri	Trader	254	0·6		...	·5	·3	1·2		1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumhar	Potter and idol maker	172	0·9		..	·5	1·9	·6	·4	.	...	...	...	5·7	3·3	...	...	...
Kurmi	Gardener	640	1·0	...	..	.	...	·6	1·4	1·5	2·7	...	...	...	.	...	...	7·2
Lalbegi (Hindu) ...	Sweeper	53	0·5	.	.	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Lalbegi (Musalman)	Ditto	16	0·2	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Malakar	Flower garlands and pith articles maker and seller.	127	0·3	...	..	...	...	...	·2	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Malo and Mallah ...	Fisherman	60	.	..	.	...	..		·1	·5	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Mayara	Confectioner .. .	373	1·1	·8	.	...	1·3	...	2·3	1·0	2·7	..	..	...		...	2·8	...
Muchi	Cobbler, boot and shoe maker and seller, leather and hide dealer.	550	2·3	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Napit (Hajam) ...	Barber ..	769	4·6	1·5	.	. .	4·8	1·2	1·6	.		. .	5·7	..	...	...	2·8	..
Sadgop	Cultivator	919	0·4	8·5	3·9	11·0	13·4	8·5	5·3	.	67·5	50·0	5·7	3·3	12·5	...	5·5	4·2
Sankhari	Worker in shell .	4		...	.	...	.	.	...	.	.		.	...	...	...	...	...
Sarnakar (Bengali)	Goldsmith ...	244	1·7	1·5	..	...	...	..	·7	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Sonar (Behari) .	Ditto ..	66	0·3			...	...	..	·1	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Subarnabanik ...	Goldsmith's shopholder .	1,078	2·4	...		2·1	·6	1·2	4·5	1·0	.			6·7	...		.	...
Sunhri or Shaha ...	Wine-seller .	444	1·1		19·7	7·3	1·3	16·5	·5	...	.	...	1·9	..	...	.	..	6·2
Sutradhar (Chhutar)	Carpenter	298	2·2	3·1	...	·5	..	4·3	3·2	..	..	.	...	...	...		...	.
Tanti	Weaver and cloth dealer	1,032	1·3	1·5		·5	7·6	3·7	3·6	·5	.	...	1·9	.	...	...	.	4·2
Tambuli	Betel-leaf grower and seller	208	0·4	·8	...	1·6	·3	..	1·8	7·3	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	3·1
Teli	Oil-seller	1,009	0·8	3·8	2·6	17·8	3·8	11·6	7·8	3·6	..	.	1·9		...	50·0	...	10·3
Teyar	Fisherman and boatman	220	2·1	...	...	...	...	...	·2	2·6	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...

OCCUPATION AND CASTE.

WORKERS RETURNED UNDER—

Menial servants.	Teachers, pandits or private tutors.	Railway or Telegraph signallers.	Booking and other Railway clerks.	Station-masters.	Post-masters or Telegraph-masters.	Railway guards or Railway engineers.	Firemen, mechanics and other skilled labourers or workers, etc.	Engineers or overseers.	Surveyors or estimators.	Contractors, etc.	Capitalists.	Brokers.	Naibs, gomashtas, rent-collectors, etc.	Editors of newspapers or press clerks.	Compositor or pressmen.	Zamindars.	Agriculturists.	Coolies and day-labourers.	Operatives in mills and factories.	Prostitutes.	Other occupations.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
·8	..	...	...	...	.	...	0·4	...	...	2·0	0·5		...	.	3·8	..	1·8	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·6
·0	..	..		...		...	0·2		...	.	0·2				..	...		0·3	0·4	0·4	0·1
10·5	43·4	50·0	62·8	...	66·6	..	3·5	6·2	45·4	9·8	9·5	20·1	39·3	10·0	16·1	40·4	14·8	5·0	6·6	3·9	13·1
15·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	...	...	...	7·9	0·7	..	...	12·3	1·2	1·8	23·2	25·2	4·2	12·0
2·4	1·5	12·5	...	...	...	..	1·2	...	...	2·0	0·8	1·4	7·1	...	2·8	..	...	1·9	2·1	0·3	5·8
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	.	...
·5	1·5	..	4·7	..	...	...	1·0	.	.	..	0·2	.	..	.	1·1	...	...	1·3	0·6	0·3	0·2
1·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·4	...		...	..	...	..		..	...	...	1·5	0·5	...	1·2
1·2	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·8	...	...	...	0·5	0·8	...	..	4·8	.	1·9	0·4	0·4	0·3	2·3
10·9	...	...	4·7	...	...	...	4·6	...	...	2·0	1·1	7·9	..	.	4·8	2·6	22·2	9·9	3·9	6 8	6·2
·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	.	..	0·2	..	0·2	0·1
·1	...	...	...	..	...	.	0·2	..	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	0·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	.
·4	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	6·2	...	...	2·1	..	3·6	...	...	1·2	...	0 6	2·2	0 8	5·6
18·2	2·8	...	9·3	...	...	...	39·8	12·5	9·1	41·1	34 3	14·4	10 7	30·0	16·4	9·0	...	17 1	17·6	31 3	19·2
·0	..	...	..	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	0·1	...
...	...	...	2·3	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	2·0	1·1	...	...	...	0·5	2·0	...	4·6	3·3	0·2	0·9
·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	..	...	0·5	..		.	0·5	...	...	0·8	1·6	...	0·2
·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	...	...	...	0·9	...		...	0·6	.	...	0 9	0·4	0·4	0 8
·0	...	..	...	...	...	...	0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1
·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	0·9	0·8	0·3	0·7
8·1	33·3	...	...	100·0	16·7	...	6·2	43·8	45·5	25·5	13·5	23·1	25·0	10·0	14·5	31·4	24·1	5·9	5·6	15·1	4·2
1·7	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	0·2	..	...	...	...	0·6	...	1·6	0·7	0·1	0·8
·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	12·5	...	...	0·2	2·1	.	...	...	...	1·8	0 4	0·5	0·2	0·5
2·6	...	12·5	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	...	.	0·3	2·1	...	...	0·5	..	1·8	4·1	2·9	0·6	3·6
·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·3	0·7	...	.	...	...	...	0·6	0 3	0·5	1·6
·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	0·2	0·3	...	0·1
·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·8	...	...	1·7	1·3	1·2	0·9
·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	2·7	3·5	0·1	0·3
1·9	1·5	...	2·3	...	...	...	2·6	6·2	...	...	1·1	0·7	...	20·0	2·1	...	1·9	1·8	1·8	0·6	1·6
2·7	7·2	25·0	9·3	...	...	...	4·8	...	...	5·8	10·1	4·3	7·1	...	9·1	6·4	...	1·4	3·2	3·9	2·0
·0	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	2·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	0·1	1·0
·4	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·1	...	...	..	1·1	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	0·1	0·8	0·2
5·5	...	...	...	...	16·7	...	3·8	...	...	...	1·6	0·7	.	...	...	1·3	.	0·6	3·4	15·1	4·6
·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	...	...	...	1·8	9·3	.	...	0·6	1·3	...	0·8	0·5	1·2	1·7
·8	1·5		2·3	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	1·3		...	10·0	1 6	.	...	0·1	0·6	0·5	1·3
5·2	.	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	...	..	7·7	3·5	5·9	...	20·0	3·2	0·6	9 2	2·7	4·5	5·0	1·
·7	2·8	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·8	0·7	...	...	..	...	1·8	0·4	0·6	1·9	0·6
3 1	1·5	...	2·3	...	...	...	1 2	12·5	...	2·0	1·9	·5	·7 1	...	4·8	1·9	11·2	4·8	3·4	2·9	3·4
·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	5·6	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLV.—

TOWN OF

CASTES.	Percentage of actual workers following traditional occupations.	PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS														
		Government clerks and officers.	Zemindar's clerks.	Private clerks and clerks of local bodies, Municipal and Port Commissioners.	Merchant's clerks.	Shopkeeper's clerks.	Merchants, general merchants, trader, etc.	Government peons, constables, messengers, etc.	Postal peons.	Telegraph peons.	Medical practitioners.	Lawyers.	Mukhtears.	Mukhtiar's or pleader's agents.	Cooks.	Bill sirears or bill collectors.	Menial servants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Baidya	15·6	8·9	0·9	5·1	7·8	0·7	4·5	0·8	.....	.....	.....	2·0	0·4	.....	0·1	0·2	1·7
Barui	33·4	0·4	.....	1·7	0·6	0·3	6·3	0·4	.....	.....	0·4	.....	.....	.....	0·1	·0	14·2
Brahman	24·4	4·9	0·9	3·4	7·7	2·2	7·9	2·1	0·2	0·1	0·5	0·5	0·1	·0	.....	0·5	12·8
Chamar	3·2	·0	.....	·0	.....	0·1	2·5	·0	·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·9	·0	22·7
Chhatri	45·6	1·4	·0	0·2	1·1	0·6	8·8	.....	.....	.....	0·2	.....	.....	.....	0·6	0·4	17·6
Dhoba	87·5	0·3	.....	0·3	0·1	·0	1·1	·0	.....	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	·0	·0	3·4
Dom	59·2	.....	.....	·0	·0	.....	1·9	0·2	.....	·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·5	.....	12·6
Dulia	5·7	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·1	20·1
Gandha Banik	25·9	0·6	0·1	1·7	2·9	3·2	19·5	·0	0·1	.....	0·5	·0	·0	.....	0·4	0·1	12·8
Goala	1·8	0·2	·0	0·5	0·5	0·3	7·1	0·7	0·1	0·1	·0	·0	·0	·0	0·1	·0	14·7
Halwai	37·6	0·4	.....	0·1	0·4	.....	16·7	0·1	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·3	.....	11·7
Hari	57·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·2	1·8	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·9	.....	6·8
Jolaha	32·5	.....	.....	.....	0·8	.....	0·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·8
Jugi	19·0	1·2	.....	0·2	2·5	1·3	10·3	.....	.....	.....	0·3	.....	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	13·0
Kaibartha (including Chasi)	2·7	0·9	0·2	1·4	1·1	0·9	8·1	0·4	·0	·0	0·2	·0	·0	·0	0·1	0·2	20·6
Kaibartha (Jaliya)	35·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·1	.....	2·1
Kahar	59·0	0·1	·0	0·1	0·2	0·5	8·7	1·1	0·7	0·2	.....	·0	·0	.....	0·1	0·1	.....
Kalu	24·0	·0	.....	0·4	0·5	0·8	17·3	·0	.....	.....	·0	.....	·0	.....	0·8	0·7	.....
Kamar	35·0	0·8	·0	0·7	0·7	0·7	8·4	·0	.....	.....	0·2	·0	.....	.....	0·2	0·2	13·1
Kansari	33·0	0·5	.....	1·3	0·9	2·1	6·4	·0	.....	.....	0·2	·0	.....	·0	0·6	.....	8·
Kaora	12·9	.....	.....	.....	·0	·0	6·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·1	·0	8·2
Kayastha	3·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·1	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·5	1·0	0·3	0·1	1·2	.....	13·9
Khatri	19·5	0·9	0·3	0·9	2·3	1·9	.....	1·9	0·2	·0	0·3	0·1	.....	·0	0·3	0·3	15·3
Kumhar	32·4	1·1	0·7	1·1	0·7	1·0	4·8	0·3	0·5	.....	0·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·4
Kurmi	3·5	·0	.....	0·2	.....	0·1	9·0	0·9	0·4	2·0	·0	.....	·0	.....	0·9	0·9	31·2
Lalbegi (Hindu)	61·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·1	0·1	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·5	20·8
Lalbegi (Muhammadan)	84·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0
Malakar	26·8	0·6	0·1	0·5	1·0	0·7	9·4	0·3	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	0·4	16·1
Malo and Mallah	84·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	2·2
Moyara	35·6	0·6	0·2	0·6	1·2	1·1	12·2	0·2	0·1	.....	0·3	.....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	15·1
Muchi	68·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·1	1·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·7	.....	6·4
Napit (Hajam: Hindu)	39·1	0·7	0·1	0·8	1·2	0·3	5·4	0·3	0·2	.....	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7
Sadgop	3·6	1·9	0·8	3·1	4·8	3·9	15·9	0·2	.....	.....	0·5	0·1	.....	.....	0·4	0·3	26·0
Sankhari	20·6	0·5	.....	1·0	1·6	0·2	11·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·4
Sarnakar (Bengali)	41·1	1·3	0·7	1·0	0·9	1·0	3·8	0·2	0·3	.....	0·3	.....	.....	.....	0·2	0·1	9·0
Sonar (Bepari)	56·4	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·4	5·6	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·1	0·5	.....	8·8
Subarnabanik	19·5	4·1	0·3	2·7	11·9	2·0	2·6	0·1	.....	.....	0·4	0·3	.....	.....	0·4	0·4	8·3
Sunhri or Shaha	16·2	0·9	0·9	4·9	8·3	4·5	18·1	.....	.....	.....	1·0	.....	0·1	.....	0·9	0·2	10·5
Sutradhar	43·9	0·6	.....	0·6	1·4	0·4	6·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·2	.....	8·6
Tambuli	7·5	0·4	.....	0·7	1·6	4·3	20·9	0·1	0·1	.....	0·3	.....	.....	.....	0·3	0·1	11·5
Tanti	6·2	1·9	0·2	1·5	3·5	1·4	8·6	0·1	0·1	.....	0·2	0·1	.....	0·1	0·4	0·3	17·0
Teli	9·5	0·6	.....	1·8	1·8	3·0	28·2	0·2	.....	.....	1·0	0·1	.....	.....	0·3	0·2	16·9
Tiyar	58·7	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·1	8·0

SUB

Baidya	34·3	0·5	.....	0·5	.....	.....	20·5	2·6	.....	.....	2·6	1·0	.....	.....	.....	17·0
Barui	33·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·7	.....	1·2	.....	6·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·5
Brahman	28·0	2·5	1·4	1·9	4·5	1·2	10·0	2·8	.....	.....	0·5	0·2	.....	.....	1·1	12·9
Chamar	9·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·4	.....	19·0
Chhatri	28·8	.....	.....	0·3	0·3	.....	7·5	0·1	.....	.....	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·6
Dhoba	84·2	.....	.....	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·9	.....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·4
Dom	68·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·3
Dulia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gandha Banik	37·7	.....	0·3	1·1	0·6	2·2	6·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·3	15·0
Goala	26·4	0·1	.....	0·3	0·2	0·3	3·7	1·2	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·1
Hari	69·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·3
Jugi	6·1	0·4	.....	.....	0·3	0·7	12·5	0·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·3	0·3	4·7
Kaibartha (including Chasi)	7·2	.....	0·1	0·4	0·4	0·3	14·7	.....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	0·3	14·3
Kaibartha (Jaliya)	60·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·8
Kahar	39·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·0	0·1	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·3	0·2	.....
Kalu	30·5	.....	.....	0·4	0·4	0·9	17·7	0·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·3
Kamar	27·3	.....	.....	0·4	2·3	0·4	10·5	0·4	.....	.....	0·4	.....	.....	0·4	0·4	9·8
Kansari	5·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·5	11·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·1
Kaora	11·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·2	0·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·3	.....	9·9
Kayastha	29·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·8	0·5	.....	.....	0·3	0·6	0·1	.....	.....	14·9
Khatri	13·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7
Kumhar	36·6	1·1	0·6	0·6	3·5	0·6	7·5	.....	.....	.....	1·7	0·6	.....	.....	.....	4·1
Kurmi	11·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·1	6·7	0·5	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·1	17·8
Lalbegi (Hindu)	67·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·1
Lalbegi (Muhammadan)	100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malakar	17·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·3
Malo and Mallah	5·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·0	1·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·0
Mayara	20·1	0·3	.....	.....	1·1	.....	18·5	0·5	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·3	0·3	11·2
Muchi	30·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·2	.....	6·5
Napit (Hajam: Hindu)	42·9	0·2	.....	.....	3·0	0·3	6·5	.....	.....	.....	0·4	.....	.....	0·1	.....	10·6
Sadgop	2·7	1·2	0·3	2·3	4·6	1·5	17·4	.....	2·7	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·4	13·2
Sankhari	50·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·0
Sarnakar (Bengali)	49·6	0·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·5
Sonar (Bepari)	31·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7
Subarnabanik	15·8	.....	.....	0·4	0·2	0·2	12·7	0·2	.....	.....	.....	0·2	.....	.....	.....	22·2
Sunhri or Shaha	16·0	.....	3·4	3·1	0·9	6·1	21·6	.....	.....	.....	0·2	.....	.....	.....	1·3	7·2
Sutradhar	49·0	1·3	.....	0·3	.....	2·3	5·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·1
Tambuli	13·5	0·5	.....	1·4	0·5	.....	26·0	6·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·4	12·5
Tanti	9·0	0·2	.....	0·1	2·3	0·5	10·6	0·1	.....	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	0·4	22·8
Teli	5·2	0·5	0·2	3·3	1·2	1·9	23·4	0·7	.....	.....	0·1	.....	0·1	.....	1·0	13·6
Tiyar	64·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·2	1·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·3

Occupation by selected Castes.

CALCUTTA.

FOLLOWING OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Teachers, pundits or private tutors.	Railway or telegraph signallers.	Booking and other railway clerks.	Station-masters.	Post-masters or telegraph-masters.	Railway guards or railway engineers.	Viremen, mechanics and other skilled labourers or workers, etc.	Engineers or overseers.	Surveyors or estimators.	Contractors, etc.	Capitalists, housorent, shareholders, etc.	Brokers.	Naibs gomastas, rent collectors, etc.	Editors of newspaper or press clerks.	Compositors or pressmen.	Zemindars.	Agriculturists.	Coolies and day labourers.	Operatives in mills and factories.	Prostitutes.	Other occupations.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
9·6	0·5	2·6	·0	0·2	0·4	1·4	6·5	0·3	0·4	1·5	1·4	1·0	0·5	0·9	4·6	0·2	0·1	0·1	1·4	23·7
0·2	0·2	.....	.....	.....	...	13·1	.....	.....	·0	0·1	·0	.....	.....	0·4	0·2	0·8	6·2	1·3	2·3	17·4
0·7	0·1	1·2	·0	0·1	0·3	1·9	0·1	·0	0·4	1·3	1·7	0·7	0·2	1·2	2·7	0·4	3·3	0·6	2·4	12·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·3	.....	.....	·0	0·1	·0	·0	.....	.....	0·1	0·2	13·9	3·7	0·4	12·9
.....	·0	0·1	·0	.....	·0	5·6	·0	·0	0·2	0·9	0·9	0·2	.....	0·1	0·6	0·1	8·9	2·4	2·0	1·5
.....	.....	·0	.....	.....	.....	1·2	.....	.....	·0	0·1	·0	.....	·1	0·4	0·1	0·3	2·5	0·4	0·5	1·5
·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·6	.....	.....	.....	·0	·0	·0	0·1	0·3	·0	·0	5·6	0·7	0·5	15·8
0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·1	.....	.....	.....	0·7	... .	0·1	.....	0·5	0·1	2·2	11·3	1·1	13·2	12·5
0·2	·0	·0	.....	.....	0·1	4·3	·0	.....	0·3	1·8	1·1	0·5	·0	0·7	0·8	0·2	3·2	0·2	3·1	15·8
·0	·0	0·1	.....	·0	·0	5·6	·0	·0	0·1	0·8	0·2	·0	·0	0·5	0·4	0·4	16·1	2·3	4·0	5·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·8	.....	.....	.....	0·6	0·4	.....	.....	0·2	0·1	.....	8·5	1·0	0·6	18·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·8	.....	.....	0·1	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	7·9	6·5	2·0	7·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	20·1	.....	...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	0·8	.....	.....	33·4	5·8	..	.....
0·1	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	18·6	0·2	0·1	... ..	0·6	0·1	.....	0·1	1·1	0·5	0·4	4·7	1·5	0·9	22·4
0·1	·0	·0	.....	·0	·0	13·8	·0	·0	0·1	0·9	0·9	0·1	·0	0·8	0·4	4·4	11·5	2·9	9·4	22·2
0·2	.....	0·2	.....	.....	.....	5·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·2	.....	1·4	1·6	.....	0·2	34·4
·0	·0	·0	.....	·0	... ..	4·4	·0	.....	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·2	·0	0·3	0·1	0·6	9·2	1·7	1·1	10·5
·0	0·2	0·4	... ..	.....	0·2	3·8	·0	.....	0·7	1	1·3	1·1	·0	1·9	0·6	4·2	63·8	11·3	75·3	75·6
·0	.....	.....	·0	.....	·0	21·1	·0	·0	0·1	2	0·2	·0	... ..	0·3	0·2	0·7	3·8	1·4	4·9	5·3
0·1	.....	·0	.....	.....	... ..	23·4	.....	.....	0·3	1·8	0·3	... ..	.....	0·1	0·8	0·1	2·0	0·4	2	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·2	14·6	.....	.....	... ..	0·1	0·1	.....	.....	0·1	.....	0·9	7·5	0·9	1·3	36·2
2·0	0·3	.....	·0	·0	0·1	5·6	0·1	·0	0·8	1·9	1·	.....	·0	1·9	3·3	0·7	7·2	1·2	4·4	8·4
0·2	0·1	0·1	.....	.....	0·7	4·6	.....	.....	0·8	2·6	3·7	0·3	·0	0·6	0·1	0·6	13·6	0·8	4·1	22·9
0·1	0·2	0·4	.....	.....	·0	5·2	0·1	0·4	.....	0·4	·0	.....	.....	0·2	0·1	0·4	7·9	2·4	2·4	35·4
·0	.....	·0	·0	.....	·0	5·9	.....	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·4	0·8	·0	0·3	0·2	0·3	23·9	3·9	1·2	11·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	2·3	.....	.....	.....	0·3	.....	... ..	.....	0·1	.....	.....	4·8	.....	0·3	8·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·6	.....	.....	4·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·1	.....	.....	0·2	0·4	0·1	0·3	.....	0·5	0·1	0·1	8·2	2·1	1·4	24·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·5	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·3	4·0	0·3	.....	7·6
0·2	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	3·4	.....	.....	.....	0·9	0·1	.....	.....	0·6	0·6	0·2	12·2	1·3	2·4	10·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·9	... ..	.....	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	0·1	.....	0·1	8·1	3·5	0·4	7·1
0·2	.....	0·1	.....	.....	0·2	8·4	.....	.....	0·2	0·5	0·3	.....	0·1	1·5	0·3	0·2	6·2	0·7	2·8	12·0
0·2	.....	0·6	.....	.....	.....	6·2	.....	.....	0·7	1·6	0·6	0·2	0·1	2·6	1·8	.....	2·5	1·1	11·3	8·9
0·4	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	3·5	.....	.....	0·2	0·9	0·7	... ..	0·2	0·7	0·7	0·2	4·0	0·2	2·9	33·6
.....	.....	0·2	.....	.....	0·1	6·3	.....	.....	0·2	1·8	0·2	.....	0·1	1·2	1·0	0·3	2·1	0·1	2·8	23·5
.....	.....	0·3	.....	.....	... ..	8·4	.....	.....	.....	1·9	0·4	.....	...	0·2	0·2	.. ...	2·6	0·7	1·4	10·3
0·3	0·1	0·3	.....	0·1	0·1	3·2	0·1	0·2	0·5	4·0	2·1	0·1	0·3	1·7	2·6	.....	0·9	0·2	17·6	12·4
0·1	.....	0·1	.....	.....	0·1	3·4	0·4	0·1	0·3	3·7	3·1	0·4	0·1	0·4	1·5	0·2	3·8	0·5	1·9	13·3
.....	.....	0·2	.....	.....	0·2	7·1	.....	.....	0·2	0·6	0·1	.....	.....	1·3	0·5	0·2	4·1	0·8	3·9	19·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·0	.....	... ..	0·2	1·0	1·0	0·1	.....	0·3	0·7	0·3	3·2	0·6	3·7	37·6
0·3	.....	0·4	.....	.....	.....	10·0	0·2	0·1	0·1	1·8	0·5	0·1	.....	1·9	1·1	0·8	8·1	7·3	6·9	18·7
0·1	.....	0·1	.....	.....	0·1	5·5	.....	.....	0·2	1·5	0·8	0·1	.....	0·6	1·5	0·4	10·9	3·1	4·1	7·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·4	.....	2·0	2·1	1·5	23·2

URBS.

.....	.....	... ..	. .	.....	0·5	5·6	... ..	... .	0·5	1·0	.....	.....	.....	3·6	.....	0·5	2·0	1·1	0·5	5·6
.....	.....	... .	... ..	.....	...	8·8	... ..	..	. .	1·2	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	13·8	20·0	3·7	5·0
0·9	0·1	0·8	.....	0·1	0·7	3·0	.....	0·1	0·1	1·0	0·8	0·3	.....	0·8	1·8	0·2	5·2	6·9	0·8	9·2
... .	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	7·4	... ..	.....	...	0·8	.....	.....	.... .	0·7	.....	.....	24·7	26·2	0·9	8·5
0·1	0·1	... .	.....	. ..	0·1	4·4	... ..	.....	0·1	0·4	0·3	0·3	.....	0·7	. .	... ..	10·4	10·7	0·3	20·1
0·1	.....	0·2	.....	.....	... .	3·0	.....	... ..	.....	0·1	.....	.....	.....	0·2	.....	.....	5·1	2·5	0·2	0·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·4	2·2	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	9·0	2·6	.....	5·0
.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	..	...	... .	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·0	.. ..	.....	.....	0·6	0·3	... ..	.....	2·5	. ..	6·3	4·2	4·0	0·8	16·6
.....	.....	0·1	.....	.....	0·5	7·0	.....	... ..	.....	0·2	0·5	.....	.....	0·4	0·2	0·6	18·0	7·1	2·5	7·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·8	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·9	.....	..	8·9
0·3	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... .	11·3	0·3	.....	.....	1·8	.....	0·3	.....	... ..	0·4	.....	5·4	19·3	1·4	33·7
.....	... .	0·1	.....	.....	0·2	21·8	... ..	.....	0·4	2·2	0·4	... ..	.....	0·5	0·2	.....	11·6	11·7	4·3	8·6
.....	.....	...	... ..	.....	...	12·7	... ..	... .	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	11·1	4·8	1·5	. . .
.....	.....	0·1	.....	... .	0·9	4·5	... ..	.....	0·1	0·5	.....	.....	.....	0·1	0·4	.....	22·3	16·2	0·3	3·1
.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	2·2	.....	.....	.....	0·9	.... .	... ..	.....	0·5	.....	.....	13·2	26·1	.. .	1·3
.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	... .	21·5	. ..	... ..	.....	1·1	... ..	.....	.....	0·4	.....	.....	11·3	5·9	1·1	6·2
.....	.....	... .	... ..	.....	... .	33·3	... .	..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... .	11·1	.....	22·2
.....	.....	.... .	... ..	.....	... ..	24·5	... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·6	14·1	0·9	7·6
0·9	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	0·3	7·8	0·3	0·2	0·6	2·1	1·3	0·3	....	1·1	2·0	0·6	9·2	8·6	4·9	4·5
0·4	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	11·8	...	...	.....	0·4	...	.....	.....	.....	0·4	...	23·7	9·9	0·4	8·0
.....	.....	... ..	.. ..	.....	...	8·7	1·2	. .	.....	0·6	1·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·6	10·4	11·6	1·2	7·0
.....	0·1	.. .	... .	.....	1·6	3·0	.....	.....	.....	0·1	0·4	... ..	.....	.....	.....	0·1	24·4	17·2	0·8	14·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·2	.....	13·7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....
.....	.. ...	... .	.....	... .	3·1	4·7	.....	.....	.....	0·8	0·8	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	19·1	8·6	3·1	31·5
.....	.....	....	..	.....	.....	40·0	... ...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	13·3	20·0	.....	5·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·2	. .	...	... ..	. ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	1·3	.....	17·4	13·1	2·1	6·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·1	3·9	.	...	...	.....	... .	.....	.....	... .	.. ..	.....	18·5	23·6	0·2	4·5
0·1	.....	0·1	... .	.....	0·4	10·4	0·1	.....	.....	0·5	0·1	.....	0·2	0·5	.....	0·1	9·2	8·7	0·7	5·6
0·6	0·2	0·4	.	.....	0·2	16·0	. ...	.. ..	0·3	4·1	0·7	0·2	.....	1·8	1·0	.....	5·6	13·1	3·3	5·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	... .	... .	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	..	6·5	. . .	.....	.....	3·7	.....	.....	.....	. .	... .	.....	6·1	7·3	0·4	9·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	6·1	... ..	... ..	... ..	6·1	...	.....	.....	... ..	... .	.....	1·5	9·1	9·1	9·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	0·1	11·0	... .	. ....	.....	0·5	0·1	.....	.....	...	0·2	.....	2·4	11·8	10·8	10·8
.....	... ..	.....	.....	..... .	.....	12·8	..	.....	... .	1·3	3·0	.....	... ..	0·2	0·4	.....	6·3	3·9	2·4	9·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·7	.	.	.	1·7	.....	.....	0·3	1·0	.....	.....	1·3	6·7	1·3	11·8
0·3	.....	0·3	.....	... .	.....	2·4	...	... ..	.....	1·4	0·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·5	8·6	10·6	7·2	5·3
0·9	.....	... ..	.....	...	...	17·7	...	...	0·4	1·2	0·8	.....	0·2	0·6	0·1	0·5	9·9	16·3	3·8	2·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	3·4	0·2	...	0·1	0·7	0·7	0·2	.....	0·9	0·3	0·6	17·8	12·5	2·2	8·7
0·1	.....	0·1	.....	... ..	.....	5·0	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·	6·3	6·9	0·9	4·1

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION.

(*VIDE* IMPERIAL TABLES XVII AND XVIII.)

I.—Present position and growth within the last decade of the various classes of the Christian population of the Metropolis in the Town and Suburbs.

Within the last decade the Christian population has increased from 26,406 to 38,515 or 45·39 per cent., a rate of growth which is proportionately much greater than that of the Hindu or Musalman population. The Suburban Christians do not exceed 590 in number. Two-thirds of them (396) belong to the Anglican communion and less than one-fourth (133) to the Roman Catholic persuasion. Europeans and allied races are in the majority in the Suburbs. Eurasians are more numerous than Native Christians. The actual numbers of the three classes are 233, 176, and 141. In the town of Calcutta, the Anglican communion contains within its fold 18,250 persons, a number which is rather less than half that of the total town Christian population (37,925). The number of males is nearly double that of females. The Catholic community is 14,343 strong, 42·2 per cent. are females. Next come the Presbyterian with (1,627) followed by the Baptists (1,572) and the Methodists (1,360) with female populations slightly exceeding the male (52 and 54 per cent. respectively). There are 348 persons recorded as Presbyterians, 331 of the American Church, 177 Congregationalists, 126 Lutherans and a smaller number of the other persuasions taken together. Distributing the same population among the three great classes of (1) European and allied races, (2) Eurasians, (3) Natives, we have the following figures for 1891 and 1901, remembering that Americans have here been included among Europeans:—

	1901.	1891.	Percentage of increase.
Eurasians	14,482	9,818	47·7
Europeans	13,571	12,508	8·5
Natives	9,872	6,671	47·9

A glance at the above table will show that though each of the divisions has increased in number, the growth of Eurasians and Native Christians is very remarkable, being more than 47 per cent. in each case. Europeans have increased by about 8 per cent. only. In 1891 Europeans were decidedly the most numerous body; but they now take the second place.

In 1891, however, it is probable that many Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. This has also occurred to a smaller extent in the present census. The rapid growth of Eurasians may also be attributed to some extent to the fact that their female population outnumbers the male (7,367 against 7,115 males). The proportionate number of the female population among Europeans, and particularly among the Europeans resident in the Fort and the Port, is very small. There is hardly one female to nine males in the Fort. The Port has scarcely one woman to 24 men. The augmentation in the number of Native Christians is probably as much due to conversion as to natural progression.

The number of European females has actually diminished from 4,718 to 4,561, or by a little over 3 per cent., but Eurasian females show an increase of 47 per cent. approximately. Eurasian males have increased at the same rate, and Native Christian females by 42·7 per cent. The apparent decrease in the number of European females is almost certainly due to the fact that a much greater proportion of Eurasian females returned themselves as European at the last census.

II.—Distribution of the Christian population.

Excluding Native Christians there are 28,053 Christians in the town of Calcutta and 451 in the Suburbs, who are wholly or in part of European descent. These are divided into the following classes :—

Europeans and other races.	Town.	Suburbs.
Europeans (British subjects)	11,591	237
Do. others	1,203	21
Armenians	777	15
Eurasians	14,482	178

There were 1,961 European British subjects in the Port and 1,497 in the Fort. The highest number in any of the 25 wards is that returned by Fenwick Bazar (1,104). The next three wards are Waterloo Street, Bow Bazar and Collinga, containing respectively 811, 753 and 726 European British subjects. In the Added Area, Entally has the highest number (408) of European British subjects. There are none in the F. A. wards—I (Ooltadanga), III (Manicktolla) and IV (Balliaghatta). If we except the Police Superintendents, there are none in Wards Nos. I, II, III, and VI also.

Of the 1,203 Europeans who are not British subjects, 413 (only 2 of whom are females) were found on board vessels in the river. About 100 residents were found in each of the Wards XV, XII, X and XVII, and about 50 from each of Wards XIV, XIII, VIII and XI, and only 37 from six of the remaining wards in the old town, while Wards I, III, VI and XVI as well as I, III and IV of the Fringe Area did not return any of them.

In the old Town the number of females is 223 against 394 males; but in the Added Area there is a larger proportion of females (95 out of 172). This preponderance of females is visible in each of the wards XIX to XXIV, but it is most marked in Ballygunge and Tollygunge (XXI), where there are only two males out of 45 persons. Entally, too, contains 25 females and only 18 males.

Ward XII (Waterloo Street) has returned an unusual number (25 out of 77) of boys under five years of age.

Armenians reside in the southern wards of the old Town excepting Hastings and the three south-eastern wards of the Added Area (XIX, XX and XXI). Of these (693) in the town more than half are returned from Park Street (207) and Collinga (157); 377 per cent. of the Armenians are females, but in Taltolla they have 41 females with 34 males, and in the neighbouring ward of Fenwick Bazar 36 out of 74 residents are females. There are only 15 Armenians in the Suburbs, mostly in Cossipore-Chitpur (13), only one in the Port and none in the Fort.

Bow Bazar contains nearly one-third (3,456) of the total Eurasian population (11,996) of the old town area. The following wards also contain considerable number of Christians, Coolootola (1,970), Taltolla (1,645), Fenwick Bazar (1,325), Puddopuker (1,197) and Entally (1,107).

In the old Town the percentage of females among the Christian population is high, males and females being nearly equal ; but in Wards X, XI, XIII, XIV, XVI and XVII the females outnumber the males, and in Ward XII the two sexes are exactly balanced. The added area, however, returns 1,403 females out of 2,335 (or 60 per cent.) The females outnumber the males in nearly all the wards, and particularly so in Entally, which contains 735 females to 372 males.

III.—Proportion of the three main Classes in the different Christian Churches.

The following figures give the percentages of Europeans with allied races, Eurasians and Native Christians in the chief Christian denominations :—

	Europeans and allied races.	Eurasians	Native Christians
Anglican	61·4	41·5	35·1
Church of Scotland	6·7	3·0	2·9
Roman Catholic	22 per cent.	49 per cent.	43 per cent.
Baptist	1·5	2·4	10·4
Methodists	2·6	3 per cent.	5·6
Presbyterians	1·[illegible]	0·5	1·2
Armenian	[illegible]	...	...

The religion of the Anglican Established Church is thus the chief religion among Europeans, while among Eurasians and Native Christians the honours are divided between the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Churches, the former preponderating. This is probably due in the case of the Eurasians to the fact that a large proportion of them have Portuguese ancestors, who originally belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. In the case of the Native Christians it is no doubt due to the proselytising zeal of the Roman Catholic Missionaries. There are more Baptists and Methodists among Native Christians than among the other two classes. The members of the Armenian nationality have been included with Europeans and allied races. It is worthy of note that although there are 777 Armenians, only 340 of them are recorded as belonging to the Armenian Church. The rest of the Armenian community are members of other Christian denominations, chiefly Anglican. Out of the 15 Armenians in the Suburbs, 9 only belong to the Armenian Church. It would seem therefore that more than 50 per cent. of the Armenians do not belong to the Armenian Church.

IV.—Distribution of the Christian population by age-period (*vide* diagram No. 26 at the end of the Report).

European British subjects are most numerous in the town area between the ages of 15 and 30. The number between the ages of 30 and 50 comes next, to which the total of all other ages is not equal. It would at first seem to be somewhat surprising that children of European British subjects should be more than five times as numerous in the age-period 0—12 as between the period 12—15. The reason is simple. They are sent off to school in Europe or to the hills after they attain 12 years of age. This is the case with all other Christians shown in this diagram—Non-British Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians. In the last two cases boys are often sent to school in the hills (but not to Europe generally), and are also sent out of town in several cases to Workshops, Railways, Mills, etc., to learn business. In the Suburbs there are more British Europeans of the age-period 30—50 than of 15—30. The Mills employ older hands.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLVI.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XLVI—DISTRIBUTION

DENOMINATION.	EUROPEAN.				EURASIAN.			
	1901.		1891.		1901.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOWN OF CALCUTTA ...	***9,010***	***4,561***	***7,678***	***4,718***	***7,115***	***7,367***	***4,766***	***5,010***
ANGLICAN COMMUNION—								
Church of England	5,416	2,964	4,285	2,637	3,003	3,012	2,145	2,049
Church of Ireland	7	21	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopalian	1	....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Armenian Church	181	120	142	88	15	9	.....	.....
Baptist	115	87	280	234	191	151	384	296
Congregationalist	26	20	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....
Greek Church	50	20	74	76	12	.....	.....	.....
Loutherans	110	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Methodist	198	163	.....	.....	174	268	.....	.....
Wesleyan	75	30	.....	.....	17	23	.....	.....
Other Methodist	123	133	.....	.....	157	245	.....	.....
Minor Denominations	12	4	102	80	7	8	34	98
Seventh Day-Adventists	10	2	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....
Nonconformist	2	2	102	80	1	3	34	98
Presbyterian	671	288	772	306	227	229	580	448
Church of Scotland	669	242	637	282	173	261	575	444
Free Church of Scotland	8	8	.....	.....	45	....	.....	.....
Other Presbyterian	94	38	.....	.....	9	18	.....	.....
Quaker	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic	2,121	866	2,020	1,295	3,478	3,632	1,623	2,119

OF CHRISTIANS BY RACE AND DENOMINATION.

NATIVE.				TOTAL.				VARIATION.	
1901.		1891.		1901.		1891.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5,410	***4,462***	***3,513***	***3,126***	***21,535***	***16,390***	***15,957***	***12,854***	***5,576***	***+ 3,536***
1,794	1,669	1,497	1,580	10,213	7,645	7,927	6,266	+ 3,027	+ 1,772
.....	5	.....	.....	7	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	199	132	142	88	+ 57	+ 44
449	579	279	132	755	817	943	662	— 188	+ 155
48	76	.....	.....	76	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	.....	66	21	74	76	— 8	— 55
3	2	.....	.....	117	9	.....	.....	.....	
245	312	.....	.....	617	743	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	19	.....	.....	115	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	293	.....	.....	502	671	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	9	64	8	30	21	200	186	— 170	— 165
6	2	.....	.....	22	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	7	64	8	8	12	200	186	— 192	— 174
164	246	411	341	1,162	813	1,763	1,095	— 601	— 282
108	174	411	387	950	677	1,623	1,063	— 673	— 386
15	21	.....	.....	68	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	51	.....	.....	144	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	2	.....	— 1
2,686	1,560	1,262	1,065	8,285	6,058	4,905	4,479	+ 3,803	+ 1,572

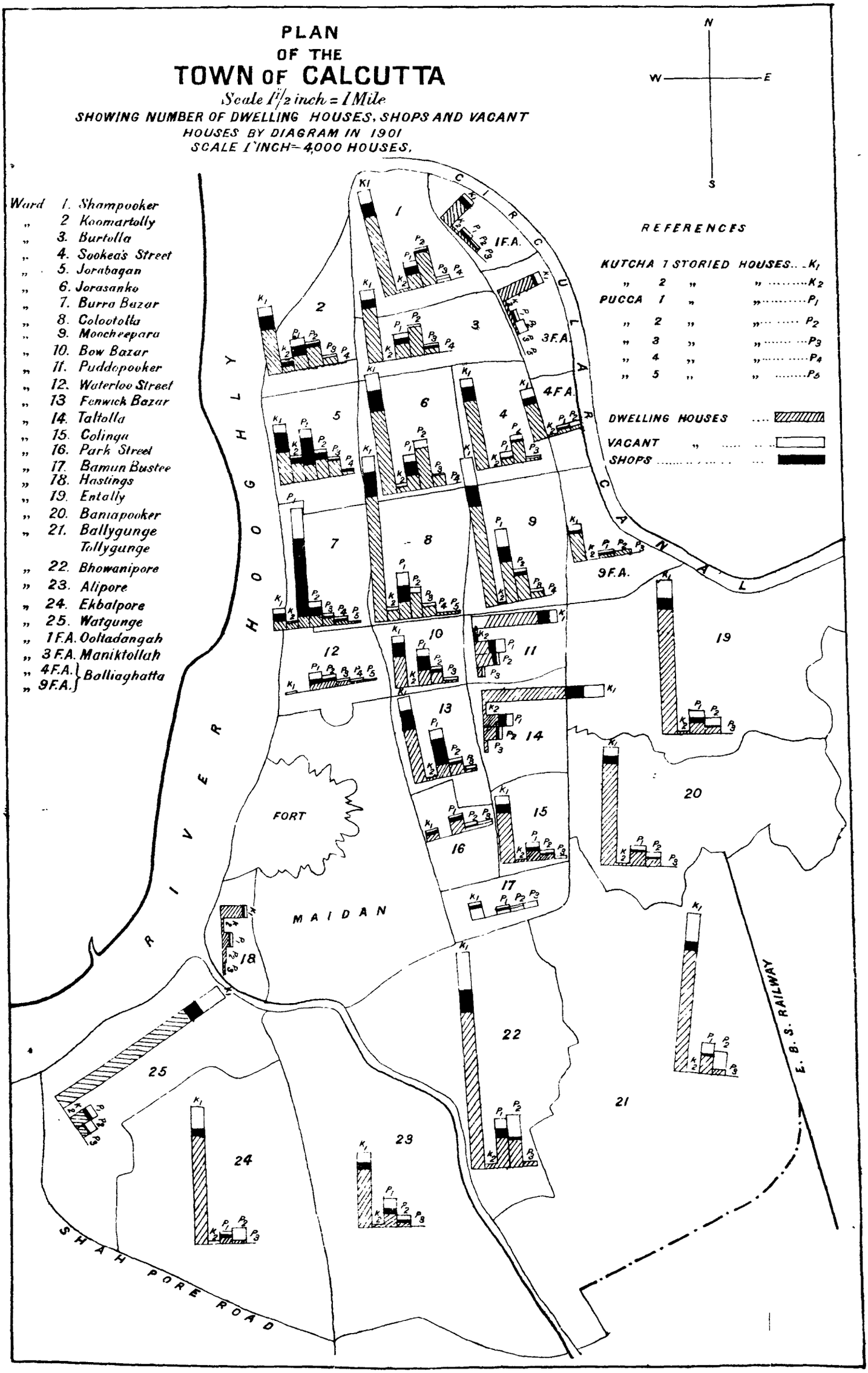
B. S. Press—2634J—240—3.11.1902—C. A. P. and others.

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA

Scale 1½ inch = 1 Mile

SHOWING NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES, SHOPS AND VACANT HOUSES BY DIAGRAM IN 1901

SCALE 1 INCH = 4,000 HOUSES.

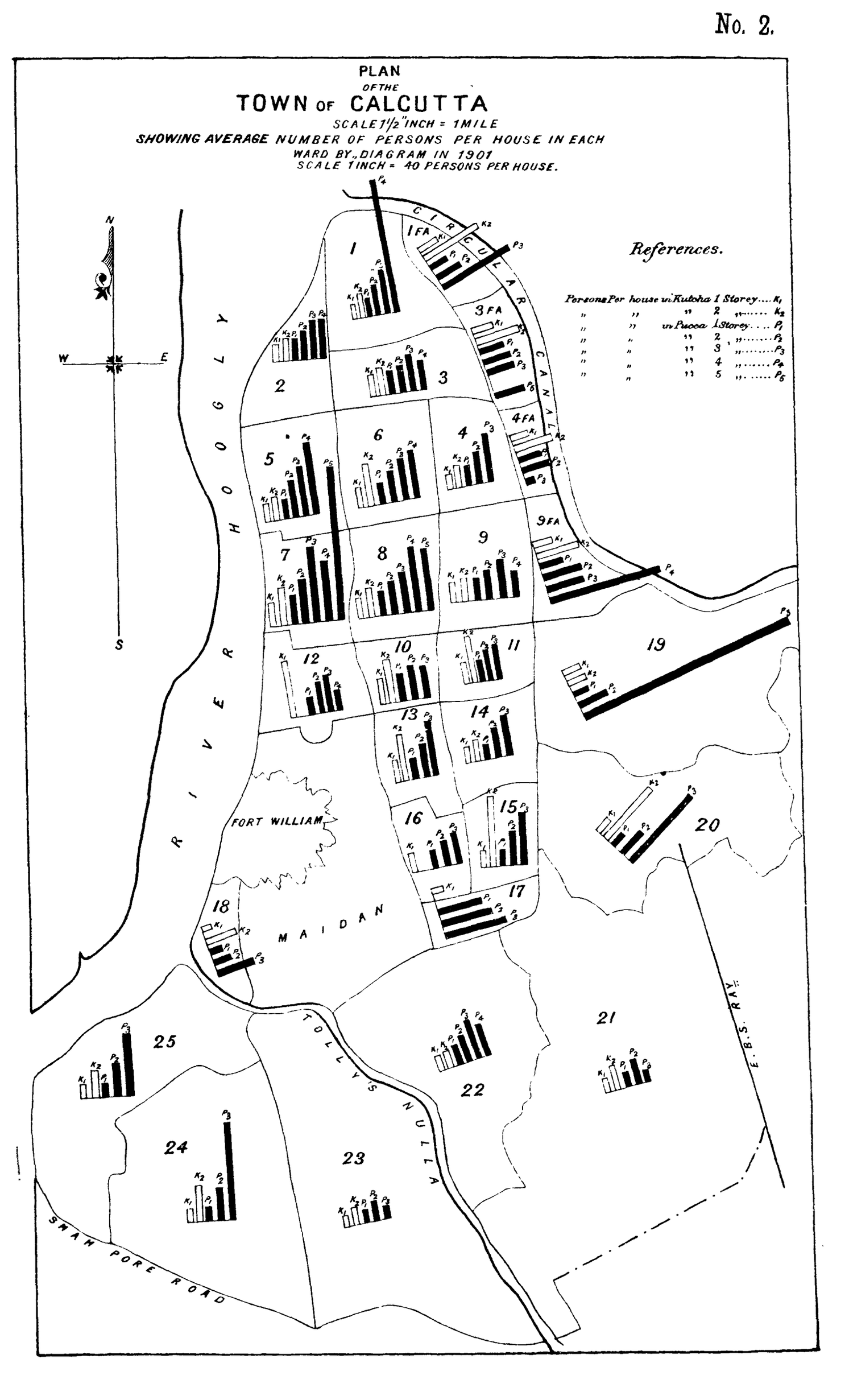


PLAN
OF THE
TOWN OF CALCUTTA

SCALE 1½" INCH = 1 MILE

SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE IN EACH WARD BY DIAGRAM IN 1901

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 PERSONS PER HOUSE.

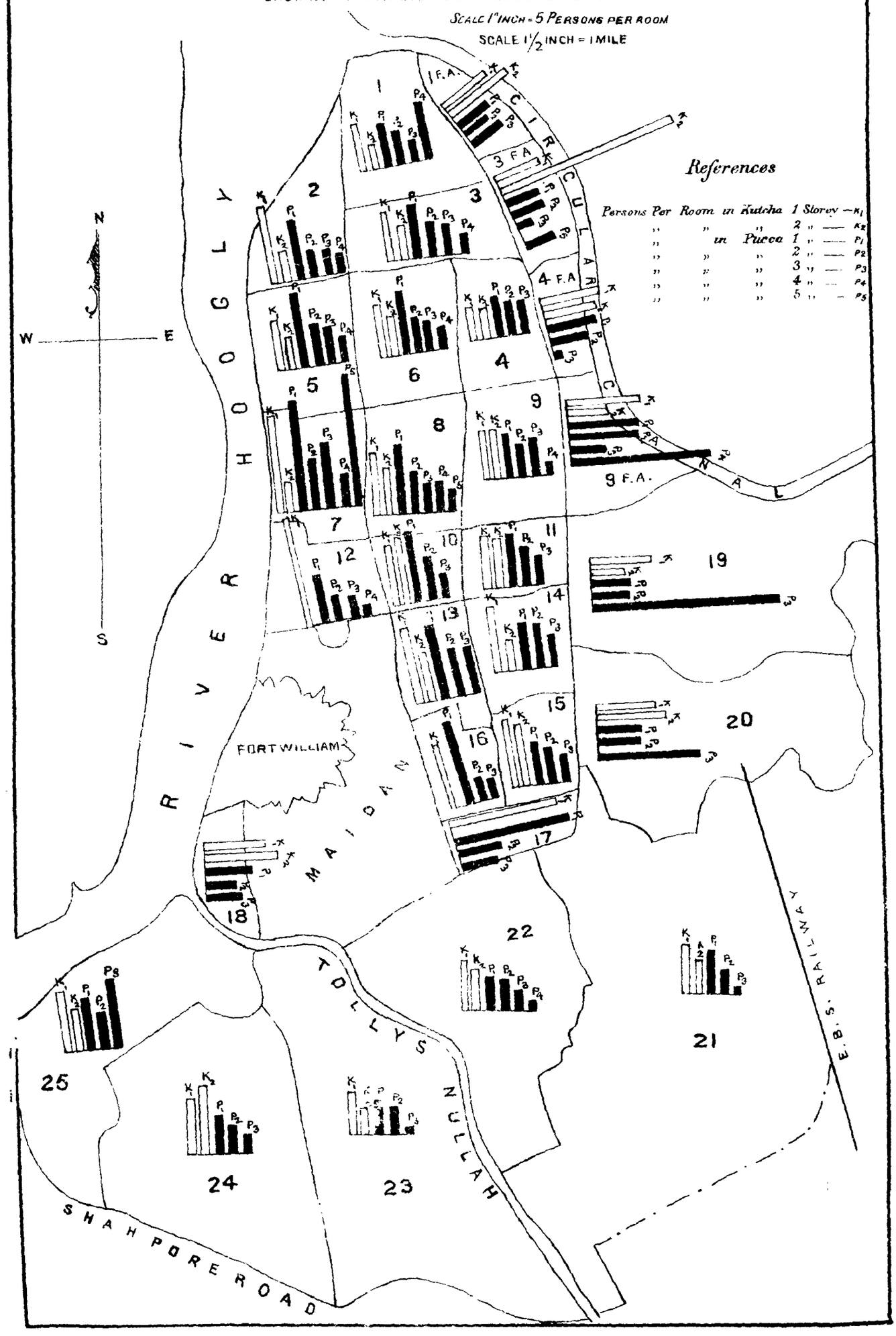


PLAN
OF THE
TOWN OF CALCUTTA

SHOWING BY DIAGRAM THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM IN EACH WARD.

Scale 1" inch = 5 Persons per room

SCALE 1½ INCH = 1 MILE



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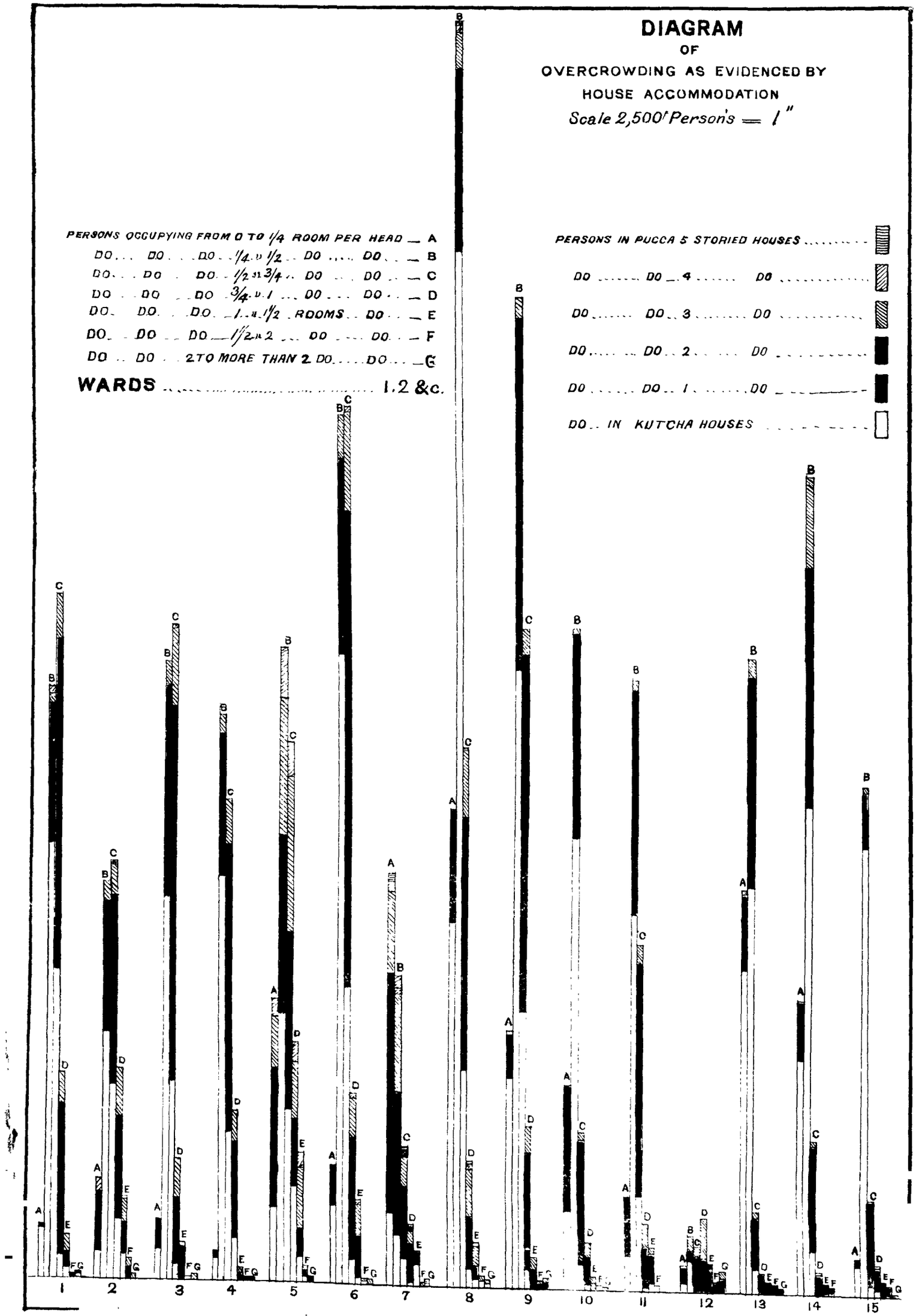


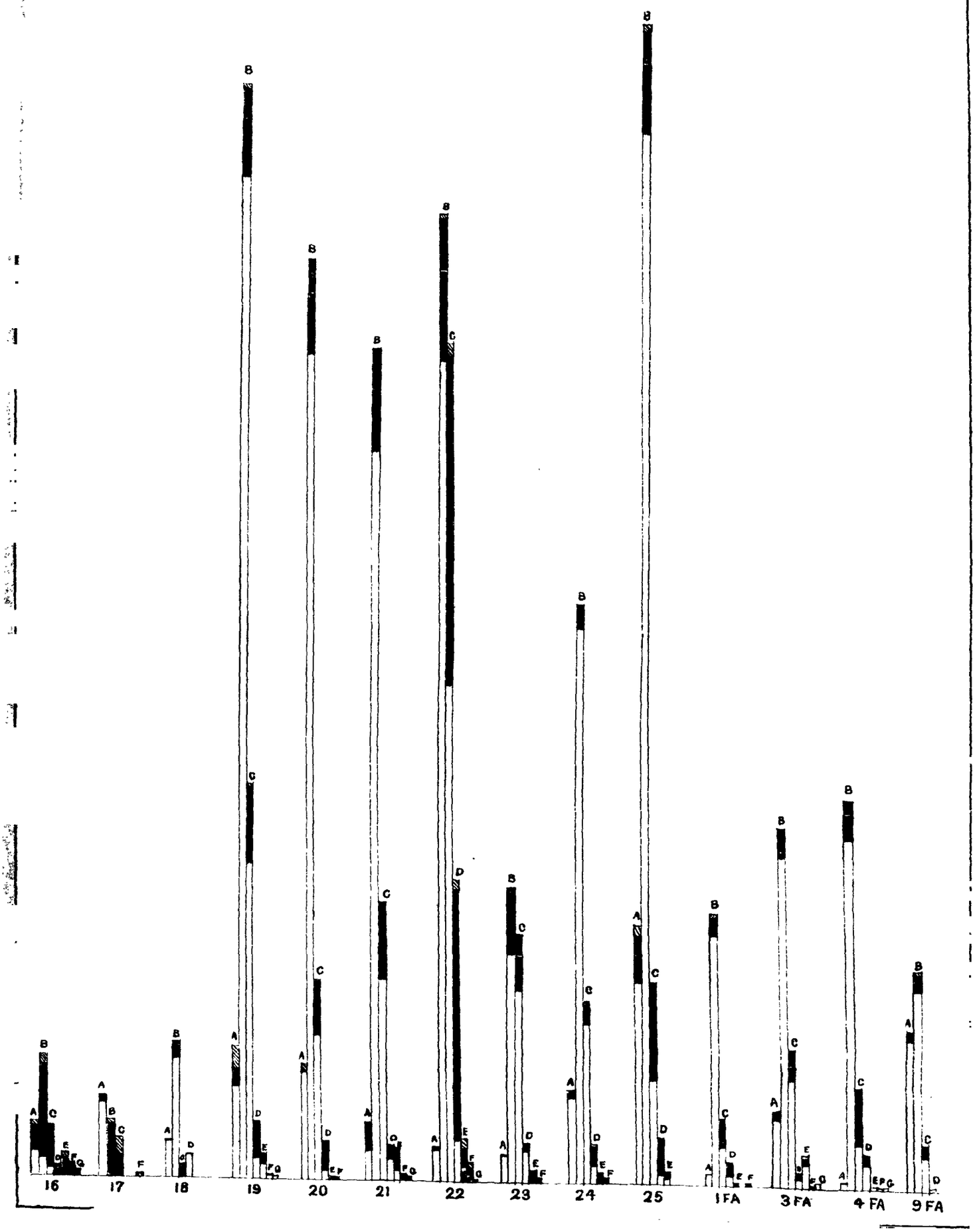
DIAGRAM
OF
OVERCROWDING AS EVIDENCED BY
HOUSE ACCOMMODATION
Scale 2,500 Person's = 1"
PERSONS OCCUPYING FROM 0 TO 1/4 ROOM PER HEAD — A
DO ... DO ... DO ... 1/4 to 1/2 ... DO ... DO ... — B
DO ... DO ... DO ... 1/2 to 3/4 ... DO ... DO ... — C
DO ... DO ... DO ... 3/4 to 1 ... DO ... DO ... — D
DO ... DO ... DO ... 1 to 1 1/2 ROOMS ... DO ... — E
DO ... DO ... DO ... 1 1/2 to 2 ... DO ... DO ... — F
DO ... DO ... 2 TO MORE THAN 2 DO ... DO ... — G
WARDS ... 1.2 &c.
PERSONS IN PUCCA 5 STORIED HOUSES
DO ... DO ... 4 ... DO
DO ... DO ... 3 ... DO
DO ... DO ... 2 ... DO
DO ... DO ... 1 ... DO
DO ... IN KUTCHA HOUSES
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

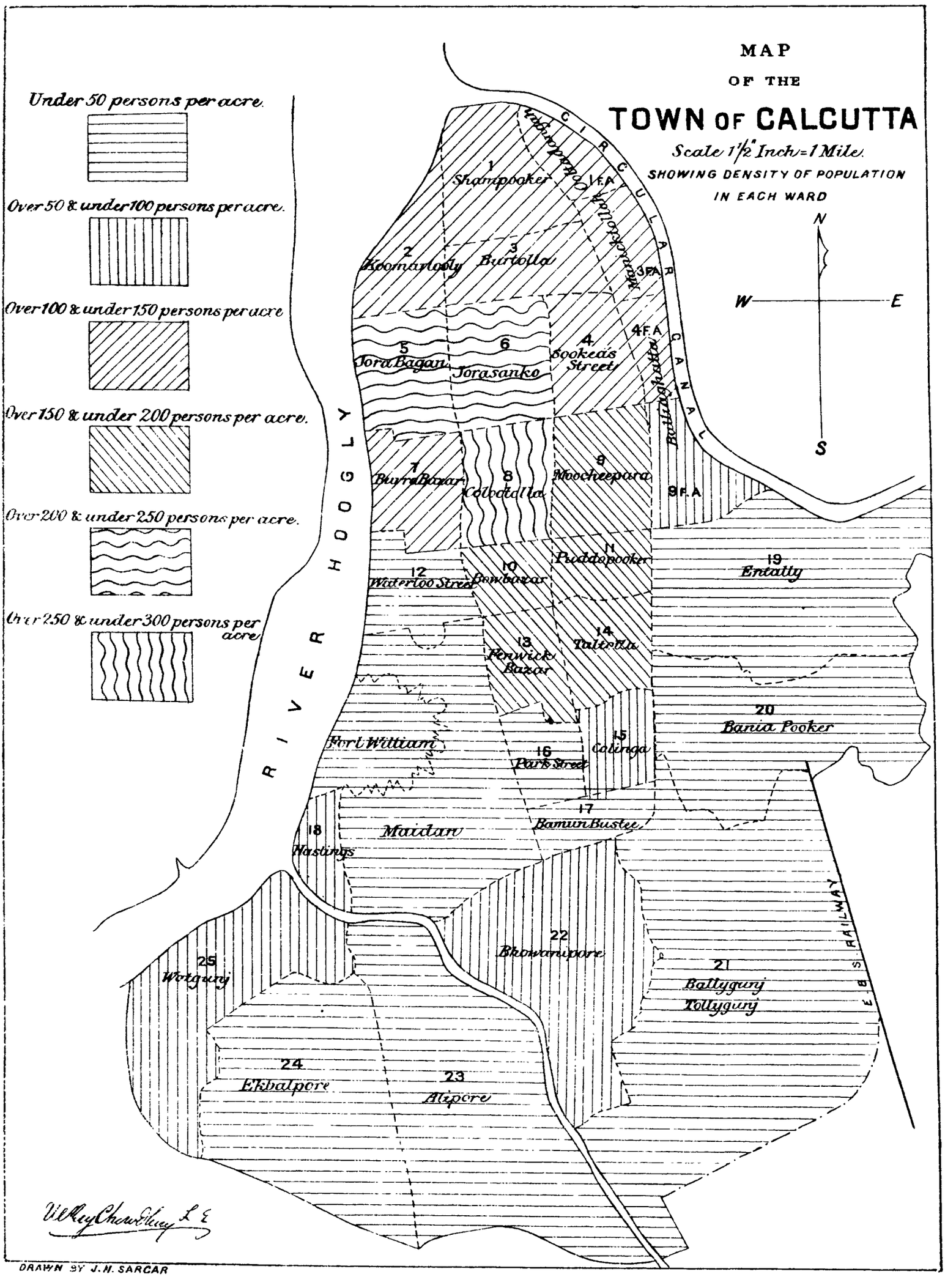
DIAGRAM

OF

OVERCROWDING AS EVIDENCED BY HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

(CONTINUED.)





DRAWN BY J.N. SARCAR

GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF TOTAL POPULATION.

AND ITS

DENSITY PER ACRE

IN EACH WARD

FOR

1891 AND 1901

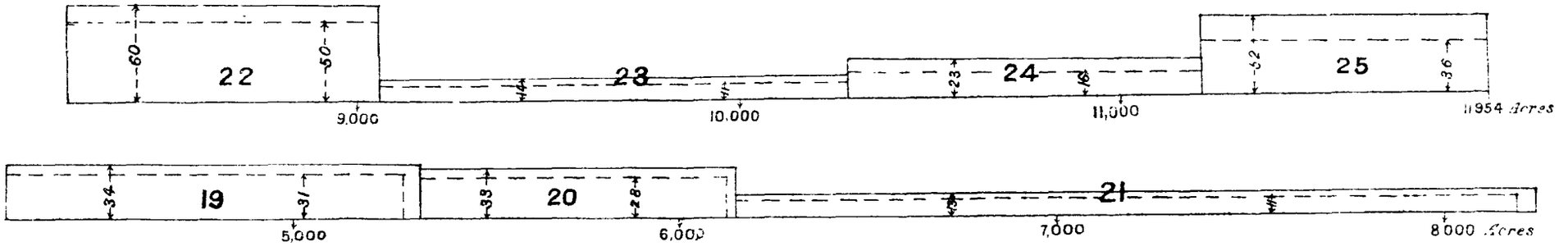
L. E.

VERTICAL SCALE OR SCALE OF DENSITY

1 INCH = 100 PERSONS PER ACRE

HORIZONTAL SCALE OR SCALE OF AREA

1 INCH = 400 ACRES



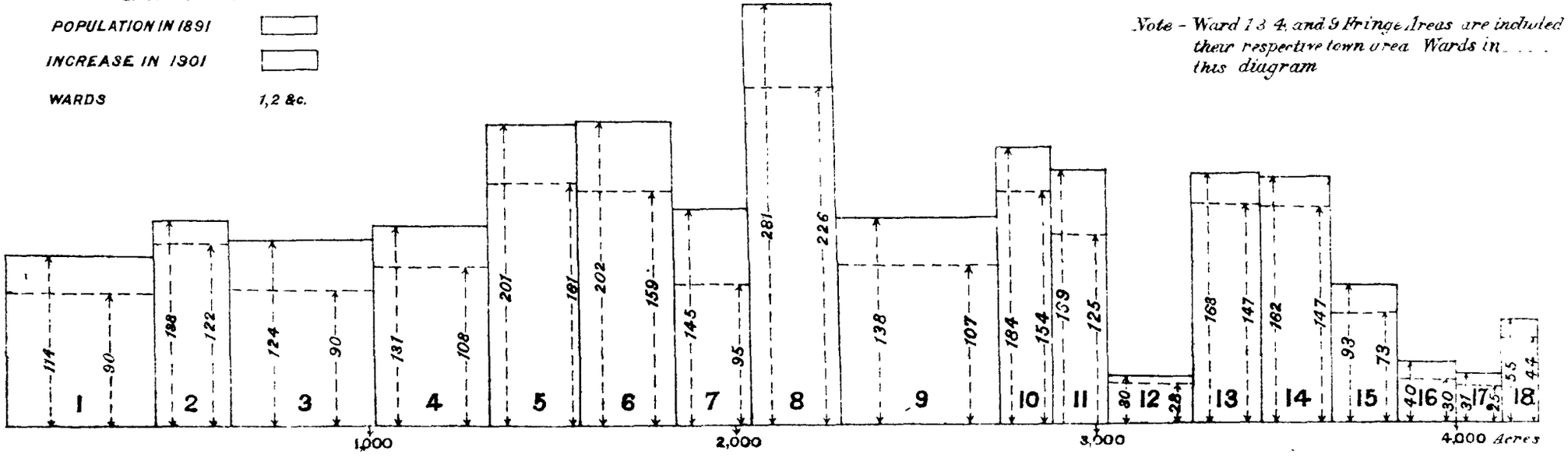
References.

POPULATION IN 1891

INCREASE IN 1901

WARDS 1, 2 &c.

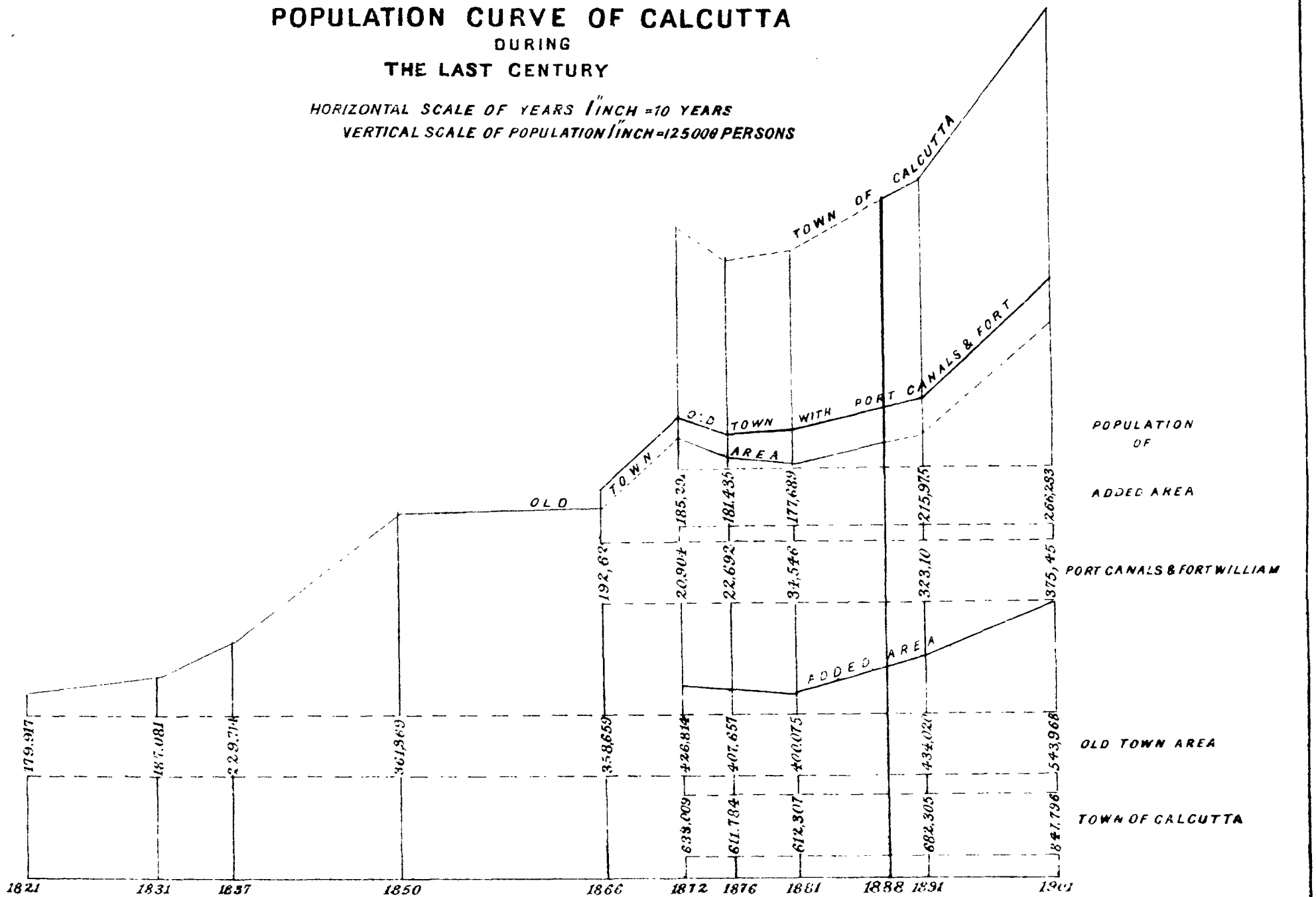
Note - Ward 1 3 4 and 9 Fringe Areas are included in their respective town area Wards in this diagram



DRAWN BY J. N. SARKAR

POPULATION CURVE OF CALCUTTA
DURING
THE LAST CENTURY

HORIZONTAL SCALE OF YEARS 1"INCH =10 YEARS
VERTICAL SCALE OF POPULATION 1"INCH=125000 PERSONS

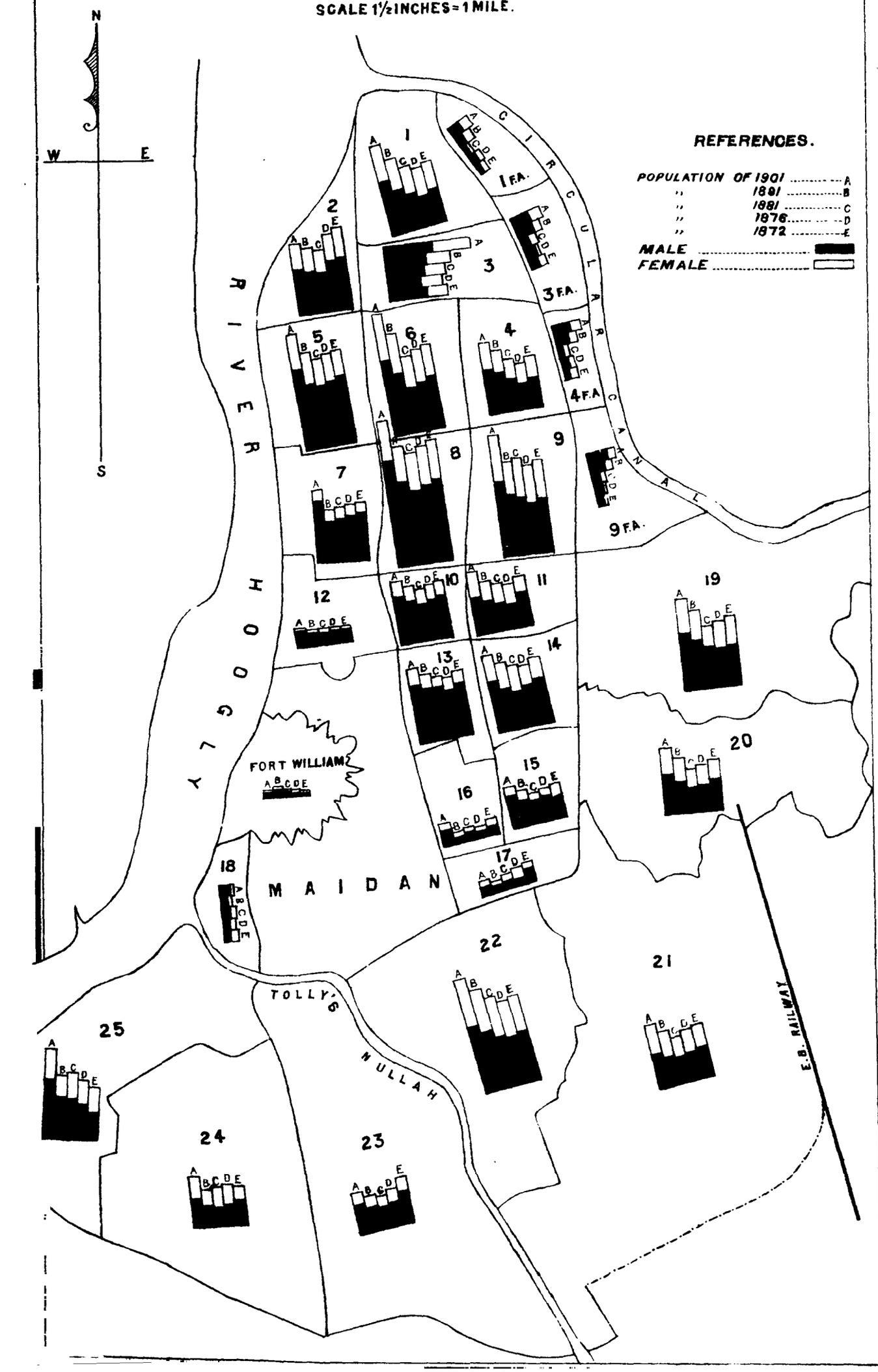


PLAN
OF THE
TOWN OF CALCUTTA

SHOWING VARIATION OF POPULATION IN EACH WARD BY DIAGRAM SINCE 1872.

Scale 1 Inch=50,000 Persons.

SCALE 1½ INCHES = 1 MILE.



PLAN
OF THE

TOWN OF CALCUTTA

Scale 1 inch = 1 Mile

SHOWING VARIATION PERCENT OF POPULATION IN EACH WARD SINCE 1872

DECREASE 1 TO 10 PERCENT

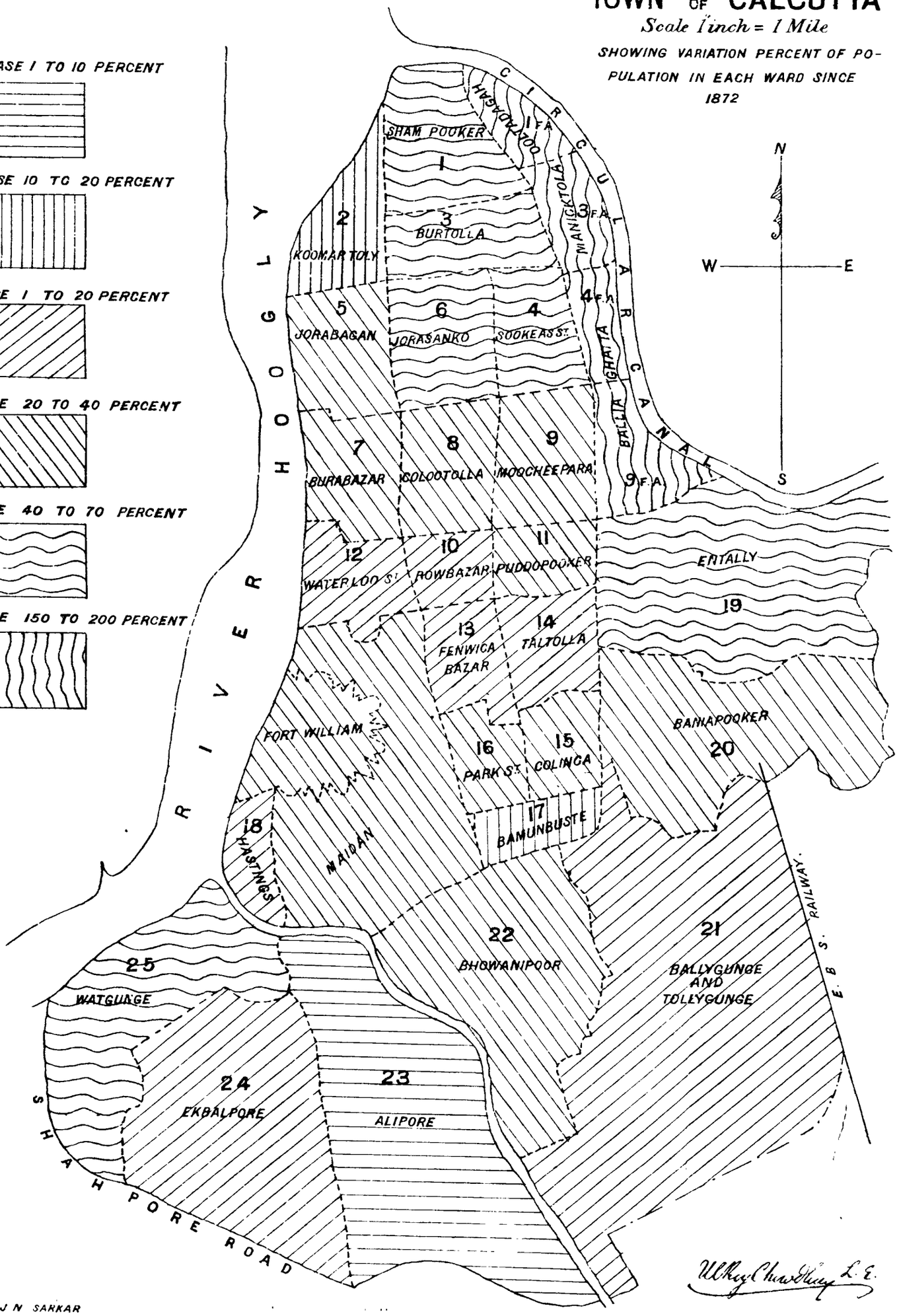
DECREASE 10 TO 20 PERCENT

INCREASE 1 TO 20 PERCENT

INCREASE 20 TO 40 PERCENT

INCREASE 40 TO 70 PERCENT

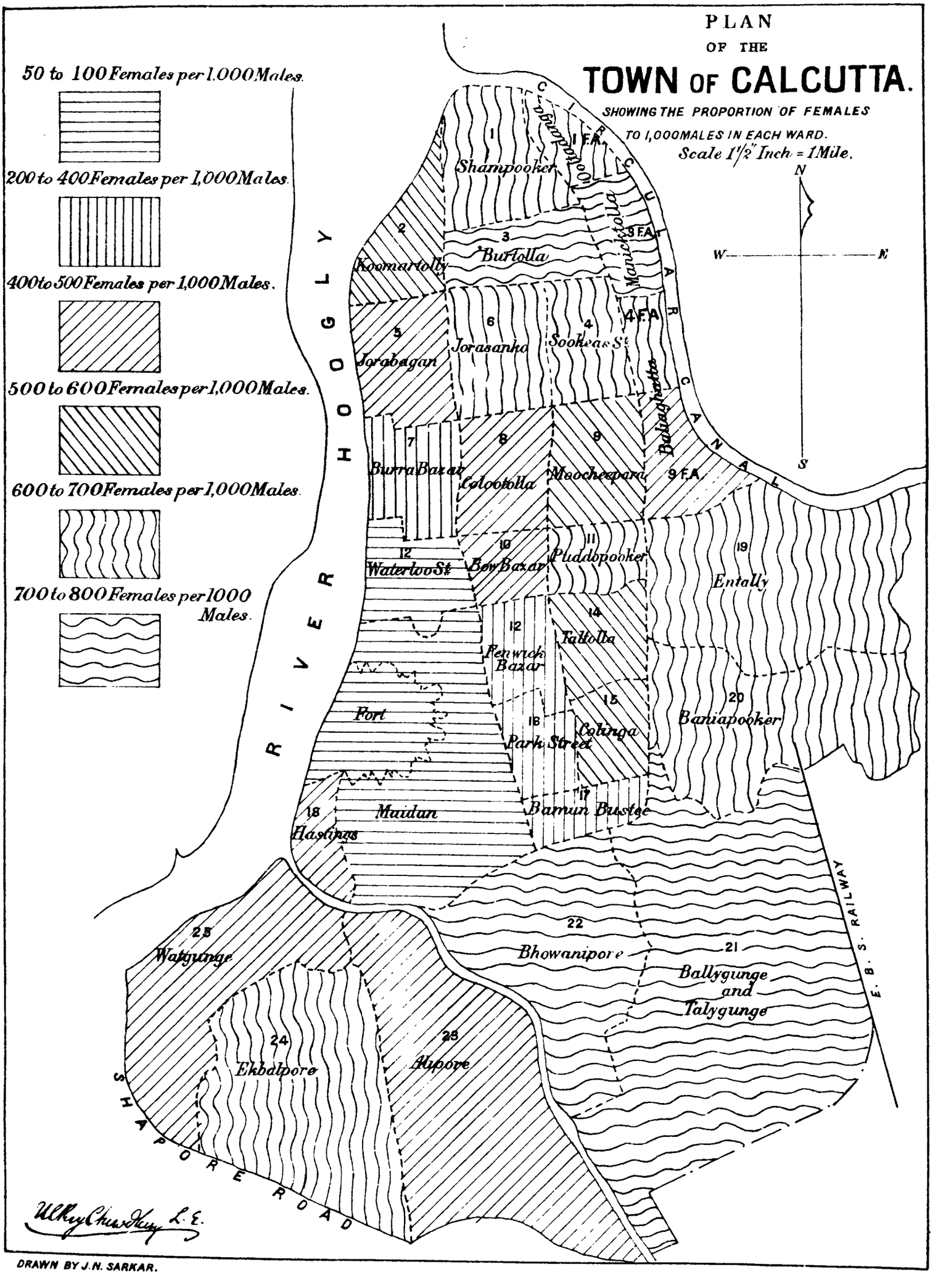
INCREASE 150 TO 200 PERCENT



DRAWN BY J N SARKAR

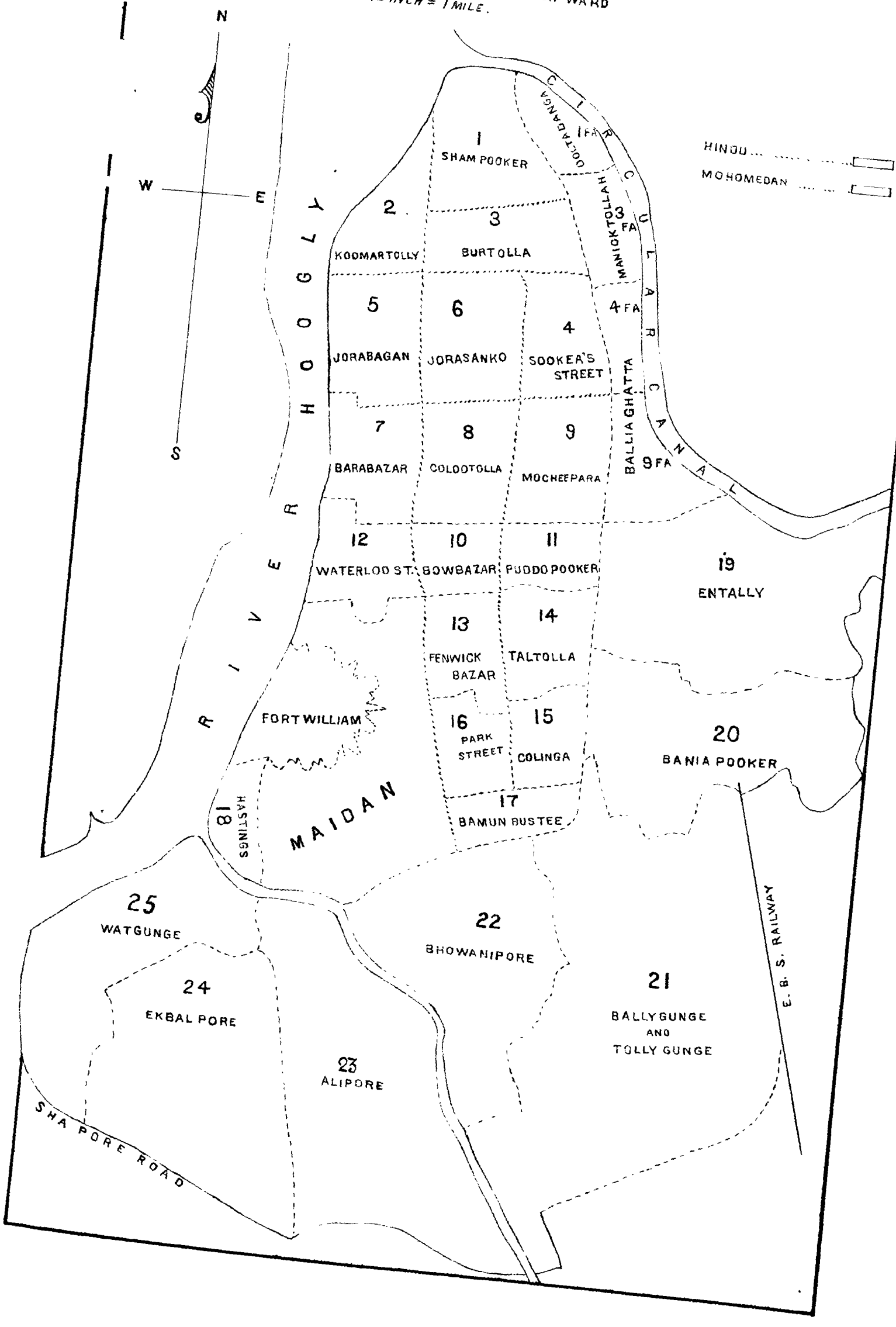
U. Roy Chowdhury L. E.

No. 10.


PLAN
OF THE
TOWN OF CALCUTTA.
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES
TO 1,000 MALES IN EACH WARD.
Scale 1½" Inch = 1 Mile.
N
W
E
S
50 to 100 Females per 1,000 Males.
200 to 400 Females per 1,000 Males.
400 to 500 Females per 1,000 Males.
500 to 600 Females per 1,000 Males.
600 to 700 Females per 1,000 Males.
700 to 800 Females per 1000 Males.
RIVER HOOGLY
CIRCULAR CANAL
SHAPORE ROAD
E. B. S. RAILWAY
1 Shampooker
1 F.A.
2 Koomartolly
3 Burtolla
3 F.A.
4 Manicktolla
4 F.A.
5 Jorabagan
6 Jorasanko
4 Sookeas St.
Baliaghatta
7 Burra Bazar
8 Colootolla
9 Moocheepara
9 F.A.
10 Bow Bazar
11 Puddopooker
12 Waterloo St.
12 Fenwick Bazar
14 Taltolla
15 Colinga
16 Park Street
17 Bamun Bustee
18 Hastings
Maidan
Fort
19 Entally
20 Baniapooker
21 Ballygunge and Talygunge
22 Bhowanipore
23 Alipore
24 Ekbalpore
25 Watgunge
DRAWN BY J.N. SARKAR.

No. 11.

PLAN
OF THE
TOWN OF CALCUTTA
SHOWING THE RELIGIONS PREPONDERATING IN EACH WARD
SCALE 1½ INCH = 1 MILE.



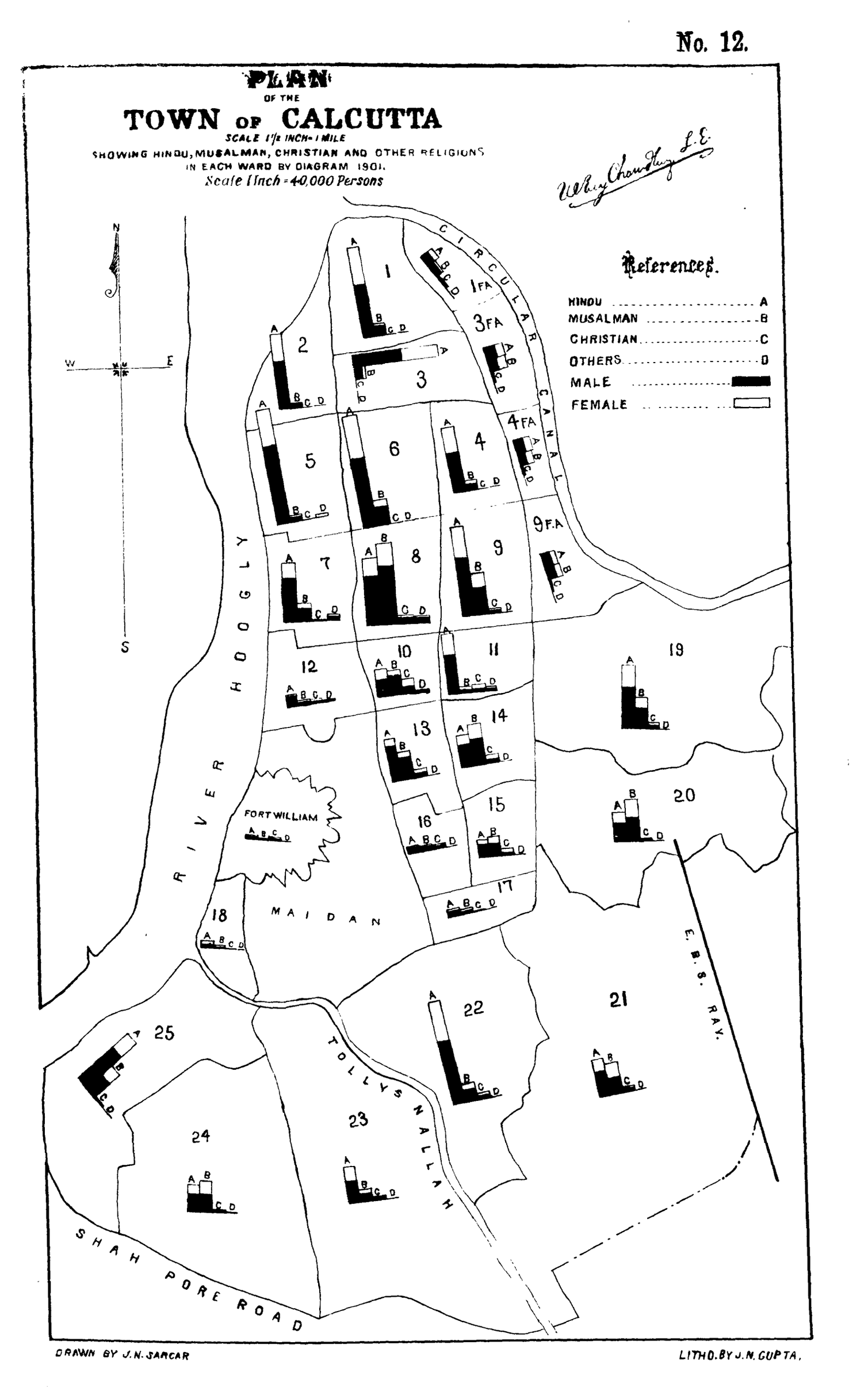
PLAN
OF THE
TOWN OF CALCUTTA

SCALE 1½ INCH = 1 MILE

SHOWING HINDU, MUSALMAN, CHRISTIAN AND OTHER RELIGIONS IN EACH WARD BY DIAGRAM 1901.

Scale 1 Inch = 40,000 Persons

W. Ray Chaudhury L.E.

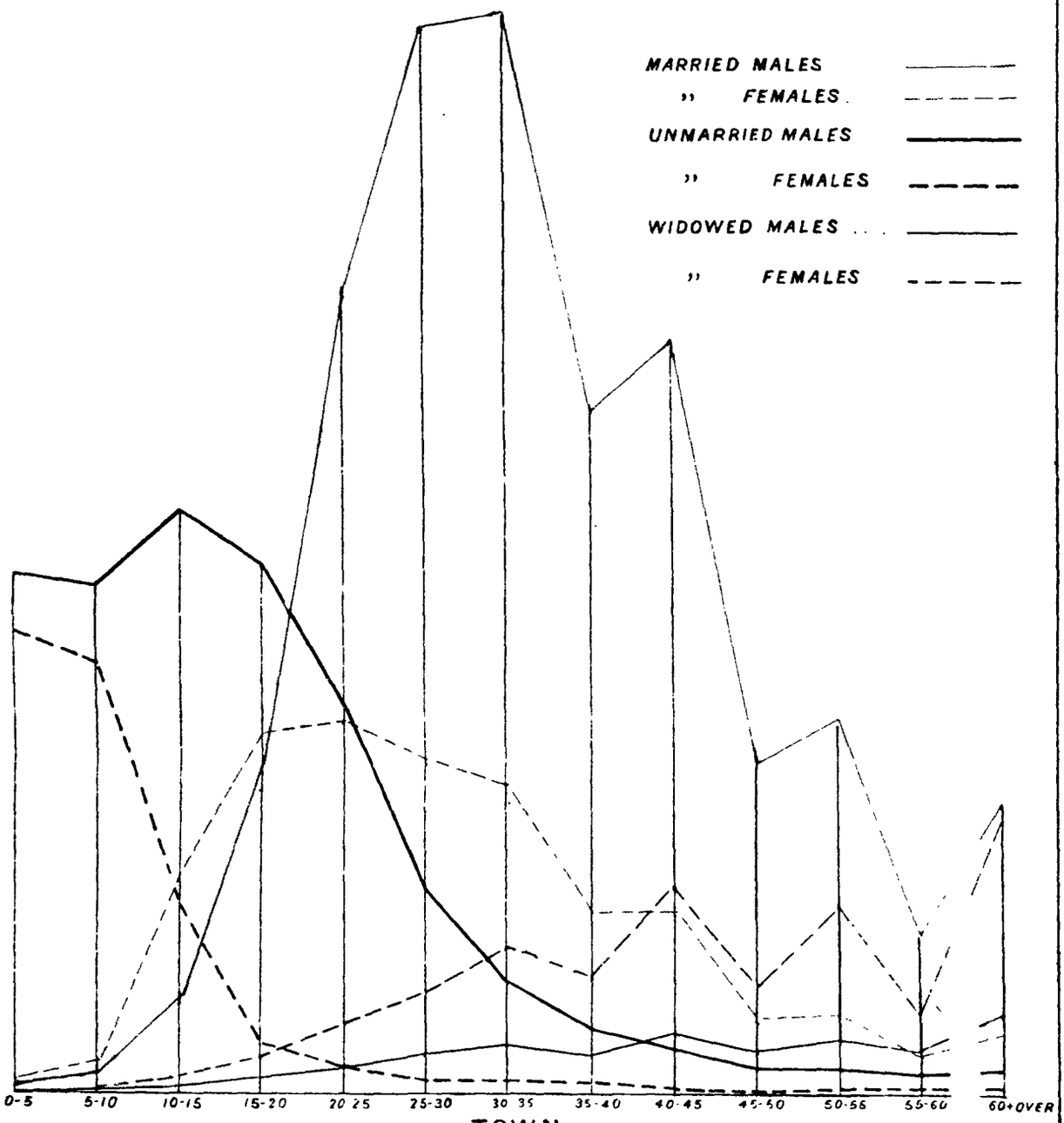


DRAWN BY J. N. SARCAR

LITHO. BY J. N. GUPTA.

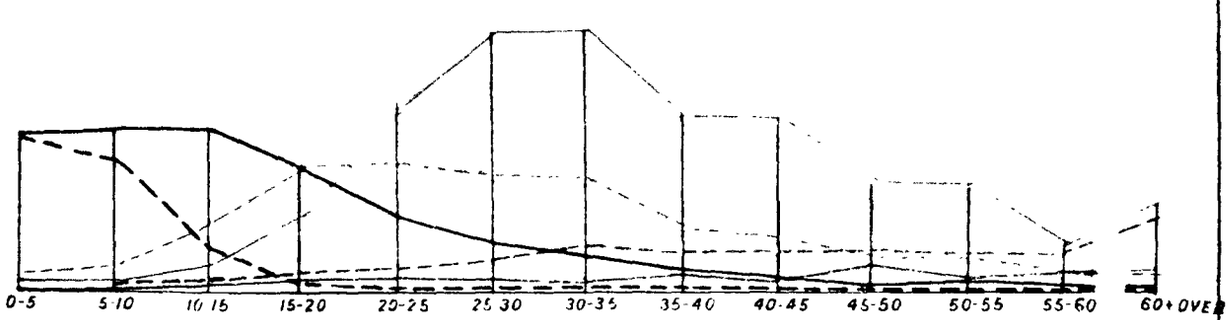
CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE PERIODS AND SEXES EXHIBITED BY CURVES

HORIZONTAL SCALE ½" INCH = 5 YEARS AGE



TOWN

VERTICAL SCALE 1" INCH = 10,000 PERSONS



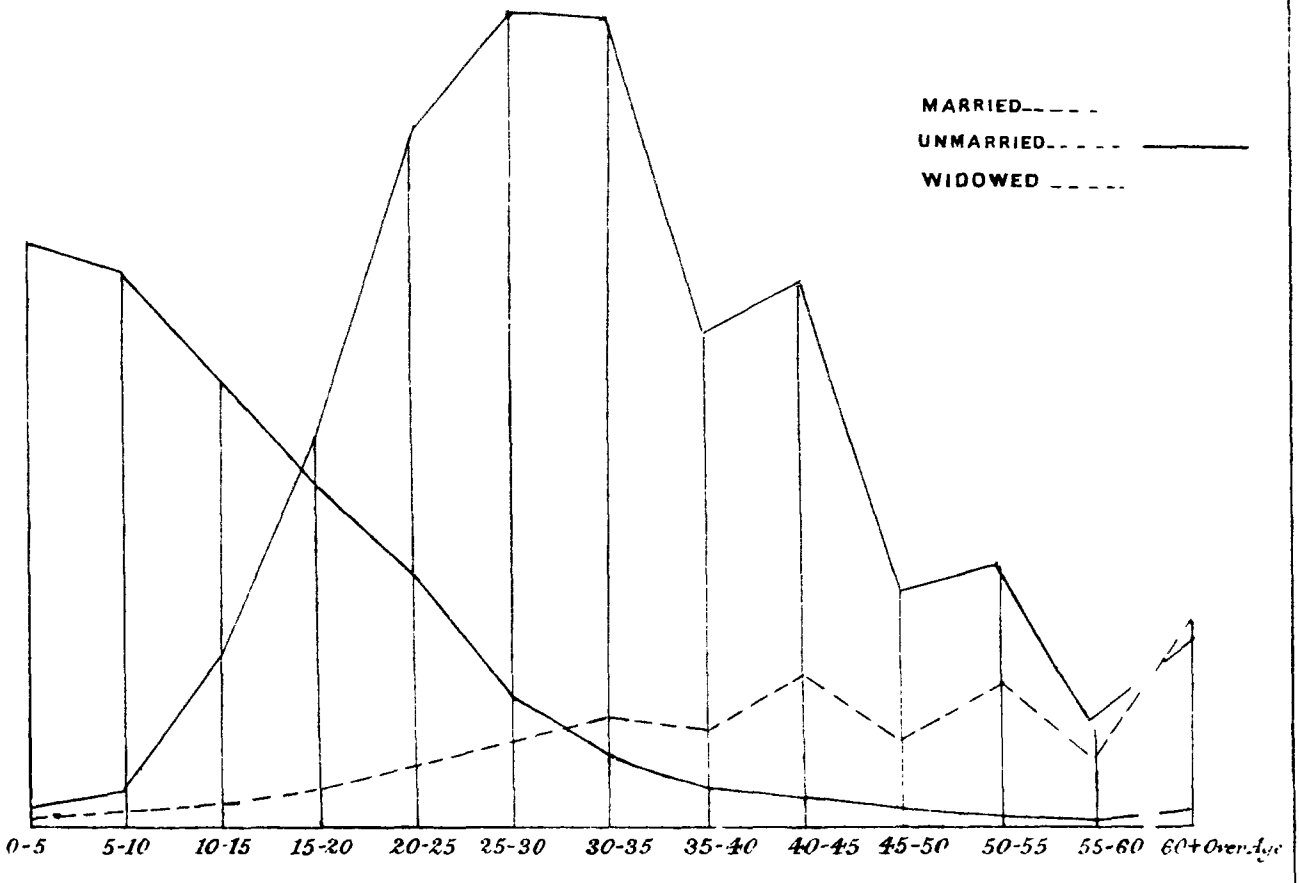
SUBURBS

VERTICAL SCALE 1" INCH 5,000 PERSONS

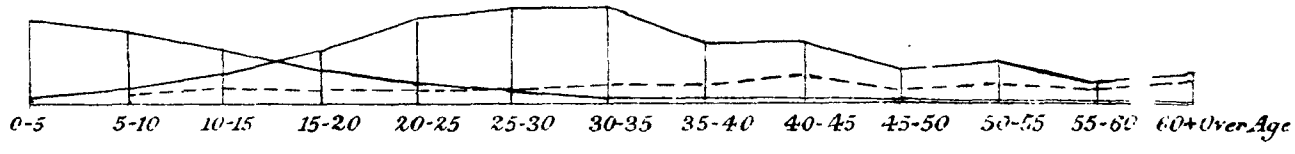
CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE PERIODS EXHIBITED.

BY CURVES

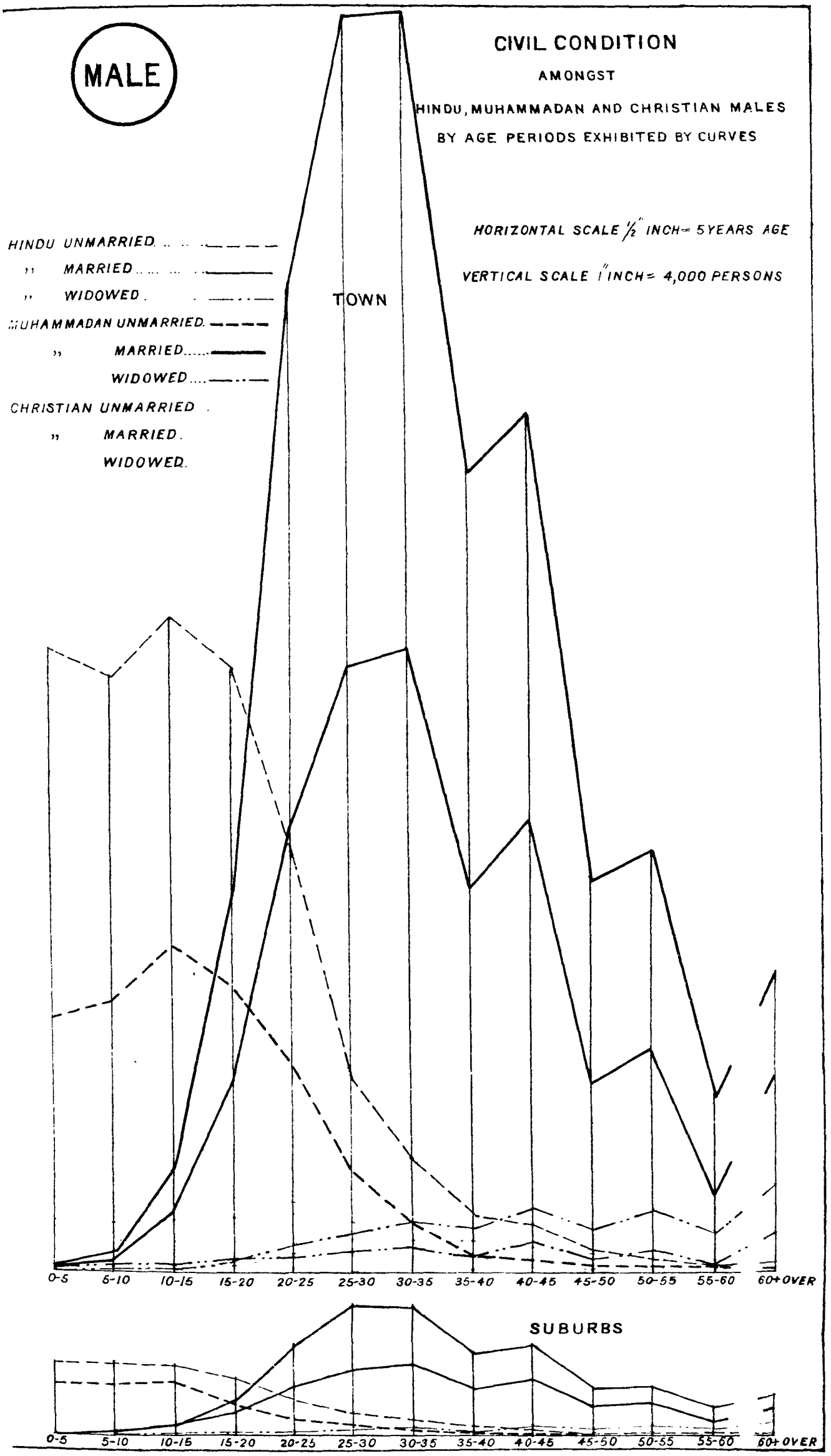
Vertical Scale 1 inch = 20,000 persons.
Horizontal Scale ½ inch = 5 years age.



TOWN



SUBURBS


MALE
CIVIL CONDITION
AMONGST
HINDU, MUHAMMADAN AND CHRISTIAN MALES
BY AGE PERIODS EXHIBITED BY CURVES
HORIZONTAL SCALE ½" INCH = 5 YEARS AGE
VERTICAL SCALE 1" INCH = 4,000 PERSONS
HINDU UNMARRIED
" MARRIED
" WIDOWED
MUHAMMADAN UNMARRIED
" MARRIED
WIDOWED
CHRISTIAN UNMARRIED
" MARRIED
WIDOWED
TOWN
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60+ OVER
SUBURBS
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60+ OVER

FEMALE

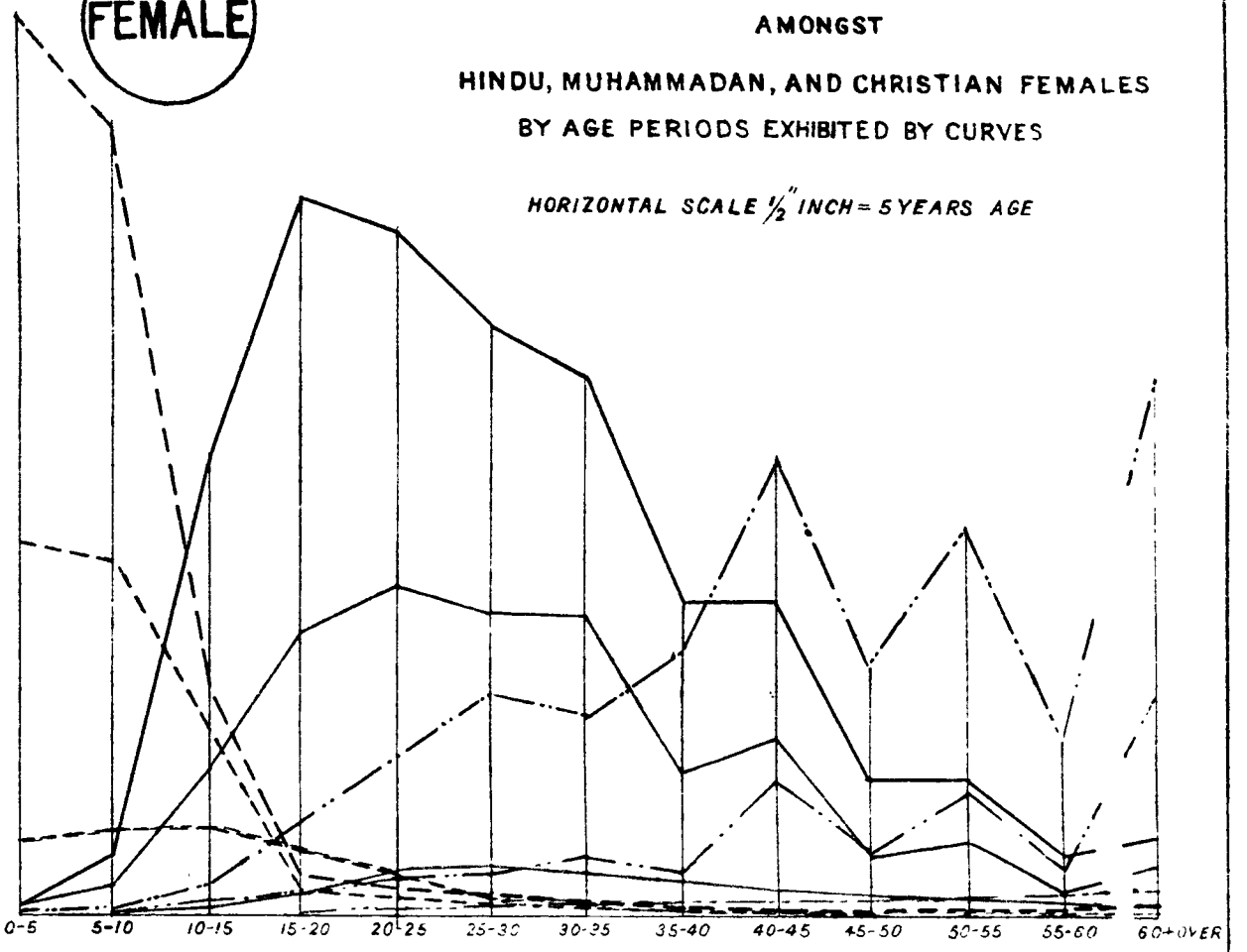
CIVIL CONDITION

AMONGST

HINDU, MUHAMMADAN, AND CHRISTIAN FEMALES

BY AGE PERIODS EXHIBITED BY CURVES

HORIZONTAL SCALE ½" INCH = 5 YEARS AGE

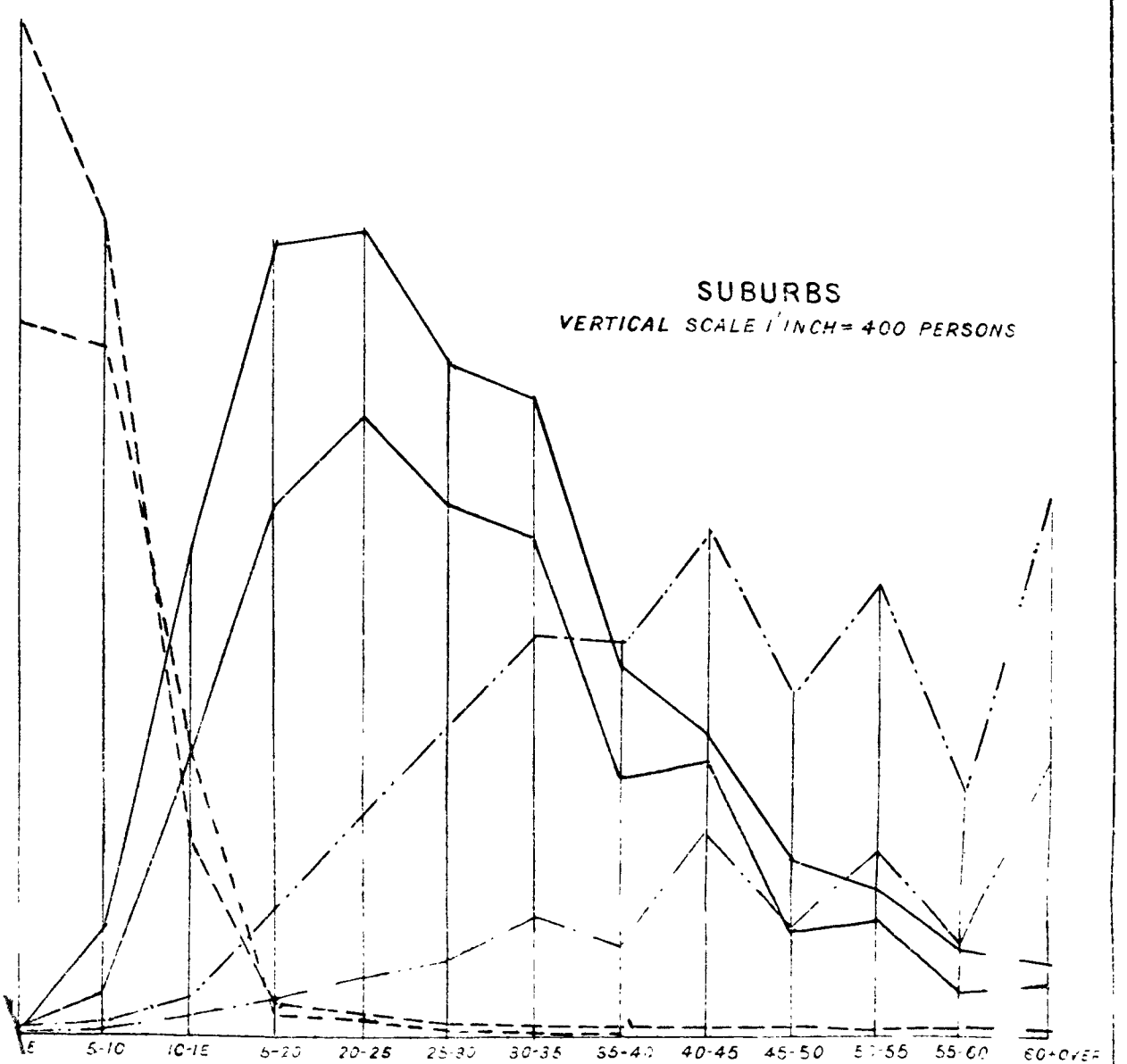


TOWN

VERTICAL SCALE 1" INCH = 4,000 PERSONS

SUBURBS

VERTICAL SCALE 1" INCH = 400 PERSONS

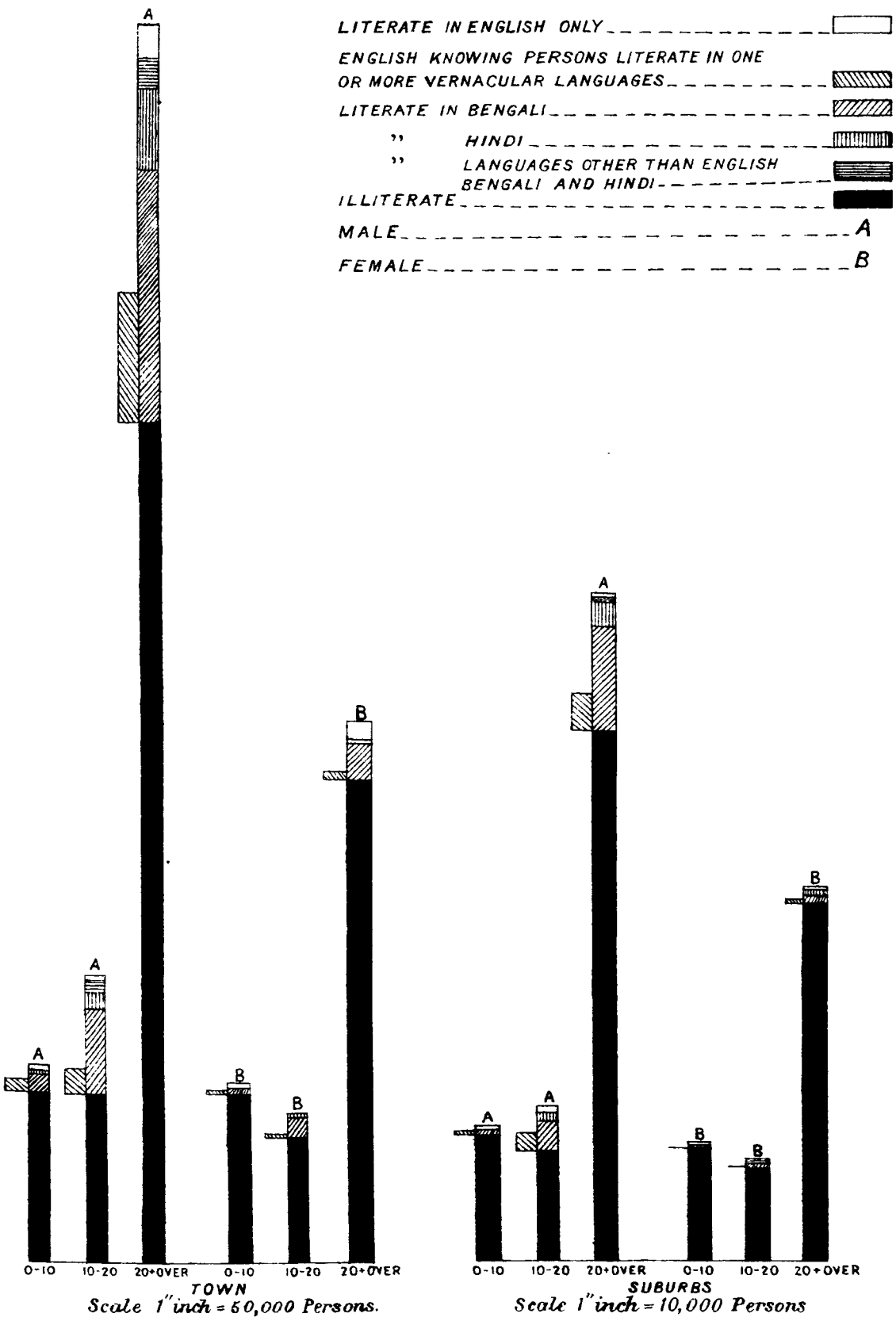


DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES
PER 1,000 MARRIED MALES AMONG HINDUS, MUHAMMADANS
AND CHRISTIANS IN EACH WARD IN 1901
SCALE 1 INCH = 1,000 PERSONS

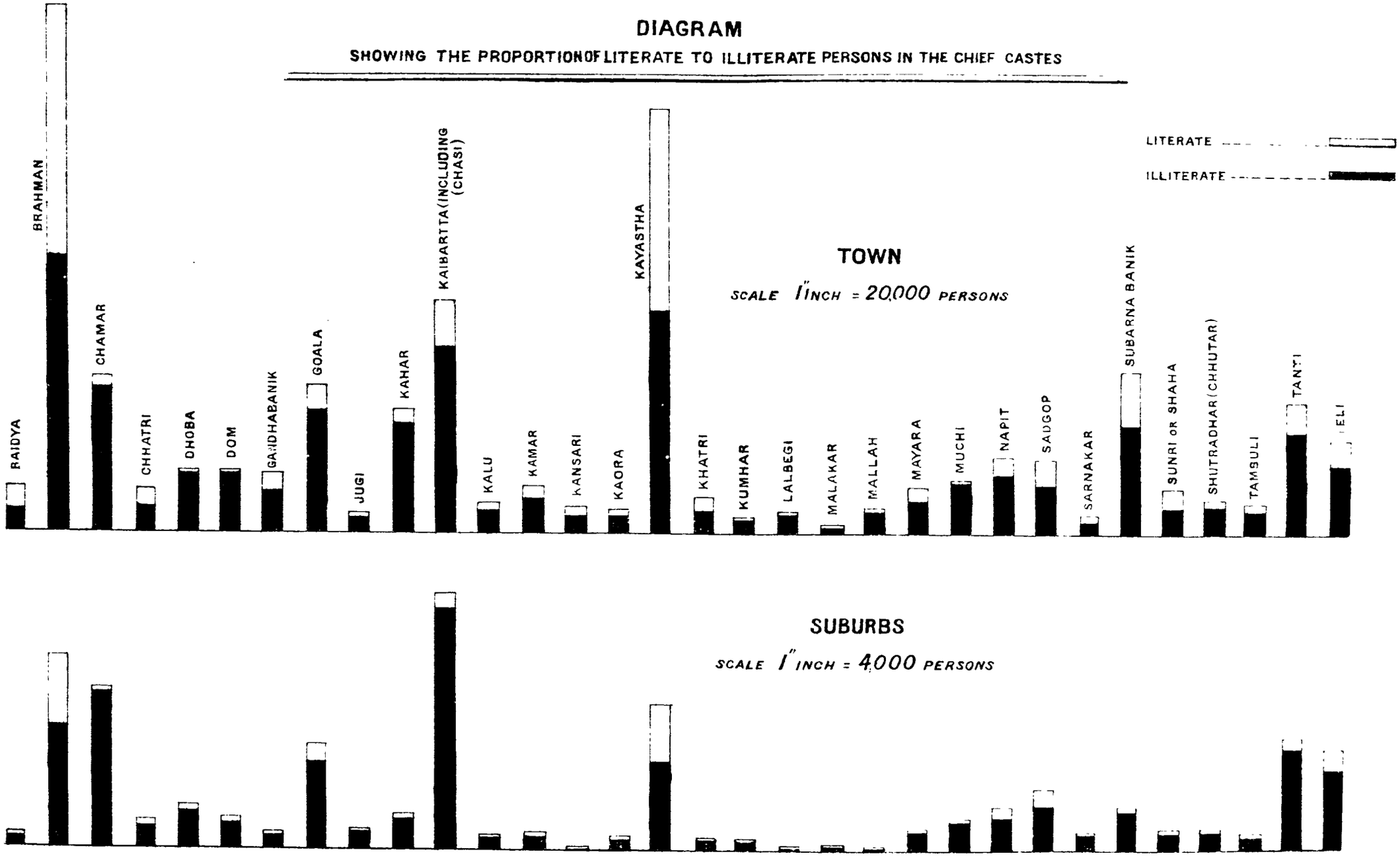
DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF LITERATE TO ILLITERATE PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS.



DIAGRAM

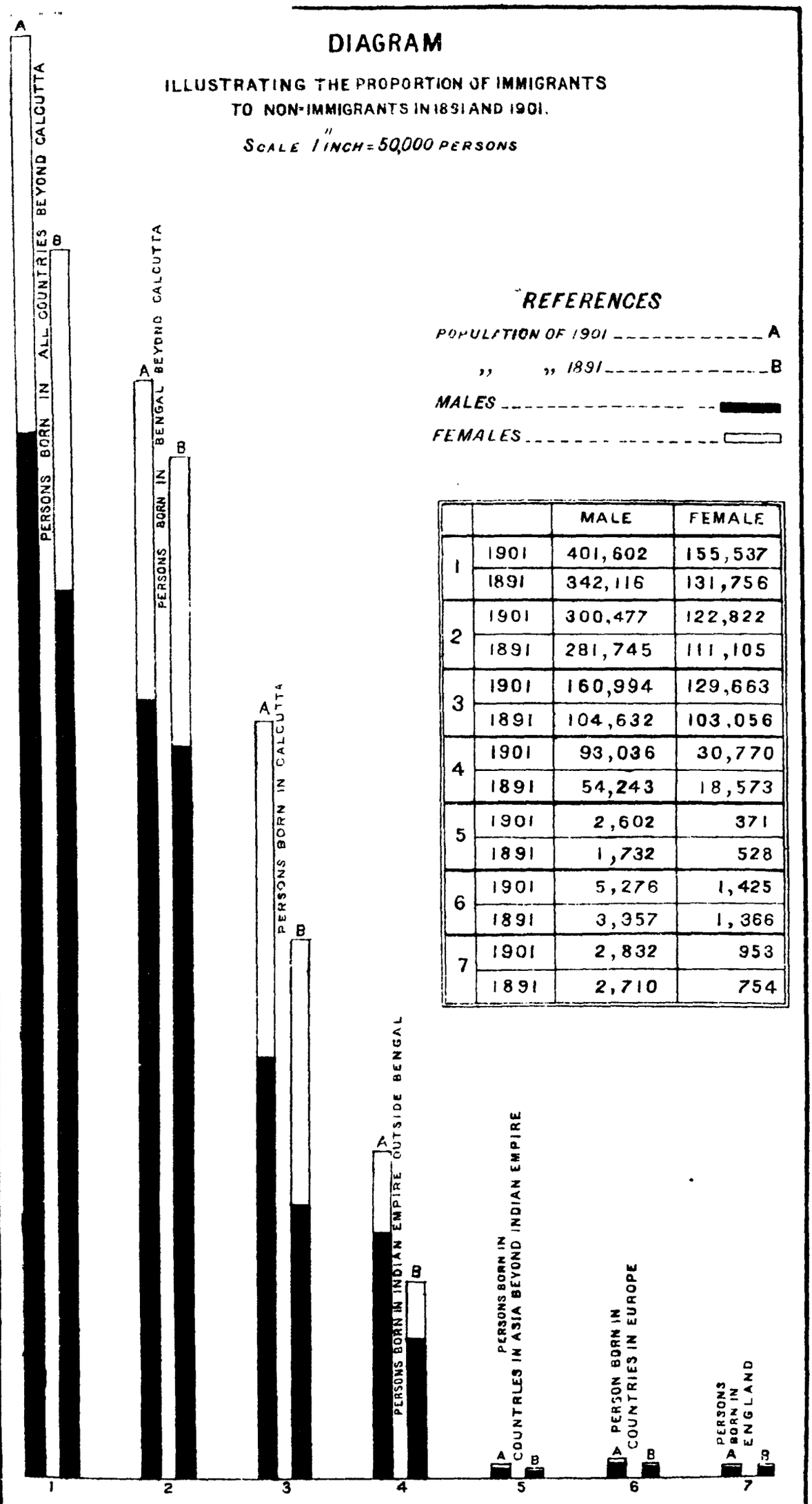
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF LITERATE TO ILLITERATE PERSONS IN THE CHIEF CASTES



DIAGRAM

ILLUSTRATING THE PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO NON-IMMIGRANTS IN 1891 AND 1901.

SCALE 1 INCH = 50,000 PERSONS



REFERENCES

POPULATION OF 1901 ..... A

" " 1891 ..... B

MALES .....

FEMALES .....

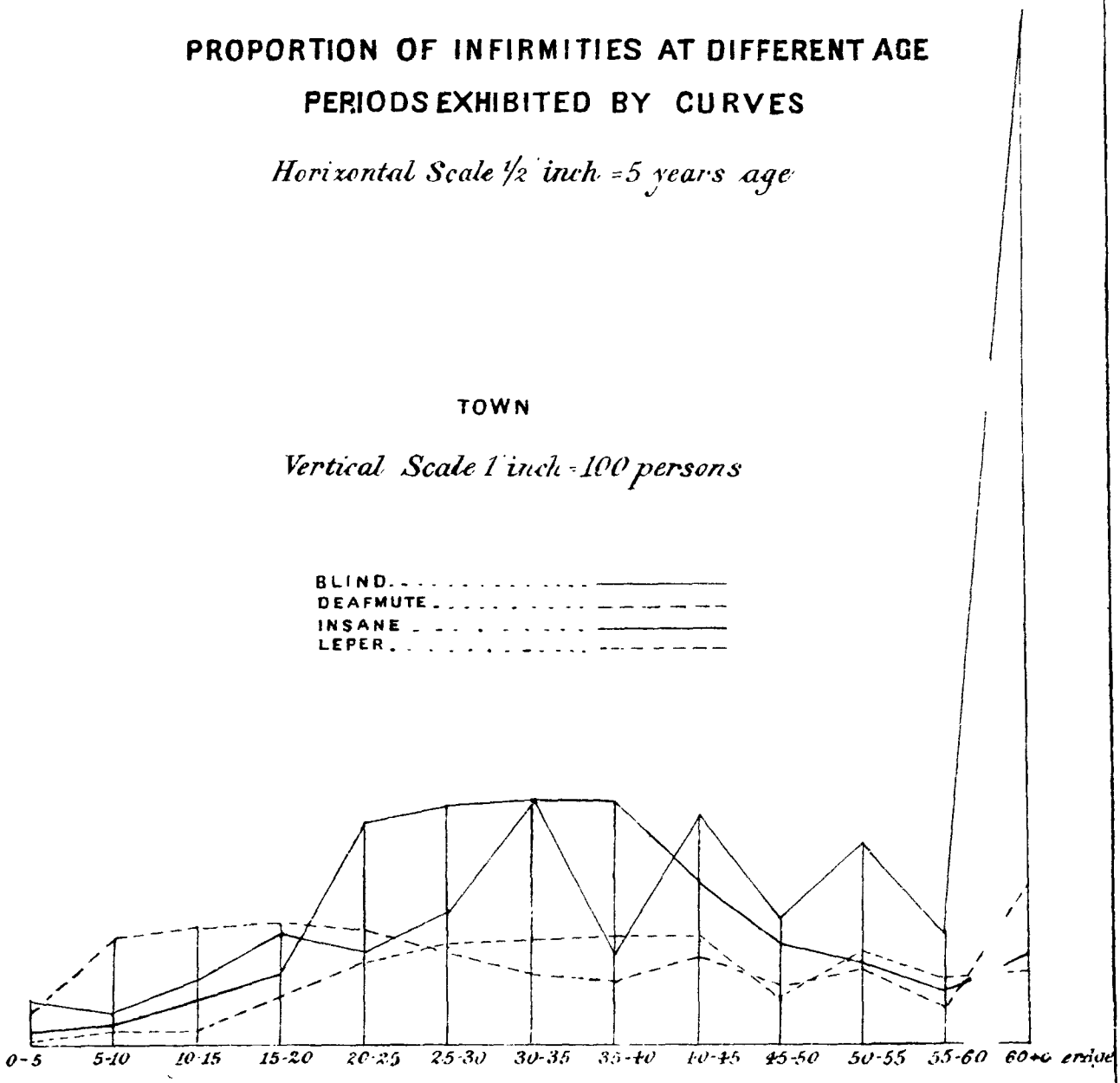
		MALE	FEMALE
1	1901	401,602	155,537
	1891	342,116	131,756
2	1901	300,477	122,822
	1891	281,745	111,105
3	1901	160,994	129,663
	1891	104,632	103,056
4	1901	93,036	30,770
	1891	54,243	18,573
5	1901	2,602	371
	1891	1,732	528
6	1901	5,276	1,425
	1891	3,357	1,366
7	1901	2,832	953
	1891	2,710	754

PROPORTION OF INFIRMITIES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS EXHIBITED BY CURVES

Horizontal Scale ½ inch = 5 years age

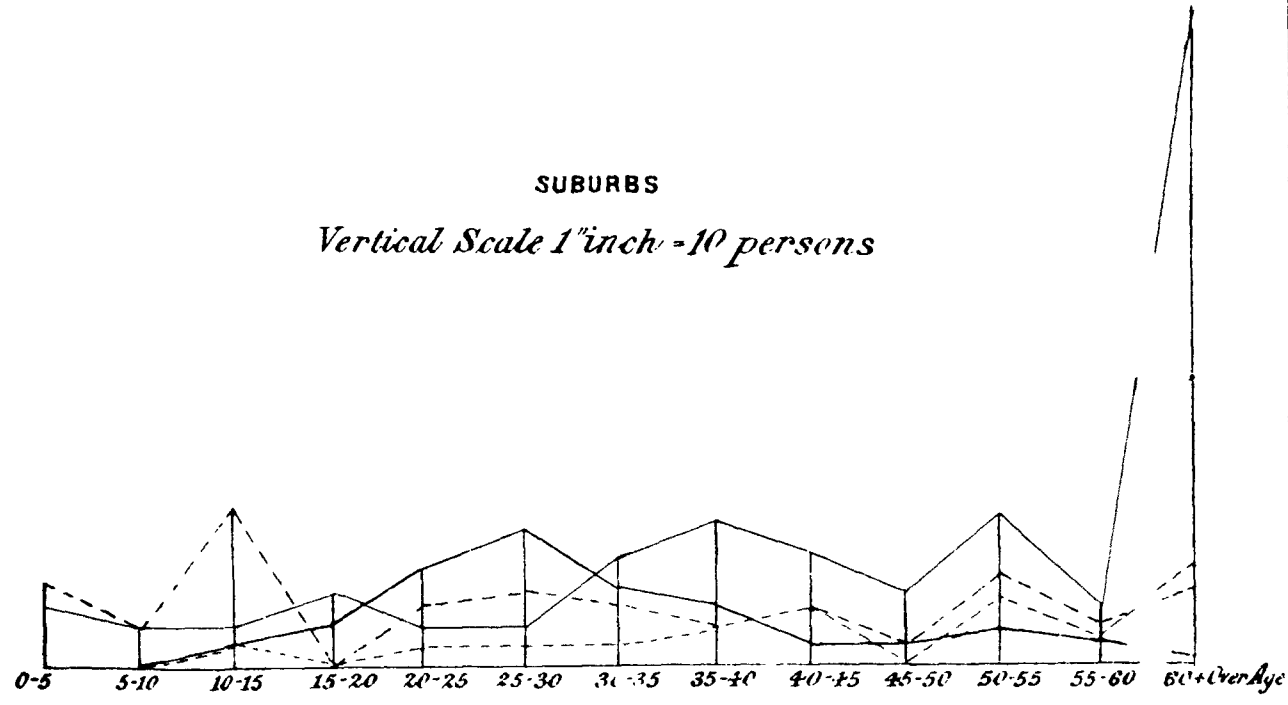
TOWN

Vertical Scale 1 inch = 100 persons



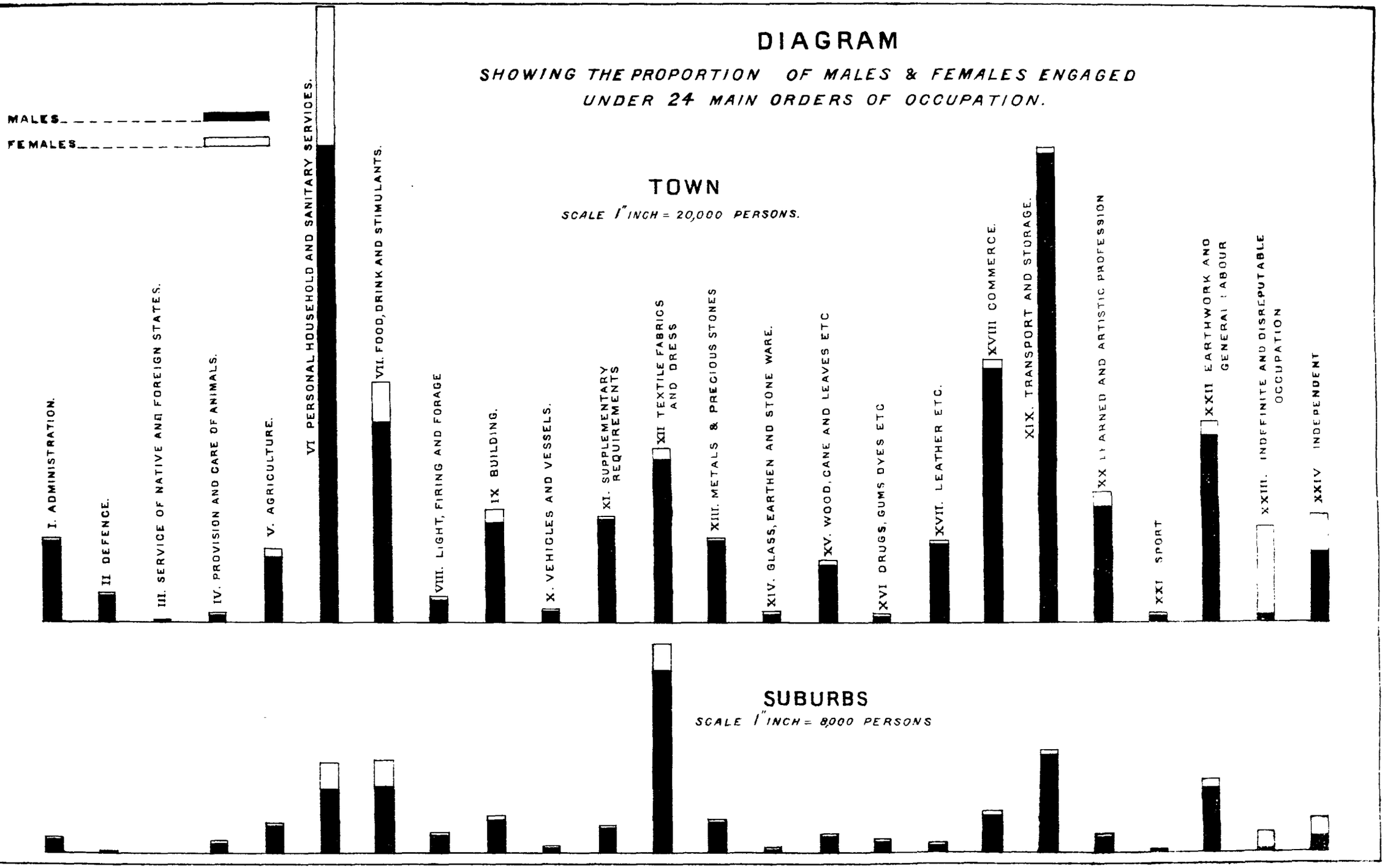
SUBURBS

Vertical Scale 1" inch = 10 persons



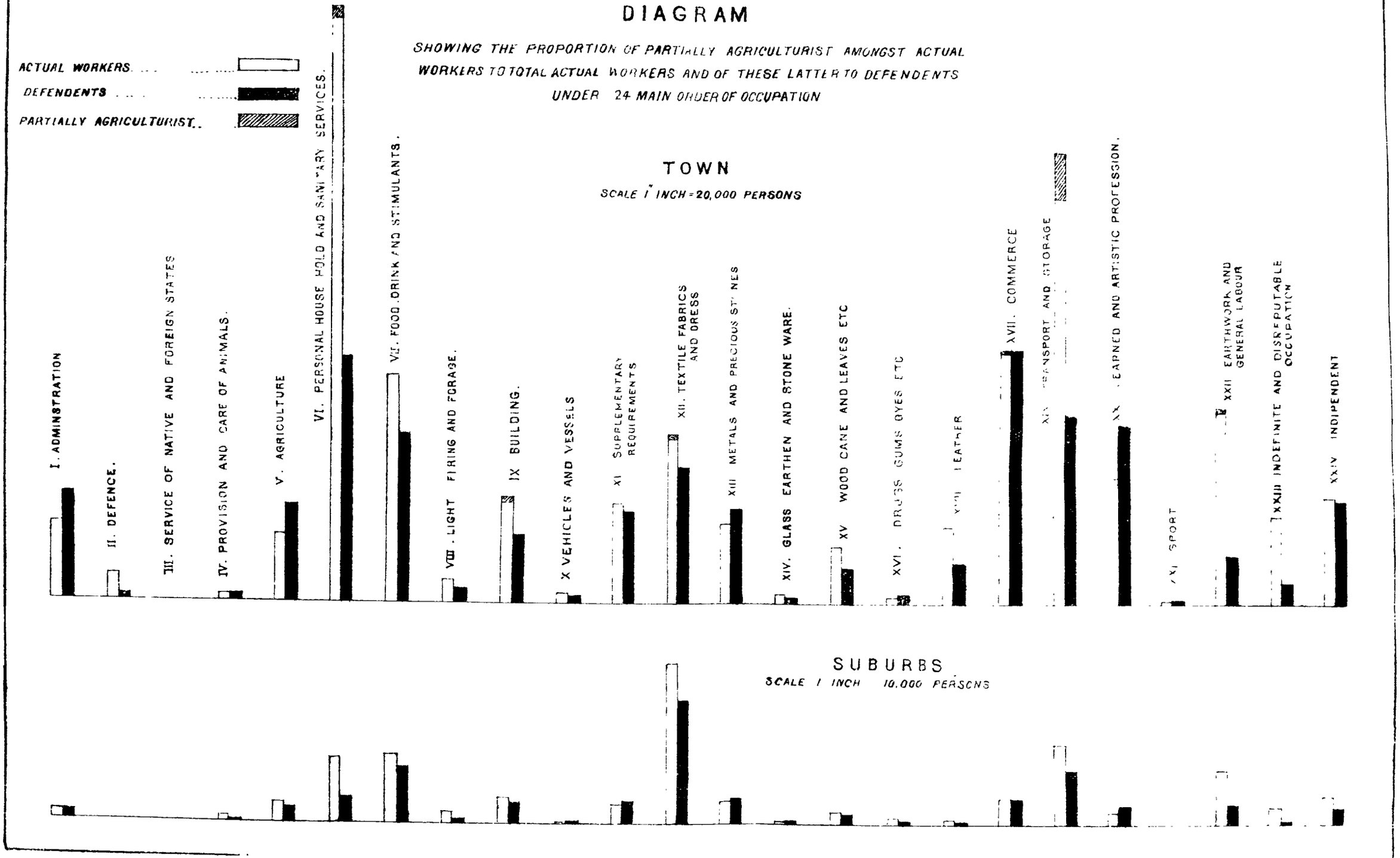
DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MALES & FEMALES ENGAGED UNDER 24 MAIN ORDERS OF OCCUPATION.



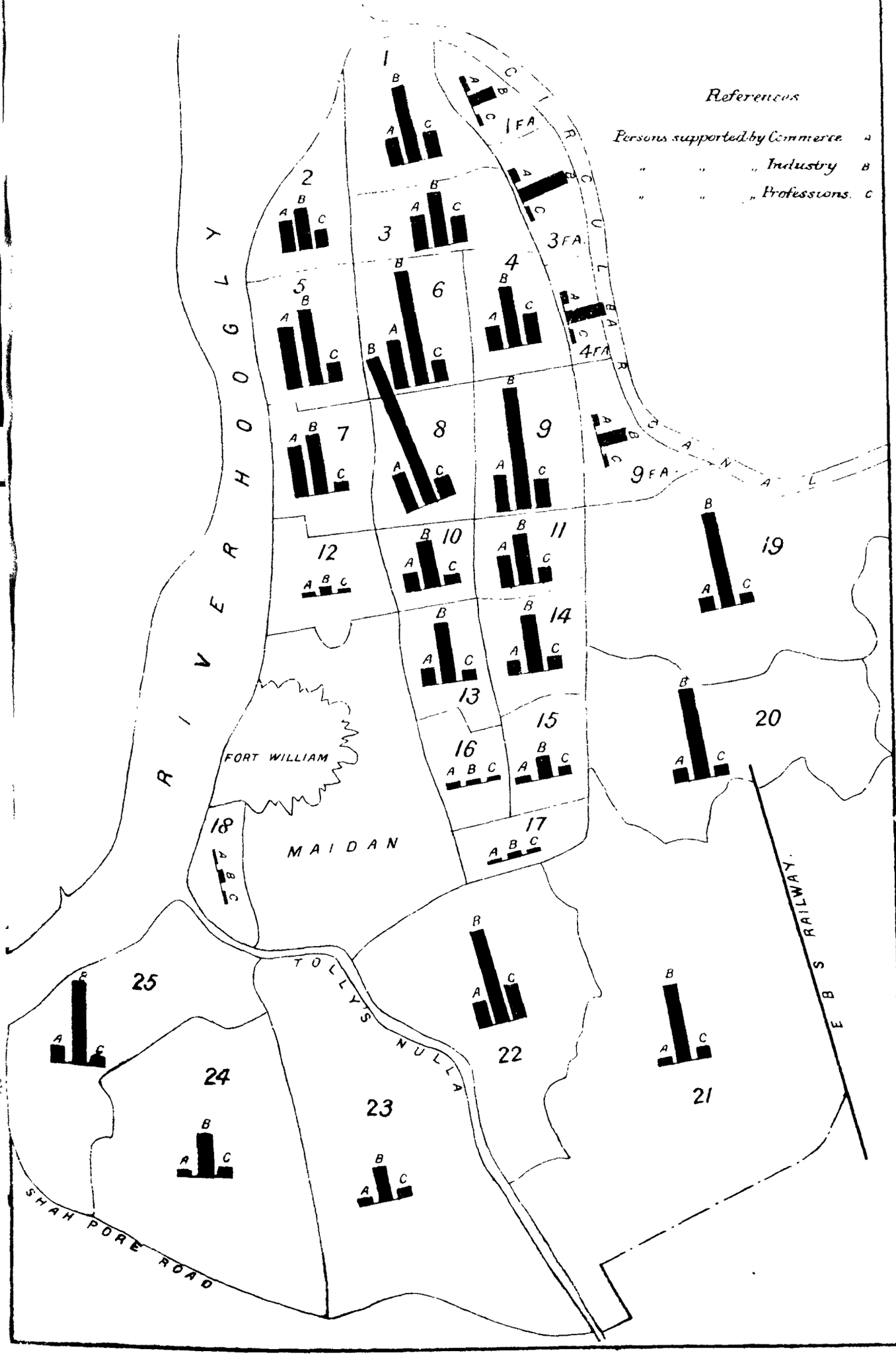
DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST AMONGST ACTUAL WORKERS TO TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS AND OF THESE LATTER TO DEFENDENTS UNDER 24 MAIN ORDER OF OCCUPATION



DIAGRAM

SHOWING PERSONS SUPPORTED BY COMMERCE, INDUSTRY & PROFESSIONS IN EACH WARD IN 1901
SCALE 1 INCH = 20000 PERSONS.



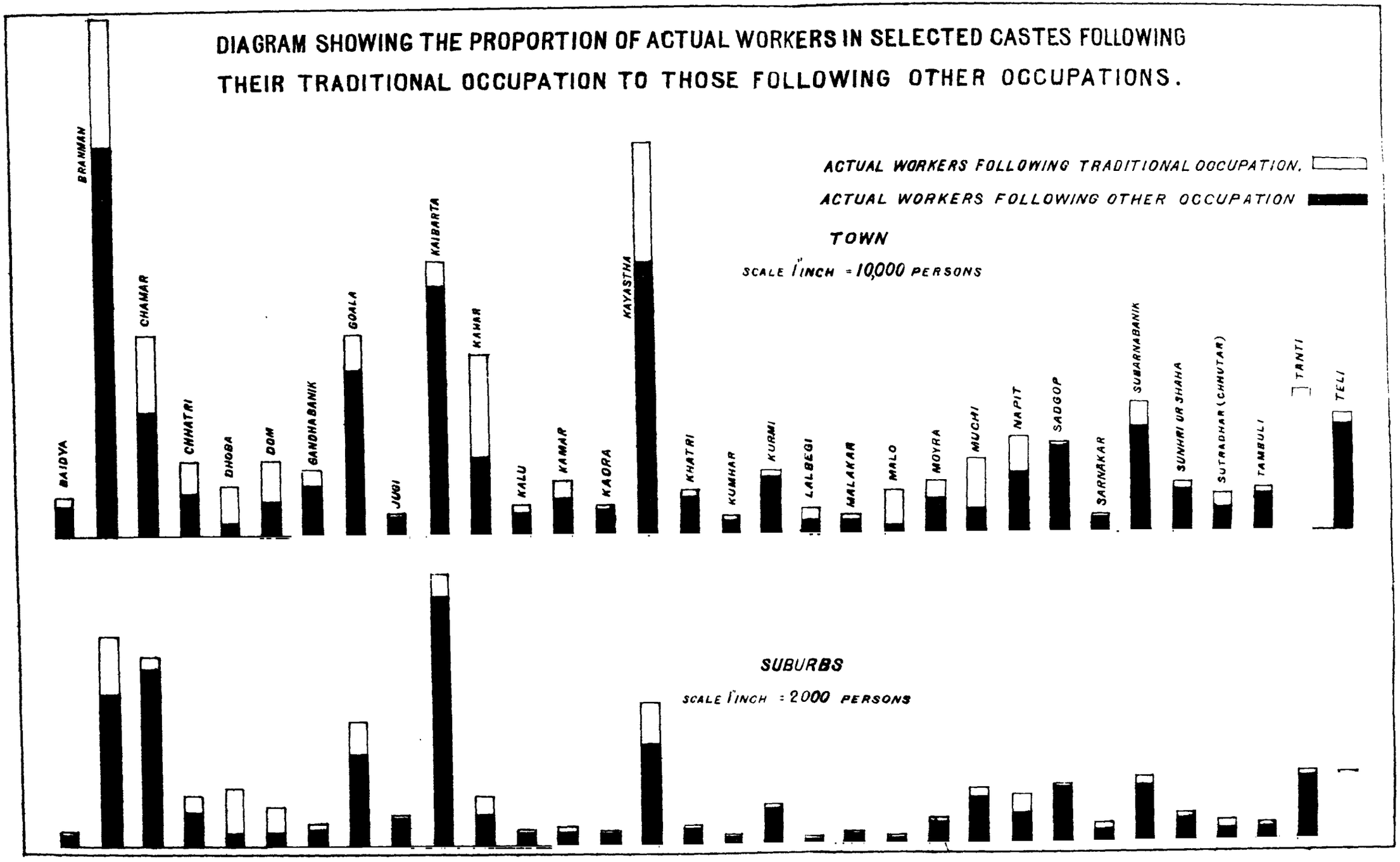
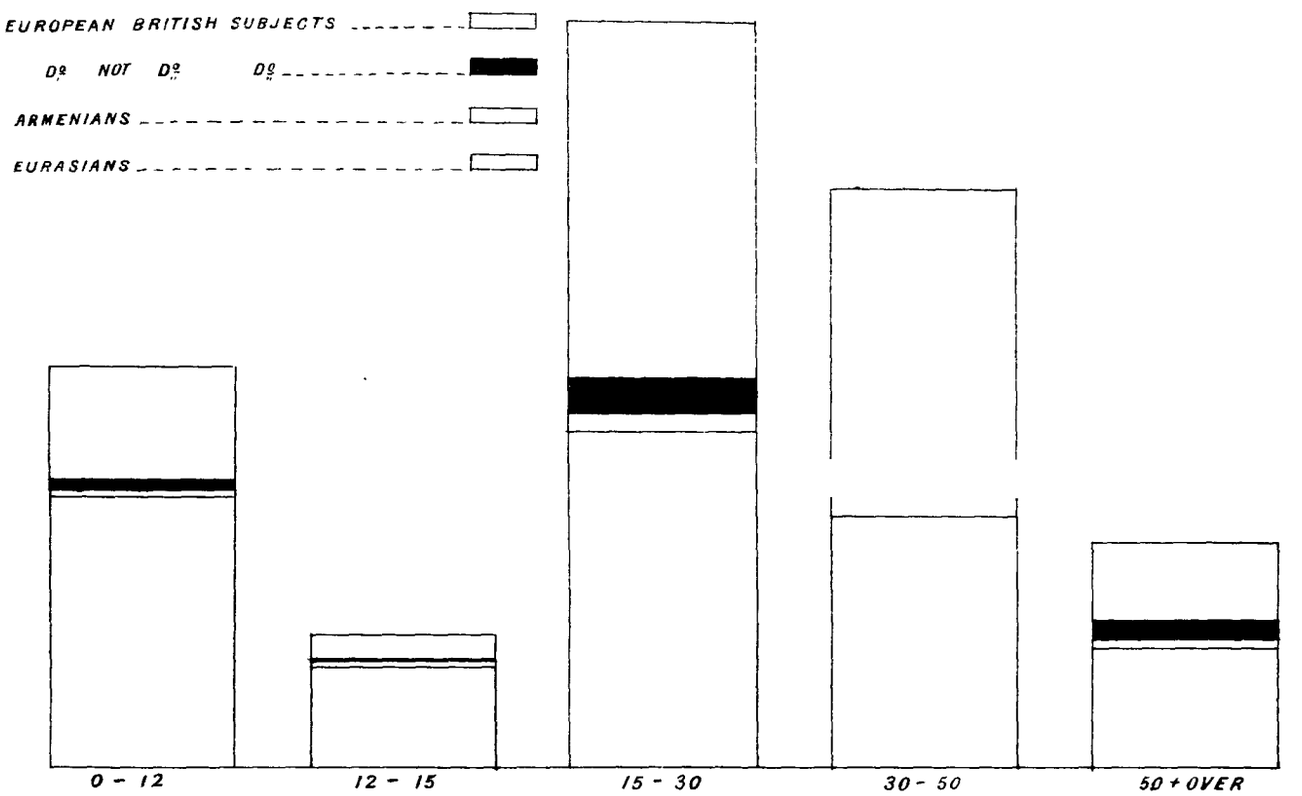


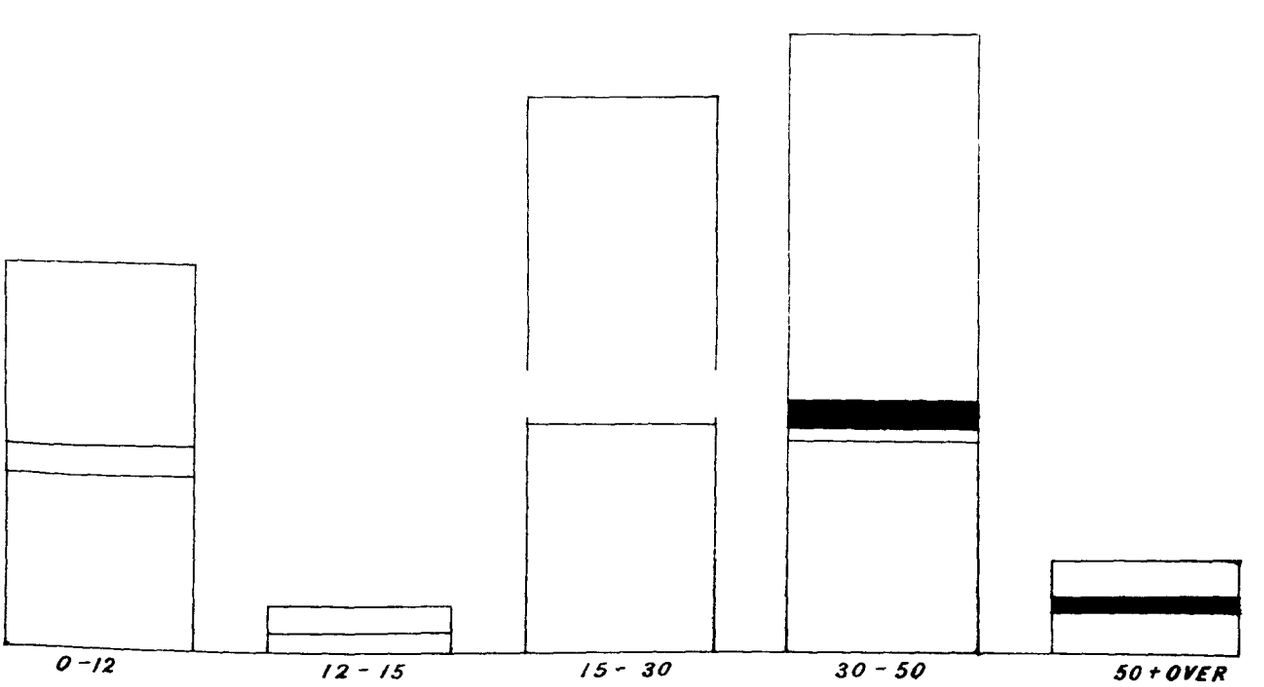
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF ACTUAL WORKERS IN SELECTED CASTES FOLLOWING THEIR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION TO THOSE FOLLOWING OTHER OCCUPATIONS.
ACTUAL WORKERS FOLLOWING TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.
ACTUAL WORKERS FOLLOWING OTHER OCCUPATION
TOWN
SCALE 1"INCH = 10,000 PERSONS
BAIDYA
BRAHMAN
CHAMAR
CHHATRI
DHOBA
DOM
GANDHABANIK
GOALA
JUGI
KAIBARTA
KAHAR
KALU
KAMAR
KAORA
KAYASTHA
KHATRI
KUMHAR
KURMI
LALBEGI
MALAKAR
MALO
MOYRA
MUCHI
NAPIT
SADGOP
SARNAKAR
SUBARNABANIK
SUNHRI UR SHAHA
SUTRADHAR (CHHUTAR)
TAMBULI
TANTI
TELI
SUBURBS
SCALE 1"INCH = 2000 PERSONS

DIAGRAM

SHOWING EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS, AND EURASIANS BY AGE.



TOWN
SCALE 1 SQ. INCH = 2,500 PERSONS.



SUBURBS
SCALE 1 SQ. INCH = 49 PERSONS.

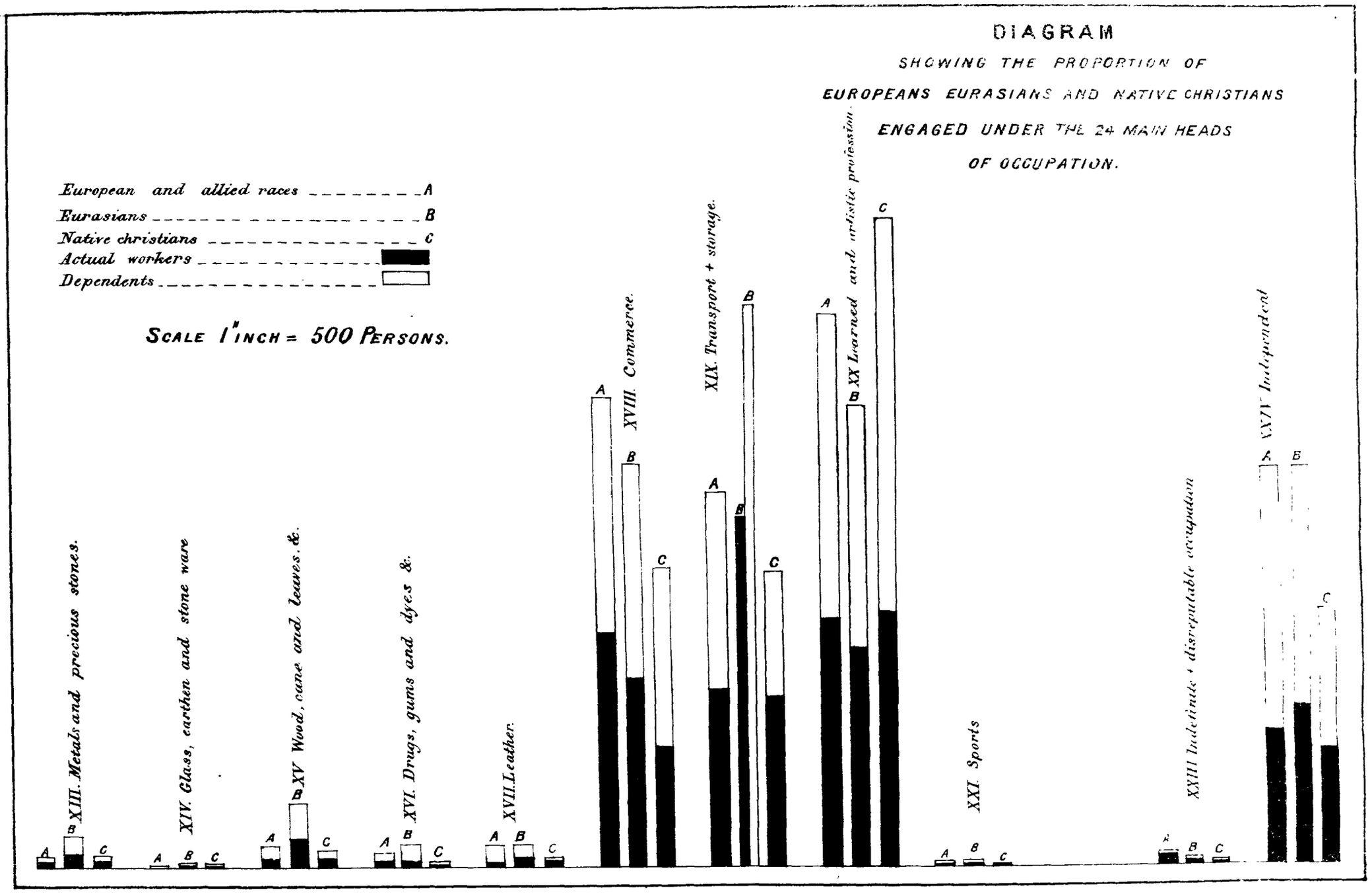
DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF

EUROPEANS EURASIANS AND NATIVE CHRISTIANS

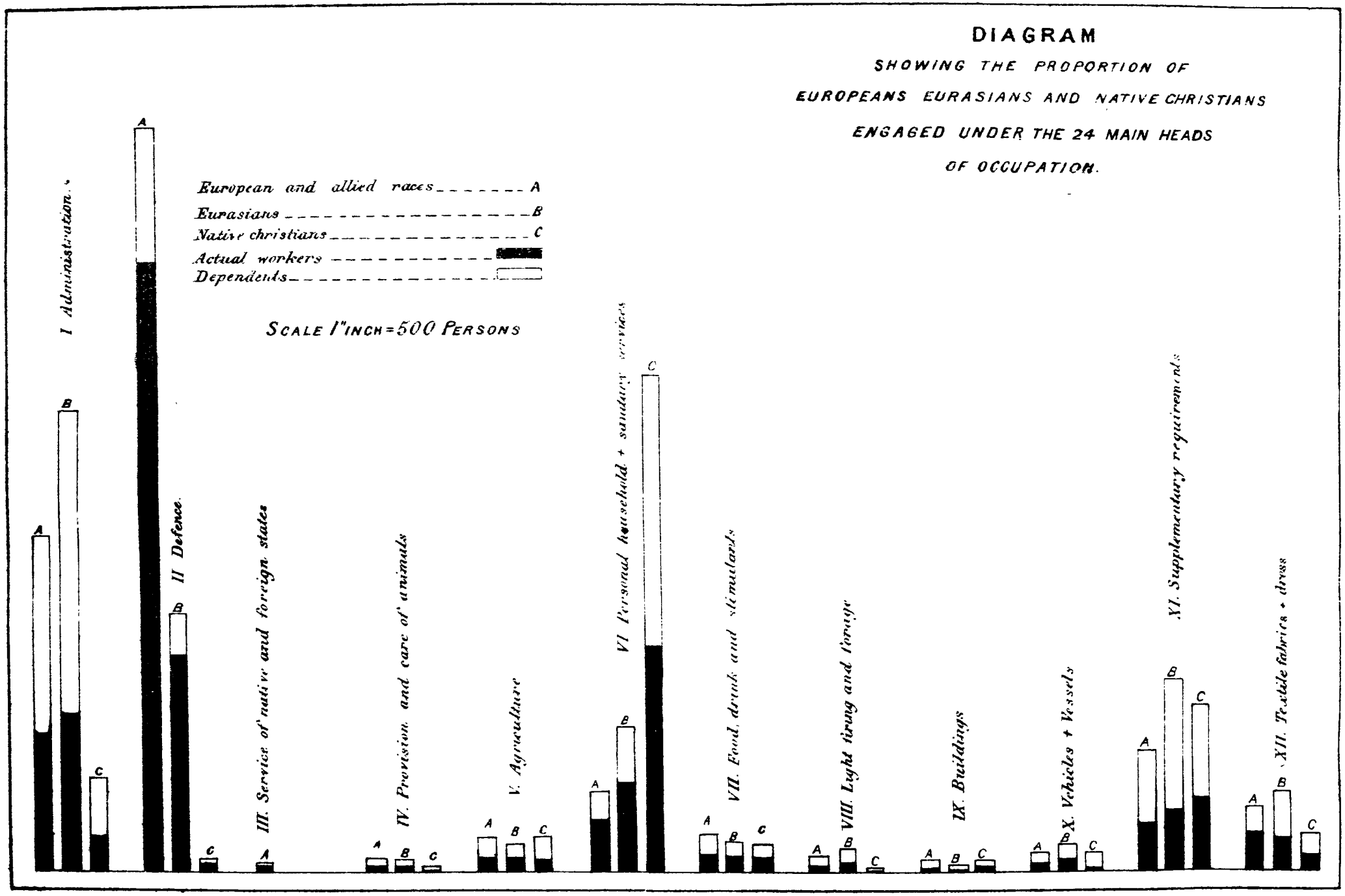
ENGAGED UNDER THE 24 MAIN HEADS

OF OCCUPATION.



DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF EUROPEANS EURASIANS AND NATIVE CHRISTIANS ENGAGED UNDER THE 24 MAIN HEADS OF OCCUPATION.



GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA, THE 30TH JANUARY 1903.

RESOLUTION No. 351.

READ—

The reports on the Census of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1901, by Mr. A. K. Ray of the Provincial Civil Service and Mr. J. R. Blackwood, I.C.S., Deputy Chairman to the Corporation of Calcutta.

THE Census of Calcutta and the three Suburban Municipalities, Cossipore-Chitpur, Manicktola and Garden Reach, which was taken on the 1st March 1901, was made under the supervision of the Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

2. The Report on this census was received in the Secretariat in October 1902 and is contained in four volumes. The first of these is written by Mr. Atul Krishna Ray of the Provincial Service, and is devoted to a history of the town, while the remaining volumes, for all of which Mr. J. R. Blackwood, the Deputy Chairman of the Corporation, is responsible, contain respectively (II) the Administrative Report, which gives an account of the arrangements made for taking the census and for compiling the results, (III) the Tabular Statistics and (IV) the Report proper.

The Report.

2. Mr. Ray's history of the town of Calcutta goes back to the time of legend and tradition relating to the shrine of Kalighat and Kalikshetra or the "field of Kali," and the writer after reciting the brief notices of this locality which history, previous to the British advent, has preserved, takes up in detail the tale of the growth of the town from the settlement of Job Charnock in 1690. Mr. Ray makes a careful examination of the puzzling figures contained in the former estimates and countings of the population, summarises the principal measures taken from time to time in municipal administration and improvement, and notices the development of the port and its trade. He also describes localities and buildings, and explains the meaning of the names of streets, ghâts and tanks.

Mr. Blackwood supervised the taking of the census of the town and suburbs of Calcutta with great success, and he has written an excellent report. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his cordial appreciation of the care and ability with which Mr. Blackwood and Mr. A. K. Ray, Assistant Census Officer, carried out their important and arduous task and he desires also to express his acknowledgments of the assistance given by the Calcutta Police and by many other officials and non-officials which conduced to the successful results which have been obtained.

The results of the census.

3. The total population of Calcutta is 949,144, (including its three suburbs of Cossipore-Chitpur, Manicktola, and Garden Reach which, together have a population of 101,348). The total 847,796 shown in Mr. Gait's Census Report for the Province excludes these three suburbs. He remarks that if Howrah, which is really as much a part of Calcutta as Southwark is of London, be included, the population of the Metropolis of India is very nearly 1,107,000, which is greater than that of any European city, except London, Constantinople, Paris and Berlin, and of any city in America, except New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Excluding the cities of China, the population of which is uncertain, the only city in Asia with more inhabitants than Calcutta is Tokio.

The expansion of the population of Calcutta and its suburbs during the last decade appears according to the returns to exceed 24 per cent., but no doubt this is due in part to a more accurate enumeration.

Next to the general expansion of the population of the town, which proceeded during the last century, as Mr. Blackwood points out, at a more rapid rate even than that of London, the most prominent features of the Report are the predominance of males over females, and the increasing immigration of up-country men, especially from Bihar and the United Provinces.

Males outnumber females in the proportion of 19 to 10—a disproportion which is lagely due to the large number of immigrants who have come to the city for work, but who have left their women behind them at home.

Europeans and Eurasians (of whom the latter slightly outnumber the former) make up rather more than 3 per cent. of the population of Calcutta itself. Hindus are 65 per cent. of the whole population, Muhammadans rather less than 30 per cent., and Christians rather more than 4 per cent., leaving 1 per cent. for persons of other religions. The census records show that fifty-nine languages are spoken in Calcutta ; Bengali, which of course predominates, is spoken by nearly five lakhs of people, but more than three-and-half lakhs speak Hindustani; next in numbers at a long interval come the speakers of Uriya and English. More than three-fourths of the population are illiterate.

Classified by occupations the largest number of persons, viz., 326,922 is returned under "Preparation and supply of material substances"; next come 220,906 persons engaged on "Commerce, transport, and storage," and then 157,387 persons employed in personal service.

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

R. S. Press—6200C—670—6-2-1903—J. T. C.

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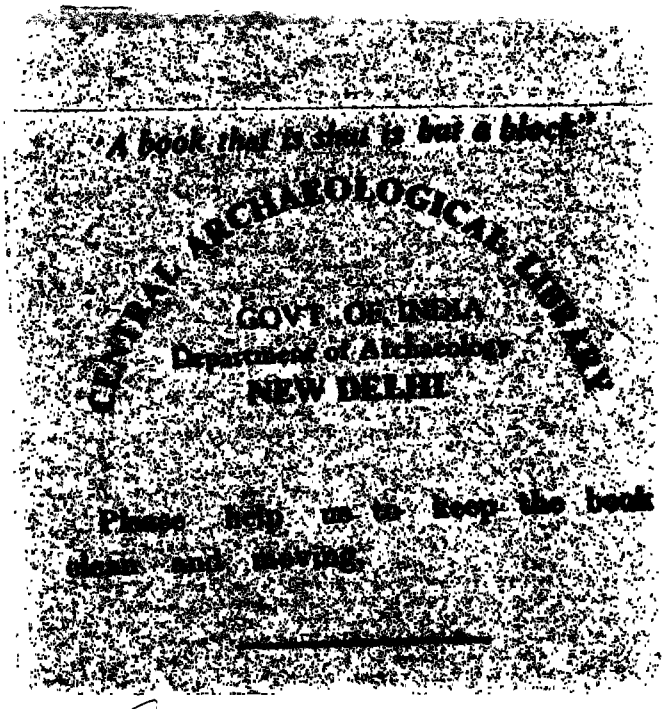
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